

The American Numismatic Society, 1858-1958.

American Numismatic Society.

New York, 1958.

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THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
1858—1958



Centennial Medal by Laura Gardin Fraser

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY 1858-1958

By HOWARD L. ADELSON



NEW YORK
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
1958

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FOREWORD

This volume tells the story of the development of an idea born a century ago, an idea with such vitality that it survived wars, panics, periods of discouragement and hardship. But throughout all troublesome years of the past, one thing was never lost: faith in the future, without which living undertakings can not develop and grow.

Our Society can look backward with pride in the story of its first hundred years; with pride in the achievements that have made a reality out of the dreams of a century ago. But while looking backward on the achievements of that past, we must remember that the anniversary which we now commemorate does more than mark the end of a century of growth. It is far more important as the opening of a new century with even greater possibilities of progress.

Our predecessors have left to us an institution not only with great material resources, but also one with a reputation for outstanding scholarly activity. It is our present obligation, as it will be the obligation of our successors, to see that this institution grows in strength, in scholarly activity, and in standing among the numismatic societies of the world. There seems to be no last frontier for our activity if we but use wisely the great opportunities now open to us.

This volume is the second of the series commemorating our Centennial. The first is the *Centennial Publication*, a collection of numismatic essays edited by Professor Harald Ingholt of Yale University. The

present volume has been written by Dr. Howard L. Adelson, a staff member of the American Numismatic Society, under the general supervision of Dr. Wheaton J. Lane, member of the Council. These two volumes, it is hoped, will form a fitting memorial to the anniversary which we are now celebrating.

LOUIS C. WEST, *President*

January 23, 1958

PREFACE

Interest in coins is almost as ancient as coinage itself, but the scientific study of these bits of metal is actually an innovation of the Renaissance. The information that coins yield to the avid researcher is vitally important in many areas of scholarship. Numbers of devoted men since the Renaissance have spent years in the investigation of the history of coinage, but it was only in the nineteenth century that learned societies took the lead in spurring on numismatic research. In the United States it was the American Numismatic Society, now celebrating its Centennial, which furnished the leadership and gave direction to numismatic studies.

It was with these thoughts in mind that I approached the writing of a history of the American Numismatic Society. As a mediaevalist I was completely cognizant of the fact that the task confided to me by the Council of the Society presented problems which would be new. Happily there was assistance at hand in the person of Mr. Wheaton J. Lane, an American historian by avocation, as well as a member of the Council of the Society. Mr. Lane edited the various drafts of this book, and the style and final form of the volume are perhaps as much the product of his mind as of my own. His suggestions have been incorporated to such a great extent that it is in the truest sense a joint endeavor.

At the same time similar recognition must be accorded to Mrs. Beulah Phelps Shonnard. When the Council had determined that a history of the Society should be written as part of the Centennial celebration, concerted efforts were made to secure an especially capable assistant for the author. Mrs. Shonnard was asked to undertake that task which involved all the various phases of research. With her characteristic energy Mrs. Shonnard joined in the work of reading practically illegible letters, moldy documents, old newspapers and journals. Her skill at this contributed most importantly to the completion of this history, and her suggestions in the course of the writing proved invaluable. This book, in great measure, owes its very existence to the competence of Mrs. Shonnard, who not only aided in the research and writing but also typed the manuscript.

To Mr. Louis C. West, the President of the Society, I also acknowledge a deep sense of gratitude for his unfailing interest and encouragement. Mr. West was my teacher in graduate school; and to my great good fortune, he has continued in that role to the present moment, giving unstintingly of his store of knowledge and helpful advice.

Finally I must mention all my colleagues on the staff of the American Numismatic Society and a great many members of the Society who contributed to the content of this volume and aided in so many ways in the writing. These men discovered photographs preserved in their own collections and recounted their recollections of the past. Particularly I wish to thank Mr. Sydney P. Noe, Mr. Louis S. Werner and Mr. Sawyer McA. Mosser.

A history such as this is necessarily the work of many individuals. Only a few can be mentioned in a short preface. The Society itself is likewise the result of the joint efforts of all the members both past and present though only a few are directly mentioned in the history. The Society itself and the history stand as a tribute to the many.

HOWARD L. ADELSON

February 25, 1958

THE ORIGINS

The scientific study of numismatics is inextricably bound with the history and fortunes of the American Numismatic Society which has done so much to forward it. Interest in numismatics in this country, however, antedates the existence of any society devoted to the study of coins and medals. Coin dealers and collectors, though few in number, were in evidence from earlier times, but only at about the middle of the nineteenth century was there such a sharp growth of interest in the relatively unknown field that the formation of numismatic societies became possible. Probably this sudden rise in the number of individuals actively interested in coins and medals was connected with the more general awakening that the country was experiencing in all fields of cultural endeavor.

The period immediately prior to the Civil War was one of strong emotional attachment to the great issues which divided the nation, but popular attention was by no means focused solely on the larger political questions. The deep stirrings of a cultural revival with many facets were fully evident. Cultural growth on the North American continent had developed noticeably in the latter half of the eighteenth century with the advent of a number of eminent men, prominent among whom were Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin, founder of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia. The expansion and diffusion of that culture was, among the people in general, however,

largely a phenomenon of the era between Presidents Jackson and Lincoln.¹

The popularization of knowledge about the middle of the nineteenth century had, of course, deep social significance. This was the age of men like Emerson, Thoreau, Longfellow, Irving, Lowell, Melville, Agassiz, and that most likeable Boston Brahmin, Holmes. New England, and Boston in particular, achieved a level of cultural activity unsurpassed elsewhere in the country, yet this high plane of intellectual endeavor was by no means restricted to one class of society. In 1829 the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge was founded in Boston, to be followed seven years later by the more expansive American Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

The prevailing belief in the country among the intellectual groups was an unwavering conviction in the idea of progress. Rousseau in Europe had pointed the way towards a democracy of good men by his contentions regarding the utility of education. Associationist psychologists created in their own minds images of man as purely the result of his experiences and environment. It was therefore possible to improve man by subjecting him to the best experiences and educating him properly. In accordance with such reasoning the mill owners of Lowell encouraged their female employees to make use of their leisure hours reading, or listening to scientific discussions which would improve their minds and at the same time keep them from harm. Many wealthy men endowed institutions for the diffusion of knowledge. Not the least of these men were Stephen Van Rensselaer, Benjamin Bussey, John Lowell, Joseph E. Sheffield, and John Jacob Astor. In 1836 the Lowell Institute was established in Boston for the purpose of bringing distinguished lecturers to that city. By 1857 the Cooper Institute had been founded to provide an education for the sons of laborers in New York City.

This belief in the advancement of man by education had as a concomitant force a native American belief in self-improvement. The American man was not solely dependent upon the largess of the wealthy if he was to improve himself and to provide himself with that education which was a prerequisite for advancement. Numerous so-called "mechanics institutes" came into existence dedicated to improving the

educational level of the working man. Many of these groups, of course, resulted from the philanthropic aid and support of the wealthier citizens, but this was by no means true of all of them. Mechanics, tradesmen, and laborers often combined of their own accord to form debating and lecturing societies which ministered to their desires for education. The popularization of knowledge was a national theme.

The peak of intellectual activity during this period, of course, was achieved in New England and the surrounding areas, but it was by no means restricted solely to that locale. The entire country participated in some measure in this revival of learning though it must be pointed out that the contributions were much more limited in the South than elsewhere. Non-slaveholding states of the West enjoyed their own measure of cultural activity as witnessed by the astounding popularity of the lectures on astronomy delivered in Cincinnati in 1846 by Ormsby Mitchel. So successful was this lecture series that the citizens of that city gave a telescope to Mitchel which was second only to that of Greenwich, England. In the very next year the first popular journal of astronomy, the *Sidereal Messenger*, made its appearance, and the response was enthusiastic.

Cultural activity and interest on the part of the citizenry at large was expressed not only in the formation of lyceum groups for lectures and societies to further scientific inquiry such as the Chicago Historical Society founded in 1856 or the American Geographical Society established in 1851, but in many other ways as well. The introduction of the penny newspaper and the vastly expanded production of inexpensive magazines and books, including pirated editions of the latest works of famous European authors, were made possible by the introduction of the steam operated rotary press. There was no international copyright agreement and in some cases barely one day elapsed between the arrival of a new work from Europe and its appearance in a pirated edition on the bookstalls of this country.

Public libraries came into existence in profusion throughout the length and breadth of the country, and in some cases the individual communities took the responsibility for providing such a service without waiting for the benefactions of a philanthropist. In 1848 the first public library in Boston was authorized and in 1854 the doors

were opened. This was the same year in which the Astor Library in New York City was made available to the general populace, and three years later, in 1857, the Peabody Library in Baltimore was founded. These great collections were only outstanding instances of an entire network of libraries to be found in individual cities and towns. Between 1825 and 1850 no fewer than 250 libraries were established, a figure more than twice the number of the preceding twenty-five years.

Education for the youth of the country was greatly expanded by means of the public school, the emergence of the high school, and an almost unbelievable multiplication of colleges. In 1842 an act of the legislature of Massachusetts required each town to maintain a public school. There were still certain disabilities connected with education in most parts of the country by reason of the rate system which required parents to contribute at least part of the costs of the education of their children, but the literacy rate was increasing in astounding proportions. Even at the highest level of education in the colleges and professional schools, which yielded a certain social prestige to their graduates, phenomenal advances were made. In the decade from 1840 to 1850 the number of colleges increased from 173 to 239. Many were founded in the western states, and even higher education was available on a relatively local level.

New York City, because of its proximity to the center of American culture in New England, and because it was a cosmopolitan, thriving metropolis with a busy port, played a major role in the popularization of intellectual endeavors. New York was the home of Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, who was also a faculty member of New York University. With him in this city resided a host of famous men of letters including John James Audubon, James Fenimore Cooper, Edgar Allan Poe, George Bancroft, William Cullen Bryant, and Washington Irving. The first of the penny newspapers, the *New York Sun*, was founded in 1833 to be rapidly followed by the *New York Herald* under the aegis of James Gordon Bennett, Sr., and the *New York Tribune* of Horace Greeley. By 1851, the *New York Times* had made its appearance on the streets of this city. It is true that the tone of these newspapers was much less elevated than that of earlier ones and that there was a tendency to give the people of the city the spice which they

desired, but the mere increase in the number of newspaper readers is very significant. This growth of the reading public, of course, was not restricted to the newspapers alone. Journals and magazines such as the *Knickerbocker Magazine* which began in the same year as the first penny newspaper, 1833, were also widely read.

Probably the most significant phase of the intellectual growth of the city may be seen in the expansion of higher education for all classes within the metropolis. New York University was founded in 1831 and rapidly became the home of a distinguished faculty. In 1841 the higher education of the ever-growing Catholic community was assured by the establishment of Fordham University. Still there were many who lived in New York who were unable to attend colleges and universities because of financial reasons. In 1847 the Free Academy which was shortly to be renamed the City College of New York was founded. Education was now available to all whatever their financial status.

New York, having outstripped Philadelphia, was a thriving seaport with an unrivalled volume of commerce and a constant stream of immigrants which was swelling each year. The city was wealthy and provided all the pursuits desired by the younger people. Theatrical life in the metropolitan area was very vigorous, and the famous stars of the stage appeared regularly. Museums such as that of Barnum were very much in evidence, and lists of amusements were published in the newspapers. For men of letters there was the famous "Bread and Cheese Club" formed in 1824 as a society of authors. The vigorous renaissance which was taking place in the country as a whole was certainly mirrored within New York City.

This cultural ferment was, however, not equally effective in all fields of scholarly endeavor. In the case of numismatic studies the first half of the nineteenth century must be considered a relatively barren and unrewarding period in this country. Only at the very end of the period was there evidence of growing interest. The general activity which was so much in evidence in other fields was sadly lacking in the study or collecting of coins and medals. It is questionable whether there were actually three hundred numismatic collectors to be found in the United States in the year 1850.² Certainly some of those who did engage in numismatic pursuits did acquire valuable collections, but there was

not as yet any broad public interest. The cultural horizon was active, as has been pointed out, but it did not include numismatics. Obviously a particular stimulus or series of stimuli were required to create the interest in coins and medals which would make their scientific study possible.

Those few collectors who prior to 1850 had begun to assemble and study the coins and medals which passed through their hands did so for many different reasons, none of which was applicable to the public at large. One of the best known of these early American numismatic collections was that of Joseph J. Mickley, a wealthy piano manufacturer of Philadelphia. Mickley began his hobby, for such it really was, in 1823 with the search for a cent of 1799 in fine condition, simply because he was born in that year and desired to have a cent of that date since he had heard that they were rare.³ In the course of his efforts to secure a fine specimen, Mickley enlisted the support of his friends. One of these presented Mickley with a very fine specimen of a cent of 1798, and this piece was the first in the formation of the Mickley Collection. The collector's instinct had been aroused.

There is, of course, an apocryphal ending to this story which is contained in the account given by Edward Cogan, the New York coin dealer. According to him, Mickley was unable to secure, even as late as 1867, a fine sample of the cent of 1799. This romantic tale must be discounted because in 1867 Mickley was robbed of approximately \$16,000 worth of coins, and he immediately determined to sell the remainder at public auction. The sale catalogue of that auction lists a cent of 1799 which is described as "Very fine indeed, having been but little in circulation, one of the best ever offered for sale, the rarest of American Cents."⁴

Cogan seems to have entered the coin trade quite accidentally in the late 1850's. He had originally come to this country in 1853 from England, and settled in Philadelphia as a dealer in pictures and books. In the latter part of 1856, a friend of his named Ryan brought an electrotype Washington Cent of 1792 to the store in Philadelphia and persuaded Cogan to purchase it for twenty-five cents. Of course Cogan displayed his recent acquisition as a curiosity to his friends and acquaintances. One who chanced to view it offered Cogan fifty cents

for it, and this experience seems to have banished all thought of numismatics as a mere curiosity. Ryan had told Cogan that a cent with the date 1815 would be worth at least five dollars and that there was a growing demand for United States cents. Cogan immediately set about collecting a complete set beginning with the year 1793, but he assures us that at that moment he still had not the slightest notion "of ever making it a matter of business." In any event, he continued in the role of the avid collector until 1858, when he realized that the demand for coins was increasing and that the supply was quite adequate to sustain coin trading. Cogan now commenced disposing of his duplicates by sale. Soon he was devoting greater and greater portions of his time to coin trade as a business, and he remained almost exclusively a coin dealer until his retirement in 1880.⁵

The rise in public interest in coin collecting after 1850 which made it possible for Cogan to enter the coin trade must have particular causes apart from the general cultural awakening of the early nineteenth century. Cogan's career in numismatics is contemporary with the first great rise in the spirit of scientific inquiry in the field of numismatics in this country. The decade from 1850 to 1860 is particularly important both for the number of significant changes introduced into the American monetary system and the beginnings of large scale public interest in numismatics. These two facts must be connected in a causal nexus. An examination of the changes introduced into the circulating medium during this period will yield the clue as to why there was a popular rise in coin collecting.

In 1848 gold was discovered in California, and the great quantity of that metal which suddenly appeared on the market caused a very marked change in the relative market values of gold and silver. This change exaggerated a condition which had been noticeable for several years. From 1844 on it was evident that silver was flowing from the country at an alarming rate. In that very year the exports of silver to England exceeded the imports from Mexico. All silver coins in circulation in the United States were non-fiduciary and since the privilege of legal tender extended to include even coinage of foreign manufacture which was also non-fiduciary, the exporters of coin were particularly careful to retain the worst coins at home while the best pieces were

sent abroad. Much of the silver currency in common use by 1851 was therefore seriously underweight, and a significant portion of the coinage was of foreign manufacture and not controlled by the American government.

The economic difficulties faced by business in a situation wherein the currency was continually declining in quality and quantity required urgent action on the part of Congress. In 1851, after much debate, a bill was passed to provide for the issuance of a fiduciary three-cent piece containing three parts of silver to one of copper. This was the beginning of fiduciary silver coinage in the United States, but even though it was a step in the right direction it did not go far enough. The losses of silver from these shores had been tremendous. In 1850, \$2,000,000 worth of silver had been exported, but in 1851, the stupendous total of \$23,000,000 was shipped abroad. This was more than the total amount of silver coined during the preceding twenty years. Of necessity, gold was pressed into service to replace silver in the larger transactions while the new three-cent piece suddenly achieved the distinction of being the most important coin in the task of replacing silver currency in smaller transactions. The deleterious effect on commercial transactions of such an unstable monetary system was not lost upon Congress, and in 1853 the logical step of issuing fiduciary silver coins in all denominations, save one dollar, was taken. The one dollar piece was in an anomalous position with respect to the rest of the coinage which was composed of gold coins of full value, subsidiary fiduciary silver coins, and unpopular cents and half-cents of copper.⁶

After the passage of the coinage law of 1853, foreign silver coins ceased to circulate in any quantity in the urbanized commercial areas of the country though they continued in use in the less developed regions. The new fiduciary coins drove the foreign coins from market places save in areas in which those coins were almost the only ones available or in those cases in which the foreign silver was in such poor condition, or of such indifferent weight that it did not circulate at its legal value. Foreign coins which met these conditions were available from older issues of Mexican and Spanish mints. As long as these non-fiduciary inferior foreign pieces continued to appear in the market

place the law of 1853 could not yield its full benefits. Further action on the silver coinage was still necessary.

At the same time it should not be forgotten that there had been no substantial reform of the copper coinage, which consisted of the cent and half-cent, and which had proven to be so unpopular. These coins were introduced in 1793, but they had never been used very extensively, and the mint was barely able to cover the costs of manufacturing and distributing them. There had been only minor changes introduced into the obverse and reverse of these pieces from the date of their inception; and since they were not unusually attractive nor commonly used, it is doubtful that many people examined them with any care.⁷ The mint was barely able to cover the costs of manufacturing and distributing them. On February 21, 1857, a new law went into effect which abolished the half-cent denomination and specified the details for the manufacture of a new series of copper cents. This new copper cent was given by the mint in exchange for the foreign silver coinage. The right of such exchange, however, was to end two years after the passage of this act, whereby the foreign silver pieces were effectively demonetized and declared to be no longer legal tender. Of course the law was effective in driving the poor quality foreign silver from the market, and since it specified a change in the cent and the elimination of the half-cent, it necessitated a new type for the cent. Even prior to the enactment of the new law, new cents appeared in 1856 as pattern issues, with an attractive flying eagle on the obverse, and in 1857 and 1858, larger quantities of these new cents were issued than had ever been struck of the older types.⁸ In 1859 this flying eagle obverse itself was changed to the familiar Indian head type which is still so often a starting point for amateur collectors.⁹

Within the relatively short time of a single decade the currency medium of the country had changed significantly. Older types and the mass of foreign silver pieces had passed from the scene and been retired from circulation in all save the most rural and isolated regions of the country. New types and denominations had been introduced in quantity. Coinage changed more significantly in the decade from 1850 to 1860 than it had in the preceding fifty-seven years. The populace at large was forced to look at and to observe the currency medium

more closely because of these changes which had demonetized a large segment of the older coinage. In line with the inquisitive nature of man and the curiosity that was such an important feature of the cultural awakening of the second quarter of the nineteenth century, the more alert and inquisitive members of society began to collect and to study the pieces which passed through their hands. The number of such collectors continually increased, and it was not long before some of these men were turning to coin dealers to secure specimens of coins which would not have reached them by the normal channels of trade. In this fashion the coin trade in the United States was established on a firm footing and was stimulated to greater activity. Men such as Edward Cogan entered the field of coin dealing for the first time and rapidly rose to prominence as the business expanded.¹⁰

The growing interest in numismatics did not fail to create some effect in the daily press. In the *New York Sunday Dispatch* for the year 1857 a series of articles entitled "Gleanings from Coins" ran through some eleven numbers. These articles were simply signed "Gus" and came from the pen of Augustus B. Sage, a coin dealer of New York City.¹¹ In these articles Sage dealt with the entire field of numismatics, but since there was as yet no dependable scientific volume dealing with American coinage he utilized the *U. S. Mint Manual* extensively and supplemented it with his own observations. The veteran numismatist and Wall Street attorney, Charles I. Bushnell, responded with a series of very witty articles under the signature of "Numismatist" in the same journal. Bushnell's sarcastic criticisms of the *U. S. Mint Manual* were devastating, and he clearly proved it to be a work of extremely limited utility. As a result of this tilt in the field of journalism the two men, Sage and Bushnell became fast friends. Bushnell caused a medal to be issued in three examples with the obverse type showing a full length standing figure of Hercules with his club resting on his left shoulder and his right hand pointing downward at a nearly prostrate figure at his feet. The iconographical significance of the scene was elucidated by the inscription "Numismatist for valor, to Gus." One of these medals was presented to Sage, another to the editors of the *Sunday Dispatch*, and the third Bushnell retained for his own collection. Sage presented his copy of this medal to the American

Numismatic and Archaeological Society in 1864.¹² Sage signalized his own very high opinion of Bushnell by issuing the first of the medals of A. B. Sage's Numismatic Gallery in honor of Charles I. Bushnell.¹³

This series of articles and responses in the *Sunday Dispatch* may not have in themselves been of primary importance in increasing interest in numismatics because they had a very limited circulation, but they are indicative of an advanced state of numismatic interest. Contacts between the different collectors and dealers during this period seem to have been very close, and the circle of devotees expanded as the friends of those already in the field joined in the newly found pursuit.¹⁴

The time had now come when a society for the pursuit of numismatic endeavors and studies might be formed. A large enough body of men of culture and means existed in several of the major cities of the country, and interest in the field was at a peak. The first such society appears to have been the Numismatic Society of Philadelphia, which was instituted by seven gentlemen of that city on Dec. 27, 1857, but the formal organization of the group was not completed until Jan. 1, 1858. The American Numismatic Society would appear to have been conceived some months later, in March of 1858. It is true that A. B. Sage, the coin dealer, who was one of the most important of the founders of the Society, spoke ten years later of the first meeting as having occurred in 1857, but since his writings show quite conclusively that Sage did not possess an infallible memory, we may presume that he simply erred in recalling the date.¹⁵ In the copies of the Constitution and By-Laws printed in 1864, 1865, 1878, and 1884, however, the claim is made that the Society was actually founded in 1857, but the evidence would seem to indicate that even the first informal meetings for forming a numismatic society in New York were not held until March of 1858.

A diary kept by Edward Groh, one of the founders of the Society, contained evidence that informal meetings were held at the home of Augustus B. Sage at 121 Essex Street as early as March 15, 1858.¹⁶ According to Groh's diary he went to the home of Augustus B. Sage on the evening of March 15th to attend the first irregular meeting of a proposed new society. Invitations signed by Augustus B. Sage, a dealer in coins, antiquities and other curiosities, Henry O. Hart, James D. Fosskett, James Oliver, and Edward Groh himself, had been extended

to several people. The purpose of the meeting as expressed in the invitation was to take "the preliminary steps towards the organization of an Antiquarian Society in this city."¹⁷ At that meeting in addition to the signers of the invitation there were present Henry Whitmore, a gentleman of wealth from this city, Dr. Isaac Hand Gibbs, Ezra Hill, "and a number of others." Groh presumed that Theophilus W. Lawrence, a book and print dealer, was among the anonymous others who were present.

The next evening, Tuesday, March 16th, Groh met once again with Sage, Oliver, and Lawrence at the same place. Henry O. Hart, who was to serve with them on a Committee on By-Laws that had apparently been appointed on the first night of their meeting, was absent on this occasion. It is evident from the fact that he never again took part in any of the activities of the Society that he had lost interest in the project. The committee proceeded about its task in a very informal manner because there were chance meetings of various members recorded on several evenings during the month of March, and on some occasions such as March 22nd and March 29th, quite a few of the members appear to have been present. On March 29th, which was a Monday evening, Groh went to what he now referred to in his diary as a "Coin Collector's Meeting," and there he was introduced to some new devotees including John Cooper Vail, an author and journalist who had just joined the group. Vail seems to have been a most unusual person, being described by one of his acquaintances as "a peculiar and eccentric person—the author of extravagant tales for the sensational papers."¹⁸ It was at that meeting also that Dr. Asher T. Atkinson was introduced to the rest of the members of the Society. Dr. Thomas Dunn English must also have been present at that meeting for Groh specifically states that it was then that Dr. English penned the Constitution and By-Laws.

The exact circumstances surrounding the adoption of the constitution are interesting because, as has been noted, Dr. English was not a member of the committee charged with the preparation of that document. At the meeting held on March 16th at the home of Augustus B. Sage, Sage had written a version of the Constitution and By-Laws which was presented to the meeting of March 29th. It is indicative of

the forceful character of Dr. English that when the new Constitution was presented at the very first meeting, he stepped forward and, apparently on the spur of the moment, prepared a different version. This new version was accepted by the group and was submitted for final approval to the first formal meeting of the Society on April 6th.

A thorough study of the origins of the American Numismatic Society reveals that there were fourteen gentlemen who were in some measure involved in its foundation. Only twelve of these men were listed among the founders until 1879, when an investigation revealed the participation of the other two. The twelve who were recognized as founders from the very inception of the organization were those who were in attendance at the first regular meeting of the Society which was held on April 6, 1858, at the home of Augustus B. Sage. Some of the twelve were fairly prominent in civic affairs and continued to serve the newly established society in the period following the Civil War. Others, however, are known primarily because of their association with the organization of the American Numismatic Society. One can only speculate that perhaps some of these men died during the course of the Civil War and so did not share in the full fruits of their labors. Only in the case of Dr. Thomas Dunn English, who lost interest in the Society immediately after the first election of officers, and in the case of John Cooper Vail, who was apparently taken sick quite early, can we be certain of the reasons for the disappearance of the names of the various founders who did not participate actively in the later history of the Society. In this latter category were to be found Alfred Boughten, James D. Foskett, Ezra Hill, Jacob J. Melber, James Oliver, and Henry Whitmore.¹⁹

In addition to the men just mentioned, the first regular meeting of the Society was attended by Dr. Isaac Hand Gibbs, a physician, and Augustus B. Sage, as well as by Asher D. Atkinson, Dr. Thomas Dunn English, and Edward Groh, about whom a certain amount of information is available. Atkinson and English were cousins and had attended the Friends' Academy in Burlington, New Jersey, together. Atkinson, the son of a physician, was born in Philadelphia on September 30, 1821, and received his early schooling in that area, but when he was somewhat older the family removed to New York where he studied

medicine. Though he received his degree he never engaged in the practice of medicine but devoted his time to business and became particularly well known as a successful operator in the development of oil wells after 1863. His very fine collection of cents passed through the hands of several collectors and was finally acquired by the United States Mint in Philadelphia.²⁰

Thomas Dunn English was by far the best known of the founders of the Society. He was born on June 29, 1819, of Quaker stock in or near Philadelphia. In 1839, after completing his education at the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, he received the M.D. degree with a thesis on the subject of phrenology. During the next three years he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1842, though he did not practice that profession immediately. His chosen field of future endeavor was apparently determined as early as 1839, when he began to write for *Burton's Gentleman's Magazine*. As a result of his connections with that journal he established a friendship with Edgar Allan Poe. In 1844, he took an active part in the campaign in support of Tyler. As president of a political club, he tells us in his autobiography, he did a good deal of stumping and probably provoked a good deal of ill will by being unnecessarily offensive in his remarks.²¹ English also edited the Tyler daily, the *Aurora*, which soon failed, and as a reward he received the political appointment of weigher of the port of New York. By this point in his career, however, English had produced his most important work. In 1843, the editors of the *New Mirror*, George P. Morris and Nathaniel P. Willis, asked the twenty-four year old English to write a poem for their publication. English promptly produced *Ben Bolt*, an engaging poem addressed to a real person by that name and with allusions to still other real people.²² The poem itself was an immediate success and the suggestion was made to many composers that they fit these stanzas to music. A great many, including English himself who wrote such a composition "entirely for the black keys," tried to do so. In 1846, the poem was used as the lyric to a German air in the drama, "The Battle of Buena Vista," which was playing in a Pittsburgh theater. The play itself collapsed shortly, but the song which had been introduced into it largely by accident lived on in greater fame.²³ In 1895, Du Maurier used the piece quite conspicuously in his novel, *Trilby*.

By 1845, English was editor of the *Aristidean, A Magazine of Reviews, Politics, and Light Literature* to which both Poe and Whitman contributed; but which failed after only six issues. The relationship between Poe and English was no longer as happy as it had been, for in 1846 Poe wrote *The Literati of New York*, a series of papers published in *Godey's Lady's Book*. To say the least, Poe's criticisms of the intellectual and artistic figures of New York, including English, were impassioned and perhaps overly severe, but it must be remembered that at the time in question Poe was living in very straightened circumstances and watching his always delicate wife waste away before his eyes. Poe's barbed shafts struck home, and English retaliated with a card which was reprinted in the *Evening Mirror* and which charged Poe with forgery. Of course such a charge could not be upheld and was, in fact, libelous. As a result, Poe in wrath filed a suit against Hiram Fuller, editor of the *Evening Mirror*, for publishing the libel, and he won, though the suit damaged his reputation.

English changed his residence to Washington during the suit, but in 1848, with others, he started the humorous weekly *John Donkey* in Philadelphia. It was probably the best known publication of its time though on occasion the wit was somewhat strained. The weekly was sharply critical of Greeley, Poe, and many others, but once again the satire seems to have overlooked the laws of libel, for even though it once attained a circulation of twelve thousand, it was ruined at the end of six months by the numerous court actions brought against it.

With his career in journalism somewhat curtailed by these events, English retired to Virginia where he practiced medicine and law. After 1856, he returned to the North and settled in Bergen County, New Jersey, where he was apparently residing at the time he became one of the founders of the American Numismatic Society.²⁴

Perhaps the founder who had the greatest influence on the future history of the Society and certainly the one who remained active for the longest period of time was Edward Groh. He was born of German parents in New York City on June 2, 1837, and received his education in local schools.²⁵ While still a very young man he engaged in the ship-chandlery trade, but later he entered the tobacco business. He appears to have been quite successful in this new enterprise which he continued

for all his active life. About the year 1855 Groh began to devote much of his leisure time to the pursuit of numismatics. This new interest supplemented an earlier devotion to entomology which was responsible for his becoming an honorary member of the Louis Agassiz Association. It is evident that Groh was an intellectually curious gentleman whose broad interests encompassed many fields, and in each he strove to have more than a mere dilettante's knowledge. His contributions in these fields are worthy of note even though they could hardly be proclaimed of prime importance.

Groh's interest in numismatics was not restricted to any individual branch of that subject for he was a collector of ancient coins as well as the Rebellion tokens of the Civil War period. He was always on the watch for rare American tokens and store cards and was a recognized authority in that aspect of numismatics. In 1857 the store cards of a certain T. D. Seaman were popular and were sought by the growing band of collectors, but no one had been able to establish the location of Seaman's store. On July 4, however, as Groh was fond of relating, he discovered the sign of T. D. Seaman over a grocery store on a New York corner and set the matter at rest.

He was also connected in a slight way with the production of electro-types which were just beginning to come into fashion about the middle of the century. At that time the perennial argument that still persists regarding their production was already current. There were those who regarded the electrotpe as an illegitimate copy of a work of art which might eventually cause a decline in the value of the original and therefore deserved wholesale condemnation.²⁸ In 1860 Groh, who was already known as an outstanding collector, brought some castings of an 1836 dollar of the flying eagle type to a jeweller on the Bowery named Posner for the purpose of having them plated. The recently plated pieces were discovered in the possession of the jeweller who was by temperament a very nervous man. The authorities took a great interest in the pieces and arrested Posner for the purpose of ascertaining whether a charge of counterfeiting should be levelled. The process of electrotyping was apparently so new at the time that no definite policy had as yet been established, though it is certain that others had practiced the art somewhat earlier. It was only because the district

attorney was apprised of the fact that these new copies were to sell for three times the face value of the coin itself that the matter did not take a serious turn.

Such were the men who met at the home of Augustus B. Sage for the first regular meeting of the American Numismatic Society. At this first meeting Dr. Isaac Hand Gibbs was elected President pro tem and Sage served as Secretary pro tem. A report was read by the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, but the substance of that report was the product of the mind of Dr. English and not the version first prepared by Sage. The meeting then resolved itself into a committee of the whole to deal with the Constitution and By-Laws, and after discussion of various propositions, Dr. English drew up the final version which was unanimously adopted.²⁷ Election of the regular officers who should serve in accordance with the provisions of the new constitution was postponed until the following meeting. The American Numismatic Society was now officially launched upon its career.

THE EARLY YEARS

1858-1864

The new Constitution of the Society set forth its objectives in the clear wording which one might expect of a journalist and author such as Thomas Dunn English. They were "the collection and preservation of the coins and medals struck in this country, with an investigation into their history, and such connate matters as the society may deem worthy of its attention."¹ In time, of course, the aims of the Society were expanded to include still wider spheres of numismatics, but for the moment the emphasis on American coins and medals was pointed. It reflected, of course, the spirit of the times, when the young giant which was the United States was proud of its accomplishments. The American Numismatic Society, however, made only a modest appearance on the intellectual horizon when compared with the other prominent scientific and learned societies which had come into existence prior to 1858. Among its founders were some men of note, but as a group the early members were not particularly distinguished. As a result, the activities of the Society during the two years preceding the outbreak of hostilities received but passing notice in the contemporary press; but it cannot be gainsaid that despite difficulties of a greater magnitude than might be immediately evident, the Society grew and strengthened itself in the time that remained before the turmoil of the Civil War caused a hiatus.

The second meeting of the Society was called to order by Dr. Gibbs, the President pro tem., on Tuesday, April 13th. Under the provisions of the Constitution it was required that a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Actuary be elected on the second Tuesday of April to serve annual terms.² Mr. Sage therefore nominated Dr. Gibbs to serve regularly in the office which he now held on a temporary basis, and Atkinson nominated his cousin, Dr. English, for the same office. In the resulting balloting Dr. Gibbs was elected by a simple majority of five votes to four. English must have been deeply disappointed at this failure to achieve the presidency in the light of the apparent ease with which he had been able to supersede the earlier work of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. In any event this was to be the last meeting attended by Dr. English, and his contemporaries attributed his departure to his defeat. Dr. English, at a much later date gave as his reason for leaving the Society "the intent of one or two of the members . . . to turn the affair into a machine for trading coins." This charge cannot be substantiated from the record itself; and as far as can be determined from the preserved data, only one of the founders was in any way connected with numismatics as a livelihood.³

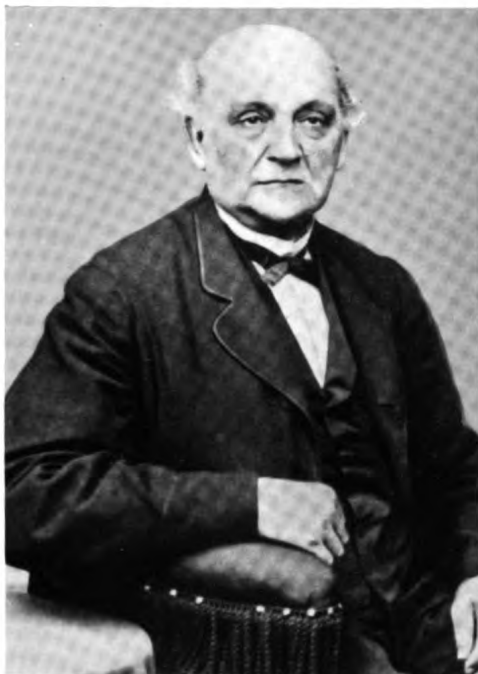
With Dr. Gibbs as President the members of the Society now proceeded to elect by acclamation John Cooper Vail and Henry Whitmore as Vice-Presidents, James Oliver as Recording Secretary, Augustus B. Sage as Corresponding Secretary, Theophilus W. Lawrence as Treasurer, and James D. Foskett as Actuary. In addition four committees were established to deal with the various departments of the activities of the Society. Each of these committees, the Committee on Coins, that on Medals, and that on Transactions, as well as the one on Library was composed of three members. Thus each of the original fourteen founders either enjoyed an official position as an officer of the Society or served on one of the committees.

The Constitution which had been adopted so quickly at the first regular meeting was duly published with the list of officers and members of the standing committees, but no sooner was this done than proposals were made to revise that document and the By-Laws. At the fifth meeting on July 13, 1858, some modifications were suggested in

the wording of the first article of the Constitution which would have removed the emphasis that had been placed on American coinage and medallic productions. In accordance with the fifth article of the Constitution the proposal was laid over to the next meeting, but a new committee to revise the Constitution and By-Laws was appointed. This committee consisted of Frank Henry Norton, who was assistant librarian at the Astor Library in New York, Robert J. Dodge who was serving as President pro tem. of the Society at the time, and Augustus B. Sage.

It should be pointed out that Dr. Gibbs filled the office of President of the Society until November 1858, but that during the six months of his tenure there were many meetings which he did not attend. The pressure of his own affairs was apparently too great to permit him to take an active part as President; and at the first semi-annual meeting of the Society held on November 3, 1858, in the rooms of the Omactl Club at 811 Broadway, he was permitted to retire from that office.⁴ From July 27th Dodge had served in the capacity of President pro tem., and he was thus the logical successor.

Of Robert J. Dodge almost no information is available save that he was in the employ of the City as a surveyor or an engineer. The only facts that are certain aside from this concern his connection with the Society, and thus the second President must always remain a somewhat enigmatic figure. The minutes of May 11, 1858, record the fact that he was elected as a member on that date. His career in the Society, however, was rather unique, for the very first position of trust which he occupied was that of President pro tem. Obviously he was a man of some local distinction otherwise he could not have risen so quickly in the ranks of the Society.⁵ Frank H. Norton, on the other hand, was rather well known in New York City. He was a distinguished appearing man with long mustaches which extended far beyond the limits of his face and had a fine high forehead. Two prominent American families were united in his lineage when he was born in 1836 as the fourth son of Major B. Hammatt and Augusta (Ware) Norton. Norton received his education at the Dwight School in Boston and at Pictou Academy in Nova Scotia where his father was serving as U. S. Consul. In 1850 he came to New York and entered the book store of his brother



Joseph J. Mickley



Edward Cogan



To Gus For Valor



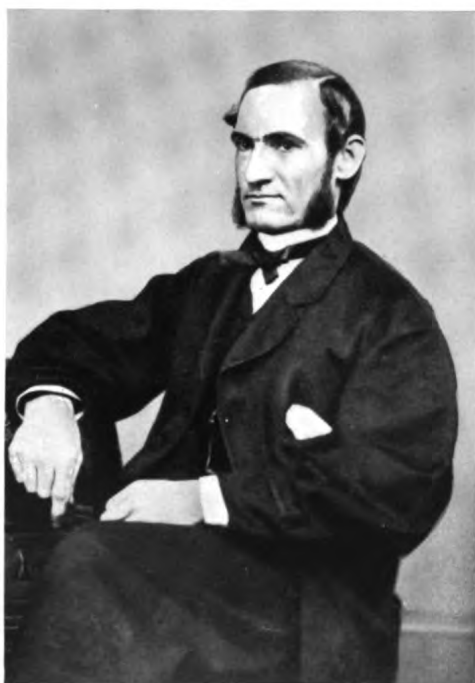
Charles I. Bushnell-Sage Token



Augustus B. Sage



Edward Groh as a young man



James Oliver



Thomas Dunn English

Charles B. Norton. By 1855 he had joined the staff of the Astor Library, and he was serving in that capacity when on May 11, 1858, he became a member of the Society.⁶ In the years after the Civil War, Norton devoted himself to journalism and was a contributor to *The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography*. In addition he was a playwright and author of several full length biographies. His primary avocation seems to have been the study of mathematics and astronomy, but he did contribute an article to the first issue of the *American Journal of Numismatics*. He was later to serve as President of the Society and to resign over a dispute regarding that journal, but this tale must await its proper place.

These three men, Norton, Dodge and Sage, two of whom were destined to serve as presidents and one who was among the founders of the Society, were appointed to rewrite the Constitution. At the meeting of September 14, 1858, they presented their report, and the new Constitution was adopted.⁷ It was not very different from the original one which had been agreed upon at the first regular meeting of the Society, though somewhat longer. The offices of Second Vice-President and Actuary were abolished and those of Curator and Librarian established. In addition, it provided for a variety of non-resident memberships to include those enthusiasts who resided beyond the confines of Manhattan, and it also established a new class of life members who would, at one stroke, pay twenty dollars to the treasury. It fixed the dues at four dollars for resident members and a half-dollar for non-resident members, in addition to a one dollar initiation fee for all, in place of the previous sum of three dollars semi-annually. Since the funds of the Society were likely to increase because of the higher dues and the new class of membership, it was stipulated that "All donations in money, and all money received from Life Members, must be invested by the Treasurer, under the direction of the Council, which was composed of all the officers. The money thus invested will constitute a permanent fund, of which only the interest can be expended." These changes seem to have satisfied the legislative penchant of the members for some time though that trait has never been completely absent from the character of the numismatist. Before departing from this subject of legislation, however, it is fitting to note that there was a problem because of the lack of attendance at meetings, and to solve this difficulty it was decided

on October 20, 1859, that a fine of ten cents would be imposed on members not attending the regular meetings of the Society. There is no notice of this resolution ever having been carried out or repealed, so it may have been an effective deterrent.

The Society, as it existed in 1858, was a rather informal organization without a legal personality. Sage was the first to note the difficulties inherent in this situation, and on January 12th of the following year he made the first suggestion that an effort should be made to have the Society incorporated by the Legislature. Frank H. Norton, the Corresponding Secretary, elected at the first semi-annual meeting in 1858, was directed to inquire into the matter. In the following months the law regarding such an act of incorporation was studied and the report of the Committee on Incorporation was prepared. The plan was accepted, and steps were taken to carry out the proposal. All was in readiness to complete this move when it was discovered on April 7th that the Curator was a minor and therefore ineligible to be either an officer or a trustee of an incorporated society. Augustus B. Sage, who had been elected Curator at the first semi-annual meeting, had discerned by January that his other engagements would not allow him sufficient time to perform the duties of that office. In consequence he resigned and was replaced by William Leggett Bramhall, a much younger man who had the necessary leisure for the office.⁸ Bramhall, upon recognizing the situation, submitted his resignation and Edward Groh replaced him. It should be noted that Bramhall was not too young to serve with distinction as a captain of volunteers in the Civil War, which erupted just two years later, and though he was severely wounded he was breveted major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel, for gallant and meritorious service.⁹

Bramhall's resignation cleared the way for further action. On Tuesday, April 12, 1859, a special meeting of the Council of Management of the Society, a body set up under the new Constitution and composed of the regularly elected officers, drew up the necessary documents to accomplish the incorporation. A single page of the draft of the petition seeking incorporation has been preserved, and even at that early date the plea on behalf of numismatics as a source for knowledge of the past was made quite strongly. Yet this plea for the

value of numismatic studies and the increasing attention being given to the subject was apparently insufficient to convince the Legislature. If this petition was ever submitted, it was certainly never acted upon. On October 20, 1859, the last meeting of the Society prior to 1864 was held, and no action was taken on the act of incorporation. During the intervening period the Civil War raged, and the attentions and energies of the populace were directed to the task of winning the war. Other pursuits, among them numismatics, fell into the background.

The most basic problem facing the Society during its early development, was not one of legal status, however, but simply a matter of arranging for a suitable room in which to meet. As early as May 3, 1858, while meetings were still being held at the home of Augustus B. Sage, 121 Essex Street in lower Manhattan, Sage as Corresponding Secretary of the group was authorized to negotiate with Peter Cooper, the founder of Cooper Union, for the use of a room in the Union at a reasonable rent.¹⁰

The corner-stone of the Cooper Institute had been laid on September 17, 1853, at Seventh Street and Fourth Avenue. It was incorporated as "The Peter Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art" in 1857, and the "Hall of the Union" was opened on May 10th of the following year. The idea of such an establishment was very much in accord with the prevailing cultural trends as shown earlier, and it would have provided an ideal home for the Society. Peter Cooper must have recognized this because in a letter in answer to that of Sage, he expressed a desire to meet with him to discuss the matter.¹¹ Once again, however, a matter of great importance was permitted to lapse, and as a result on September 14, 1858, it was found necessary to appoint a committee composed of Foskett, Sage, and Norton to find a suitable room. This committee applied itself diligently to the task, and by January arrangements had been concluded to have the meetings held in Room No. 44, Bible House, Astor Place, at a monthly rent of \$12.50. The arrangement was made for a period of five months only, and at the end of that time the agreement was allowed to expire without a renewal. About a week before the end of the five month period, Norton had proposed that other arrangements be made. His motion was carried and resulted in a new committee of four members,

Norton, Edward S. Cummings, Foskett, and Oliver.¹² The meetings of May 12th and 19th were necessarily held at Sage's home which was now at 24 Division Street.

The new committee resolved to re-establish contact with the Directors of Cooper Institute, and they were informed that if a petition addressed to the Board of Directors of the Cooper Institute were prepared, it was probable that a room would be given for the use of the Society in the course of two months. This information resulted in a new committee to find a temporary room for the immediate future. This committee consisted of Jaudon, Oliver, and Mortimer S. Brown.¹³ The meeting of June 9th was held at 839 Broadway, and those of June 14th and October 13th at the room of the American Geographical Society in Clinton Hall, but these were only temporary expedients.¹⁴ A petition was drawn up and addressed to the Board of Directors of Cooper Institute on May 24th,¹⁵ and on June 14th the entire matter was put into the hands of Frank H. Norton. The Directors of Cooper Institute responded with an offer for the temporary use of a room at a "moderate charge per night," but they added that they were in the process of forming a "Society of Arts" connected with the Union. It was expected that this organization would begin to function in the Fall of 1859, and at that time the American Numismatic Society could become a section of the new "Society of Arts" and continue to use the room without cost.¹⁶ At the informal meeting of October 13th this information was communicated to the Society, and at the meeting of October 20th, Norton and Oliver were appointed as a committee to draft resolutions to Cooper Union regarding the room given the Society.

The answer forwarded to the Directors of Cooper Institute must have rejected the possibility of merging the fledgling American Numismatic Society into the newer but more ambitious "Society of Arts." Perhaps the membership of the Society was not prepared to lose its identity and to become merely a section of a larger group. This was, in the final analysis, a wise course of action, but for the moment it meant that the Society was without a home just as it lacked incorporation. This was to be an important factor in the hiatus of activities for four years.

Still another instance must be recorded in which an attempt was

made to accomplish something, but in which no conclusion was reached. As in all organizations, the symbols of the group are almost as important as its real existence. Barely one month after Sage had proposed the incorporation of the Society he again rose at a meeting on February 19, 1859, to suggest that a committee of three be appointed to draft a certificate of membership, "and an amendment was added to entrust the same committee with the duty of drawing a plan for a seal." This committee was composed of William S. Frederick Mayers,¹⁷ Oliver, and Sage. These three probably did not take their work very seriously because on five separate occasions, from February through April in 1859, they merely reported "progress" to the Society. Absolutely nothing seems to have been accomplished that would present the group with a seal and certificate of membership. It was a repetition of the unfortunate attempts to secure incorporation and to find suitable quarters.

There were, however, signs of distinct accomplishment in other branches of the activities of the Society. The Society was not wealthy nor well endowed, but there were sufficient funds for the routine matters at hand. The first treasurer's report, made on May 11, 1858, listed the expenditures of the Society since its foundation at \$7.50 for printing, \$2.50 for books for the use of the officers, and fifty cents used for postage. This left a balance in the treasure of \$8.50. By the time of the second treasurer's report, made on October 13, 1859, just one week before the last meeting prior to the Civil War, the cash on hand after payment of all expenses was \$23.83, and still another \$56.00 was due in payments to the Society. Thus the total assets of the Society just before the four year hiatus from 1859 to 1864 were \$79.83.

But the small financial capacity of the Society cannot be taken as the only measure of its influence. From a very early date it expanded its membership lists by the inclusion of corresponding and honorary members. The first of the corresponding members was Charles B. Endicott of Boston who was elected at the meeting of August 24, 1858. Endicott continued his connection as a corresponding member until 1864. The first of the honorary members, unanimously elected on June 17, 1858, was Benson J. Lossing, of Dover Plains, New York, later the author of a long work on the Civil War.¹⁸ In his letter of

acceptance Lossing indicated his clear understanding of the goals of the Society when he wrote, "While my limited knowledge of the interesting and highly important subject which forms the object of your association, would not entitle me to active membership therein, I assure you that I feel a deep concern in such investigations, so kindred to those in which I have been engaged. In that interest you have perceived a reason for enrolling me among you, as a fellow delver. I most cheerfully accept the proffered honor, and beg you to receive my cordial thanks, and my earnest best wishes for the success of your enterprise. It is the hand-maid and co-worker with History, and is one of its most reliable aids in discovering truths and errors in the chronicles of the race."¹⁹

Requests for information concerning the Society on behalf of private individuals came from others in Boston, Cincinnati, and in Maine and Kentucky. The name of the Society and some short notices of its activities appeared in the local papers.²⁰ The same items were copied in the more distant journals and two letters in the archives of the Society from the early months of 1859 refer to an article describing it in the *Portland Maine Transcript*.²¹ The American Numismatic Society became the model for similar groups in other cities. Some gentlemen in Buffalo considered starting such an association, and on July 18, 1859, William P. Thompson of that city wrote to Norton requesting a copy of the Constitution and By-laws.²² Most of these societies were founded much later, but the impetus given to such groups by the formation of the Society in New York was all important. The Boston Numismatic Society was organized in 1860 and incorporated a decade later; the society in New Haven was formed in 1862 and that in Montreal at the end of the same year. Two years later the Rhode Island Numismatic Association was established, and in 1866 the New England Numismatic and Archaeological Society. The Essex County Antiquarian and Numismatic Society at Newark, New Jersey, appeared in 1869,²³ the Vermont Numismatic Society at Burlington in 1876. The Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society at Pittsburgh was founded in 1878 but dissolved in 1889, the Numismatic and Archaeological Society of Baltimore came into being in 1880, and the Chicago Numismatic and Archaeological Society in the same year. In addition

there were many informal groups which discussed the possibility of forming societies such as one in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1875; but, like the Buffalo group, it appears to have failed.²⁴

The Society achieved distinction fairly early as a body of men devoted to the science of numismatics. As early as the twelfth regular meeting, November 19, 1858, Mayers delivered a paper on "The Literature of American Numismatics" to the assembled group. There is no record of exactly what was contained in this first formal address to the American Numismatic Society, but it was the fore-runner of an increasing number of such papers that have continued as a series to the present day. Offers of aid and questions regarding coins and other objects began to reach the Society. Less than a year after the formation of the group Josiah Brewer of Stockbridge, Mass., wrote to the Society offering the services of his son Fisk who was in Athens and might be of aid in coin purchases and the like. Fisk P. Brewer, a nephew of Cyrus W. Field, who laid the Atlantic cable, held the position of tutor at Yale where he had arranged the numismatic collection, and he had gone to Greece to further his studies.²⁵ Presumably the Society did not avail itself of this tempting offer because of lack of funds for coin purchases, but the very fact that the offer was made is significant of rapid rise in its reputation.

The existence of a scholarly group devoted to the study of numismatics also presented the increasing number of devotees and collectors with a source from which they could seek answers to their questions. At the meeting of December 2, 1858, the Corresponding Secretary read a letter from a gentleman in Cincinnati asking for information regarding a vase in which were inserted a number of silver coins. The description was inadequate, and therefore it was requested that the object be shipped to New York so that it might be examined. On January 12, 1859, a committee consisting of Frank H. Norton as chairman, and William S. Frederick Mayers and Augustus Sage as members, was appointed to investigate and to report on this problem. Close scrutiny revealed that the cup was not over 150 years old and was probably of German manufacture. Perhaps it was intended as a wine heater or muller to be set near a fire. The report of the Committee was printed in full in the local press.²⁶

Not only was the Society a focal point for questions of individuals, but since the group in Philadelphia was the only competing association in the United States, it was incumbent upon the two groups to maintain contact with one another and to establish relations with the older societies which had flourished in Europe for a much longer period of time. One of the members of the Philadelphia Society devised a new accurate standard of measurements for coins and medals. This new standard was adopted by the Philadelphia group, and Dr. Collet, the creator of this standard, communicated the details of its use to the American Numismatic Society at the meeting of October 20, 1859. A committee was appointed to study the merits of the new scale, but there was no further action taken because of the hiatus in the activities of the Society following that meeting. It was adopted at the first meeting in 1864.

Somewhat earlier the Society had established cordial relations with the London Numismatic Society.²⁷ Like most other European societies which have their counterparts in the United States there was a considerable gap between the foundation dates of the two organizations. Thus the London body was the senior when on April 21, 1859, the American Numismatic Society decided to present the proofs of the current years' issues of American coins and requested every member to contribute coins for the gift. On May 19th a committee of three, Jaudon, Sage, and Oliver, was appointed to gather the coins from members, but there must have been a delay in completing this task for on June 14th the Secretary was directed to notify the absent members to contribute coins for this purpose. On October 26, 1859, Frank H. Norton made the donation which was accompanied by a letter, addressed to the President and Members of the Numismatic Society of London, expressing the desire of the New York society to open a correspondence which might prove "equally advantageous and agreeable to both parties."²⁸ It cannot be doubted that the body in London took cognizance of this generous gift, but it must be borne in mind that the American Numismatic Society held its last meeting before the Civil War on October 20, 1859, and as a result there is no record of anything further regarding this.

The Society, while engaged in sending gifts abroad, was also



New York City Mission and Tract Society-Bible House



Frank H. Norton



William L. Bramhall



Fourth Avenue between Seventh and Eighth Streets in 1861.
Bible House (*left*) and Cooper Union (*center*)



Joseph N. T. Levick



Isaac J. Greenwood

anxiously seeking donations at home for its own library and collections. As early as April 20, 1858, the Corresponding Secretary was directed to address the members of the legislature soliciting gifts of books. The first donation came from William Henry Seward, who in 1858 was serving in the U. S. Senate and speaking to great audiences against the Dred Scott decision. Gifts were also received from many of the individual members of the Society; and in the revised Constitution, as we have seen, provision was made for a Librarian. This first incumbent was James D. Foscett who had earlier been Chairman of the Committee on Library. The acquisition of books for the library continued to be a major problem; before any purchase could be made it apparently had to have the approval of the entire body of the membership. Probably the most graphic example of what might result from such a condition is to be found in the story of the acquisition of John Howard Hickox's *Historical Account of American Coinage*. On August 24, 1858, Foscett recommended that a copy of that volume be purchased, and the members directed him to complete such a transaction at the price he quoted. But by September the price of the book had been raised, and the Librarian returned for further instructions. At the meeting of October 21st Foscett again recommended the purchase, but there was no second for his motion, which was then withdrawn. On January 6, 1859, the situation was resolved when Hickox was elected an honorary member of the Society, and his letter of acceptance stated that he was donating a copy of his work.²⁹ Hickox had come to the attention of the Society because he had made a donation of the Catalogue of the New York State Library. Since he was apparently one of the trustees of that library, he was granted an honorary membership in the Society.

The nucleus of the library of the Society was formed during the first two years of its existence. Barely four months after the first formal meeting of the group, Sage referred to the condition of the library in a letter stating, "We have the first English work on the subject—'Rice Vaughn's Discourse on Coin and Coinage, 1675,' also the first edition of Pinkerton's 'Essay on Medals,' Wyatt's 'Am. Gen'ls and Commanders,' Ludwig's 'Introduction to German Numismatics,' etc."³⁰ There is not in existence a complete catalogue of the library

holdings for this early period, but one was evidently prepared at the time. On December 2, 1858, a committee composed of Mayers, Norton, Foskett, Bramhall, and Hill was appointed for the specific task of drawing up a catalogue of numismatic books. In any event the library and numismatic collections were subject to strict regulations governing their use after February 3, 1859, when it was decided "That no book, coin or other property of the Numismatic Society shall be taken from the rooms of the Society, nor leave the custody of its proper officer without a majority vote of the members present at a regular meeting;" and "That every book, coin or other article borrowed, shall be registered as such with the name of its borrower by the officer in charge of the same, or in his absence, by the presiding officer of the evening." Nothing borrowed could be retained "for a longer period than two weeks."

The coin cabinet of the Society also was founded during this first two year period. The first donation of which there is a record in the minutes occurred on November 19, 1858, when David M. Balfour of Boston gave "several valuable coins" to the Society.³¹ Nothing more is known of Balfour other than the fact that on two occasions in November 1858 he sent coins to the Society and thus may be considered the founder of the great collection which now exists.

The Curator, an office established by the Constitution of September 14th to replace that of Actuary, had charge of the coins and was requested to catalogue them in the order of their reception. The list of donors constantly grew; early in 1859 a record was made of the gift of a pattern guinea of George III by Charles Endicott who was a corresponding member of the Society.³² By March 17, 1859, as a result of efforts on the part of individual members of the Society, the collection was large enough to warrant a report from the Curator describing the coins and medals. Various institutions were now sending copies of their medals to the Society for the collection. St. John's College, Fordham, sent a copy of the silver medal given to the best student in each of the three lower classes of undergraduates.³³ The Syracuse Mechanics Association received a vote of thanks on April 28th for their donation of a bronze medal, and the Ohio State Board of Agriculture also sent a copy of their bronze medal a month later. The

Franklin Institute of Syracuse dispatched a copy of their bronze medal on April 25, 1859; and on August 6, 1859, the Worcester County Mechanic's Association sent a copy of the medal which they awarded at fairs and a printed impression of their seal. Somewhat later, on October 1st, an electrotype copy of the seal itself was sent.

The correspondence of this period in the archives of the Society and the record kept in the minutes indicate that a fairly large number of donations of coins as well as medals were received during the first two years of its existence. Arrangements were even made with the officials of the United States Mint to forward proof copies of the coinage. The future of the Society must have seemed assured at that last meeting on October 20, 1859, and there is no intimation in the minutes of any expectation that it would be the last meeting for four long and tumultuous years. The problem of finding a suitable room for the Society to meet in was, of course, the primary obstacle in 1859 because the one offered by the Cooper Institute was rejected.³⁴ This in itself was a condition which would have been remedied, but there is a deeper and more significant reason for the loss of interests in the activities of the Society at that time. The answer, of course, lies in the agitation which culminated in the Civil War. On October 16, 1859, John Brown, the abolitionist, conducted his memorable raid on the Federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. Though he was taken by Capt. Robert E. Lee and hanged later that year, his raid stirred great emotions and created a temporary sensation. Secession was in the air throughout the South and as early as 1856, when Buchanan was elected President the southern governors had met in a secret conclave to plan a course of action should General Fremont win. Governor Wise of Virginia had drawn up plans to raise an army of 20,000 men for the purpose of seizing Washington to prevent the inauguration of Fremont. Happily that crisis had passed without the problem being brought into the arena of open warfare, but in the interval presented by Buchanan's weak rule had come the Dred Scott decision and now John Brown's raid. It was realized that the election of 1860 would be crucial, for should the Republicans succeed, secession was a virtual certainty. Tension mounted throughout the country as the entire people neared the abyss of fratricidal conflict. The election of Lincoln in 1860

followed by the secession of South Carolina at the end of the same year, led to the open hostilities of the Civil War.

In such momentous times it is not surprising that a newly formed and barely established Society devoted to the peaceful pursuits of study should suffer. Without a room in which to meet and with many young men of military age on its roster of members, one need not look further for the causes of this hiatus in the activities of the American Numismatic Society.

REBIRTH AND GROWTH 1864-1873

Can numismatics ever become a popular pursuit among Americans?" This question was seriously posed in a discerning article in June of 1867.¹ The answer was in the affirmative, but the fact that such a question could arise at that date is indicative of the problem which faced the Society in the last months of the Civil War. From October of 1859 through January of 1864, it was impossible to hold meetings. Several attempts were made, but a quorum could not be assembled.

On February 5, 1864, some three months after Lincoln's Gettysburg address and seven months after the battle which marked the turning point in the conflict, efforts to revive the Society were crowned with success. Dr. George H. Perine, a physician in New York City offered his home at 6 East 22nd Street as a meeting place, and members of the pre-war group, Brown, Greenwood, Norton, Groh, and Oliver attended.² Dr. Perine, of course, was elected to membership in the Society at this meeting, and a vote of thanks was tendered to him "for his kindness in inviting the Society to meet at his home." At the same time three other men of this city were also enrolled in the Society, and among them was F. Augustus Wood, who changed his name to Isaac F. Wood in 1868. In the course of the history of the American Numismatic Society, it will be necessary to trace the career of Wood in numismatics because of the numerous capacities in which he served

the group. Certainly he was a man possessed of a droll sense of humor which is amply expressed in the letters written by him and preserved in the archives of the Society. Wood was born of Quaker stock in 1841, in the old Seventh Ward of New York City, then appropriately known as the Quaker Ward. His family was a prominent one and had been interested in many of the charities of the city. In 1862, he graduated from Haverford College, and became a member of the firm of William Wood and Co., one of the leading publishers in the city. In time, however, he severed his connection with that corporation and devoted himself solely to the pursuit of numismatics. In later life he moved to Rahway, New Jersey, but he managed to maintain his connections with the Society until his death in 1895.³

The revived American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, as it now styled itself was clearly envisioned as a continuation of the American Numismatic Society which had been founded before the Civil War. The minutes were continued in the same book, references were made to the Constitution and to the previous meetings, and there was continuity of membership. Even some of the problems which had faced the founders had carried over through the war years and were now combined with others that had newly arisen. The first and most pressing of these problems concerned a place to meet. Lack of an adequate meeting place had been one of the important factors in the hiatus of activity during the war. The new group resolved to face this question firmly. A committee consisting of Norton and Greenwood was promptly formed for the purpose of obtaining a suitable room. On February 18th the Society met once again, but this time the meeting place was the Society Library on University Place, and on that occasion Norton and Greenwood reported that the very room within which they were then meeting could be had at two dollars per evening. The committee was instructed to engage the room without stipulating the length of time of occupancy, but an error had been made in reporting the rent. As a result the next meeting, held two weeks later, convened in the office of President Dodge. Since the rent was now quoted at three dollars per evening, it was decided to engage the room for a period of six months. These transactions could not be completed in time for the next meeting on March 11th, but F. Augustus Wood

made his home available for that meeting. Something went wrong in the final arrangements, however, and two weeks later the committee reported having paid five dollars for the room and stated that they had engaged it for a six month period. Greenwood, who was a member of the committee, had contributed the additional two dollars in the hope of seeing at least that problem put to rest.

It was a vain hope, for there were occasions when they met elsewhere, at the homes of the President and Dr. Perine. In the latter part of 1867 it was found possible to secure a meeting place in the Hall of the Board of Education at the corner of Grand and Elm Streets. On May 27, 1869, they met at the College of the City of New York, at the corner of 23rd Street and Lexington Avenue, where a division of the City College still stands. It was probably as a result of the interest of Professor Charles E. Anthon of the Classics Department, of whom much more will be said, that the Society was able to secure permission to meet at the college. A three year lapse in the minutes occurs after 1870 "caused mainly by the then Recording Secretary Mr. Abraham Redlich neglecting to preserve in any form his memoranda of transactions." When the record resumes, it is noted that they were still meeting at the college.⁴

No sooner had the Society been restored to an active state, however, than the legislative penchant of the numismatists, which had been dormant during the war, came to the fore again. At the meeting of March 24, 1864, it was decided that a committee should be established to revise the Constitution. The election of officers the previous week had shown that the newer members were taking as active a part in the activities of the Society as those who had joined before the war and it was therefore not illogical to permit them some say in the form of organization.⁵ This committee quickly advised an "entire remodelling" of the Constitution. By the end of June of the same year the committee had completed its task and presented the results which were voted upon and accepted *in toto*. A new committee consisting of the same membership as the last, was organized for the purpose of printing the new Constitution and By-Laws.⁶ A pre-war problem was revived when this new committee recommended that an imprint of the seal of the Society be placed upon the title page of the Constitution.

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Printing was begun even before the design of the seal was completed, but of course the title page was delayed. A committee of three had been appointed as early as May 12, 1864, to design a seal and certificate of membership, but they had apparently accomplished very little.⁷ Eventually the title page of the Constitution was printed without an imprint of the seal, and it is in that form that it has survived.⁸ Designing and executing a seal for the Society remained a problem, and on April 13, 1865, the report of the committee was ordered to be the special business of the next meeting. Work on the seal was interrupted for a month by the assassination of President Lincoln on April 14, 1865. The committee then reported that they had held a meeting and agreed upon a plan which would be presented at the next meeting. By June 8th the certificate of membership, also the responsibility of that committee, was being printed, and two weeks later the certificates were presented along with an impression of the first seal of the Society.

The first seal was simplicity itself since it contained nothing but lettering, nor was the motto of the Society in evidence as yet. An inscription with the words AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY ran semi-circularly along the sides and top, separated by hyphens from the words NEW YORK at the bottom. Within this semi-circular Society name there was a six-line inscription FOUNDED / 1857 / REORGANIZED / 1864 / INCORPORATED / 1865. Thus the history of the organization was given in short compass on the seal. Unfortunately, this seal is no longer in existence, but a single impression of it occurs on the title page of the printed Articles of Incorporation of 1865.⁹

This seal lacked distinction and was not very pleasing aesthetically. Thus the problem of a truly suitable seal and certificate of membership arose again in 1867. At a special meeting on July 16th it was decided to re-open the entire question, and a committee was appointed to provide a suitable certificate of membership.¹⁰ The committee for a new seal was composed of John F. McCoy, Robert Hewitt, Jr., and Professor Charles E. Anthon.¹¹

The interests of the third member of the committee, Professor Anthon, lead one to believe that he was the moving spirit of the com-

mittee. He was a well known educator and the son of a prominent lawyer, John Anthon, as well as the nephew of Charles Anthon, an eminent classical scholar at Columbia University. Charles E. Anthon was born in 1823 and after graduation from Columbia at sixteen, he spent some years in Europe engaged in travel and study.¹² Upon his return he was elected to the chair of history in St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, but in 1852 he came to New York as professor of history and belles-lettres at the New York Free Academy, which later became the College of the City of New York. He remained at the City College until March of 1883 when, as a result of ill health, he resigned and two months later went to Europe where he died in the following June.¹³ His abilities as a scholar and teacher were recognized by the honorary degree of Master of Arts given to him by Columbia in 1853, and by the Doctorate of Laws conferred by the University of the City of New York in 1866. Professor Anthon was first attracted to the study of numismatics and began his collection in 1865, and he pursued it avidly until his death.¹⁴ He was elected a resident member of the reorganized Society in December of the following year and his abilities were quickly recognized. His career during the period 1866-1883 paralleled the history of the Society, and there is therefore no need to trace it in detail at this point.¹⁵

Professor Anthon managed to connect many of his activities with numismatics or medallion art, and almost all his writings deal with those subjects. He designed the seal of the College of the City of New York with the type of a female head, triform, with long flowing hair, and the motto *Respice, Adspice, Prospice*. In 1868 the faculty of the College adopted a resolution signed by their President, Horace Webster, their Secretary, Gerardus B. Docharty, and the professors individually, requesting Senator Edwin D. Morgan of New York to act to secure a uniformity of coinage for the United States, France, and Great Britain.¹⁶ It seems almost certain that the hand of Professor Anthon is to be seen in that resolution, and also in the fact that a commemorative medal for the College was issued in 1867.¹⁷

Professor Anthon was decidedly a man of action, and by October 24th a design for the new seal was exhibited by the committee of which he was a member.¹⁸ The classical design of the new seal of the Society

makes it probable that Anthon was its creator. The seal shows three oak leaves, with the center leaf vertical, joined to a single stem. At the points where the leaves join the stem, four acorns are displayed. A scroll running in a semicircle above the leaves contains the inscription "*Parva ne pereant*" (let not the little things perish), and the name of the Society in Latin "*Soci. Amer. Numis. et Archaeol.*" runs semi-circularly around below the leaves. The entire seal is bordered with a chain of *fleur de lis*.¹⁹ The actual seal itself was cut by George H. Lovett and impressions of it were displayed at the meeting of November 14, 1867, and accepted by the Society. Lovett received a vote of thanks on February 13, 1868.²⁰

The new seal, of course, was widely used, but it has not continued to be the corporate seal of the Society. The type remains the same but the form of representation has been modified, and a certain grace and delicacy mark its present form. Unfortunately there has been no explanation of the iconographical significance of the design, but at least the motto of the Society has been the subject of some comment.²¹

The men who met at Dr. Perine's home in 1864 were not organizing a group *de novo*. The treasury of the Society was not empty, for on June 30, 1864, it was found that the pre-war accounts had been properly kept and that there was a balance of thirty-eight dollars and eighty-three cents. In addition, of course, there were the lists of past members, and at the same meeting the Recording Secretary was directed to write to the members who had not paid dues, to learn whether they were desirous of continuing their connection with the Society.

By March of 1865, the reorganized Society had been functioning for just over one year, and the new Constitution and By-Laws required that a so-called annual meeting be held on the fourth Thursday of the month.²² As a result, at the first meeting of that month a committee of five members "was appointed to consider the matter of an annual gathering of the members and friends of the Society, and also of an exhibition of the collections belonging to the Society, and other matters in connexion therewith." This committee reported favorably on the project at the annual meeting of March 23rd, but it was thought that a special meeting would be necessary to plan the affair. A week later at the special meeting, a Special Committee of Arrangement was

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appointed, but apparently there was some difficulty in carrying the project to completion because on April 13th it was decided to postpone the exhibition and annual celebration indefinitely. In this fashion the first year of the revived Society passed without any particular note. The custom of the annual meeting which was first inserted in the Constitution and By-Laws of 1865, however, has continued to the present day.

One very important matter still remained unresolved. The founders of the Society had begun action to secure incorporation but nothing came of their efforts. This was recognized as a difficulty, and on November 10, 1864, about ten months after the reorganization was begun, F. Augustus Wood suggested that a committee be appointed to look into the matter. This committee applied itself diligently to the task with Wood apparently taking the foremost part.²³ Wood must have written to the Secretary of State of New York about the question because a member of the Department of the Secretary of State indicated that there was no record of any organization of the same or of a similar name.²⁴

The committee reported its findings on the mode of incorporation at the first meeting in December, but it was laid over to a future date. This, however, did not preclude Wood from contacting an attorney. Joseph K. Murray, a lawyer from the financial district of the city, after proper inquiry and research assured Wood that as of January 20, 1865, there was no impediment to incorporating the Society under its current title of American Numismatic and Archaeological Society.²⁵ By January 26, 1865, all was in readiness and a new committee of ten was appointed to carry out the incorporation. The offices of Curator and Librarian, however, were still held by one man, Edward Groh, and this was not in accord with the provisions of the new Constitution.²⁶ On February 9, 1865, the two offices were divided by the election of a Librarian, Frank Leathe.²⁷ This cleared the way for the incorporation and Wood, with his accustomed energy, pushed the matter to a conclusion.²⁸ The act of Incorporation dated May 16, 1865, was accomplished over the signature of seven officers of the Society at the time, Frank H. Norton, President; Isaac J. Greenwood, Jr., 2nd Vice-President; James Oliver, Recording Secretary; F. Augustus Wood,

Corresponding Secretary; John Hanna, Treasurer; Frank Leathe, Librarian; and Edward Groh, Curator. In addition, Daniel Parish, Jr., and William Wood Seymour, signed as members of the Society, and Joseph K. Murray, the attorney, as a witness. It is certainly strange that the only officer missing from the list of incorporators was Dr. George H. Perine, 1st Vice-President, but there is no satisfactory explanation for this fact. On May 11th, the Society voted to print the Act of Incorporation, and this was done some time in June after it had been accepted by the State.²⁹

For some reason the attorney's services with regard to the act of incorporation were not found completely satisfactory to the members; when the committee presented a copy of the documents, an objection was made to a clause recommending that a vote of thanks be tendered to the attorney, and it was decided to expunge it. It was then suggested that a committee of three be appointed to wait on Murray and to request him to present a bill for his services, but this also was rejected. The President finally vacated the chair to move that the Corresponding Secretary be directed to convey the thanks of the Society to Joseph K. Murray "for his kind attention to the furthering of the objects of the Society in obtaining their incorporation." This was adopted.

Despite the fact that continuity with the earliest stage of the Society was clearly fixed in the minds of those who reorganized it in 1864, it is not surprising to find that many people had forgotten that such a society existed in New York. This is perhaps best illustrated by the letter from Henry Champion of the New Haven Numismatic Society to F. Augustus Wood.³⁰ Wood had written twice to New Haven in March and early April with regard to the catalogue of the Yale College Collection. Champion after acknowledging the receipt of those two letters went on to say, in part, "I write now to gain a little information in regard to the American Numismatic Society—I made some inquiries a few months since in regard to the *New York* Numismatic Society, and was surprised at being informed that there was no such organization and in fact no Numismatic Society in the city—. Your letter was the first intimation that I have received of its existence lately—." Champion's inquiries had been prompted by the fact that the New Haven Numismatic Society had struck a medal in tin and had

voted to present a copy of that medal to each of several societies including the New York group. Wood's letter, coming as it did after the failure of previous efforts to locate a New York Numismatic Society, presented a problem to Champion. He therefore advised Wood that if the American Numismatic Society proved to be the only one in the city he would forward the medal to it, but if there should prove to be another society of like purpose, he would endeavor to have the New Haven Numismatic Society present a second medal to the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society.

The New Haven group had been organized in 1862, but it was still in its formative stages, and its constitution though fully accepted had not been printed. Their affairs were conducted on a rather informal basis, and regular meetings appear to have been held rather infrequently.³¹ It was therefore just about a month later that Henry Champion was able to write to Wood and inform him that the New Haven Numismatic Society had deemed it best to consider the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society as the one referred to in their earlier resolution and in consequence were sending the medal.³² Actually this decision to recognize the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society as the one in question was not as simple as it appears to be at first glance, for there were in New York at that time two numismatic societies.

At the very first meeting of the reorganized American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, Frank H. Norton had informed the group that he had received an invitation and had even attended a meeting for the purpose of forming a society to be called the "New York Numismatic Society." He moved that a committee be immediately appointed to confer with a committee of the projected society with the object in mind of consolidating the two bodies. Norton and Oliver were promptly appointed to carry out this resolution.

In the absence of an active organization devoted to numismatic pursuits during the last stages of the war, some citizens of the city who were interested in the subject met in answer to invitations at the home of Robert Hewitt, Jr., at 32 West 21st Street, on the evening of January 23, 1864, for the purpose of founding such a group. There were a number present at that meeting who had been members of the Society before the war, and many who had no previous connection with any

numismatic organization later became important members.³³ In any event, the men who gathered at Hewitt's home were not unaware of the existence of the American Numismatic Society. Norton made a statement at that very first meeting regarding the past and present condition of the older organization, but it was not very hopeful for the future of the Society, if one can judge from the fact that the very next order of business was to appoint a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the new group. The new constitution was written and approved at the next meeting on February 6, 1864, and the New York Numismatic Society was fairly launched on its short career. Its history as a society runs parallel to that of the early days of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, in that a great deal of time was spent on formal organization and such matters as the designing of a seal and the like.

Once they had attained a fair state of organization and had received their first donations,³⁴ they were not inclined to disband their group or to merge it into the newly reorganized American Numismatic and Archaeological Society. As a result, Norton and Oliver reported on February 18th that their conference with their opposite numbers of the New York Numismatic Society had resulted in the conclusion "that no arrangement concerning a junction of the two Societies could be effected." They were accordingly discharged. By July of 1866, however, the situation had changed materially. The fifth regular meeting of the new society was held on April 16, 1864, but for the next two years the group seems to have remained dormant. The new society had started its career with a larger number of members than the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, and with several prominent citizens among them, but after the first five meetings it appears to have been unable to maintain its momentum. It was very quickly evident to leaders of the new group that it would be impossible to hold meetings.³⁵ The leaders therefore decided that a merger with the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society was desirable. Such a merger involved the dissolution of the New York Numismatic Society as an entity, but it was done with grace. In July of 1866, J. N. T. Levick presented a proposal for such a dissolution. The preamble and the resolution itself state most clearly the decision arrived at by the group:

The undersigned, a majority of the members of the 'New York Numismatic Society' deeming it inexpedient to longer continue the existence of that Society as an organization, and desiring as far as possible to aid and benefit the 'American Num. & Arch. Society', have passed the following resolutions:—

RESOLVED—That on and after the 31st day of July 1866, the N. Y. Numismatic Society is and shall be permanently dissolved.

RESOLVED—That the Curator and Treasurer of said Society be instructed to make over to the Am. Num. & Arch. Society, all property belonging to said Society now in their possession."

(Signed) W. C. Prime

J. N. T. Levick

R. Hewitt, Jr.

Wm. Anderson

Loring Watson

Jos. E. Gay

Jno F. McCoy

Wm. H. Strobridge

C. DeF. Burns

Jas. Earle²⁶

John A. Nexson

During the summer of 1866, however, the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society did not meet regularly, and it was not until October 25th that official notice was taken of the action of the New York Numismatic Society. At a meeting held on that date it was ordered that the resolutions of the now defunct group be entered in the minutes, and that Levick, Hanna, and Groh be appointed to receive the property of the New York organization. Notice of these changes and the resolution were published by the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society at the time.³⁷ There was, however, some delay before the transfer of all property was effected, and in November of the same year the special committee appointed to oversee that transfer merely reported "progress" and not the completion of the task.

The New York Numismatic Society was now only a memory, and the minute book of that organization was transferred to the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society along with its other property. There it rested with none to disturb it until March 25, 1869, when by some error the minutes of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society began to be regularly entered in it. This practice continued until January 27th of the following year when it was discovered, and the Executive Committee of the Society decided that those minutes should be properly recorded in the right minute book and that the minute book of the New York Numismatic Society should be "perma-

nently preserved in the Library as a memento of the late 'N. Y. Numismatic Society'”³⁸

On April 14, 1865, Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth President of the United States, was cruelly assassinated as he sat in Ford's Theater in Washington. A cry of anguish went up from the nation, and the train which took the body of the fallen President from Washington back to Springfield, Illinois, passed along tracks which were lined with mournful people. Walt Whitman wrote two poems "When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom'd" and "O Captain! My Captain!" which were published in the *Sequel to Drum Taps* commemorating the passing of the great President. Individually and collectively the citizens reacted to the martyrdom of Lincoln. The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society held a special meeting on April 27th to take action on the death of President Lincoln. Dr. Perine, Leathe, and Hanna were appointed a special committee to draft resolutions on the melancholy event. These three men retired from the room, but returned shortly and presented a resolution which was carried. "RESOLVED, That since it is the duty of this Society to perpetuate the memorials of historic greatness, we will cause to be struck in bronze a medal, designed to commemorate the life and perpetuate the name of Abraham Lincoln; and that a Committee be appointed to carry this resolution into effect.”³⁹ Leathe was then asked to prepare a copy of this resolution for the press. At the next meeting, that of May 11th, the work was pushed forward as quickly as possible, and on the motion of Leathe, a committee headed by John Hanna was given charge of the striking of a medal. The task of the committee involved obtaining estimates of probable expenses and also raising funds to carry out the terms of the resolution, but they were not authorized to make contracts. They might merely confer with the agents of designers, medallists, and die-sinkers.⁴⁰

By that date a circular had already been published telling of the proposed medal in honor of Abraham Lincoln. F. Augustus Wood, who was never a man to permit action to be long delayed, wrote to Bishop Wood of Philadelphia on the very next day. In his letter Wood indicated that he was enclosing the circular and stated that the Society was offering to "any person acting as agent for subscriptions a discount of twenty percent when paid." He requested that the Bishop place this

circular and offer "in the hands of any responsible person to whom the profit would be acceptable."⁴¹ The canvassing for funds had now begun in earnest, but as Edward H. Coates, a corresponding member from Philadelphia, pointed out in one of his letters to Wood, he had "nothing to show or to promise except that it is the *expectation* of the Society if the *necessary funds are raised*" to strike such a medal to aid him in his canvassing. He suggested that a printed design be cheaply gotten up with some little description and the double guarantee of the return of paid funds should the medal not be struck, and that if struck the price agreed upon for purchase would be the lowest offered either before or after the medal was issued.⁴² Publicity, however, was not the real problem because the *New York Herald* of May 18th carried a short advertisement of the medal;⁴³ and since the *Herald* was a very widely read paper, questions came from as far afield as Washington, D. C. and Rutland, Vermont, requesting further information.⁴⁴

It is certain that the plan for the striking of a medal in honor of Abraham Lincoln stirred up a certain amount of excitement, and by May 20th a letter from the U. S. Mint had been received which presumably inquired about the medal. The exact contents are unknown because it has not been preserved, but its receipt was sufficiently important to be recorded in the minutes of the Society. There were by that date eighty names listed among the subscribers, and it seemed quite certain that the undertaking would be a success. Power was therefore given to the committee headed by John Hanna to contract for the dies and to complete all arrangements for the production and distribution of the medal. This served to stimulate the response to the project to even greater heights, and by May 29th the number of subscribers had swelled to one hundred and twenty and was still growing.⁴⁵

It would seem as though some sort of competition were held, and that after the inscription had been chosen by the committee, designs were furnished by a number of die-sinkers with the final result that the work of Emil Sigel of New York was pronounced to be the most satisfactory and a contract was entered into between him and the Society.⁴⁶ Sigel himself was certainly not a prominent medallist. Indeed, it would not be unfair to say that if he is recognized in any way it is because the Society employed him for the Lincoln medal.⁴⁷

One thing, however, must be said in favor of Sigel and that is that he evidently got right down to work. In his letter to Hayden on May 29th, F. Augustus Wood pointed out that the medal was to be issued at five dollars per copy, and that though the design was not as yet completed it was expected that it would be within a very few days.⁴⁸

Great progress was also made in publicizing the fact that the Society was going to strike a medal to commemorate Abraham Lincoln, and the various newspapers which occasionally carried notices of the meetings of the Society published some of the details regarding the production of the medal which were discussed at Society meetings. In addition there were occasional notices which dealt only with the production of the medal and not with the activities of the Society at all.⁴⁹ This was true not only of New York newspapers but also of those as far removed as Boston and Chicago. The local press naturally followed the production of this medal to the very end with much greater detail than did the more distant journals, but it is significant that it received what amounted to nationwide publicity.⁵⁰

By June 8th the work had progressed far enough so that the committee in charge could report that subscribers were being rapidly obtained and they exhibited a wood cut design of the medal which was to be used on a circular to aid in the sales. Apparently the Society continued to print and distribute circulars about the new Lincoln medal, and perhaps it was in connection with one such circular sent to the Rhode Island Numismatic Society that William F. Barber was made aware of the proposed medal. At any rate, on August 26th, he wrote to the committee offering his services and mentioning the fact that he was for many years a member of the Royal Academy of London, and that in the course of his many years of experience he had prepared a life size medallion of Lincoln which was considered a perfect likeness.⁵¹ Here then was a man who certainly seemed better suited for the task in hand than Sigel, but the contract had been awarded to the latter some three months earlier.⁵² George T. Paine, Vice-President of the Rhode Island Numismatic Association, wrote a strong letter of recommendation in support of Barber's application to do the Lincoln medal,⁵³ but the matter had to be referred to John Hanna. Wood informed Paine of that fact and also indicated his impression that the

dies were "already too far advanced towards completion to admit of change."⁵⁴ Hanna apparently agreed with Wood and added "I should like very much to have had these letters about 6 weeks ago. At present however they are I think valueless, as *our* dies are in too advanced a state, & whether well or ill done we must father them."⁵⁵ Wood, it seems, was lax for the first time and did not respond to Barber because on January 11, 1866, the medallist again wrote to the Society suggesting that he be engaged to do the medal.⁵⁶ On that occasion Daniel Parish, Jr., answered him, "Unfortunately for your application, the work on the medal has been given out as long ago as last June. So that, even your application made last August would have been too late, to say nothing of the recent one. The die of the medal has so nearly reached completion, that an impression in solder has been already exhibited, and those in bronze are looked for every day."⁵⁷

The medal itself was ready for the first strikings early in the year 1866, and a few impressions were made. It was then decided that presentations should be made to President Andrew Johnson and to George Bancroft, the orator of the day, on the occasion of the anniversary ceremony in memory of the birth of President Lincoln. At the meeting of February 8, 1866, Dr. Perine was delegated to make the presentation. This fact was reported in the press,⁵⁸ and Dr. Perine promptly departed for Washington where on February 11th he formally presented impressions of the medal to President Johnson and to Bancroft.⁵⁹ Apparently the committee in charge of the ceremonies had not been advised in advance, and as a result it was impossible for them to have Dr. Perine make the presentation on February 12th without disturbing the program. The press reports, however, indicated that both President Johnson and Bancroft were delighted with the presentations; and on his return from Washington, Dr. Perine was called upon to give the Society a verbal report of the ceremonies and to present a still more detailed version at a later meeting.

But the matter of the Lincoln medal was not so easily concluded. At the meeting of March 2nd the committee in charge of the medal presented a list of institutions and persons to whom it thought the medals ought properly to be sent, and on motion from the floor, the Philadelphia, New Haven, and Boston Numismatic Societies were

added to the list. The expense involved in these presentations was considerable, and it seems clear that the Society was still soliciting subscribers. The circulars with the woodcut drawing were not a very effective means of stimulating purchases because of the poor quality of the woodcut and the fact that an attempt was made to print it in bronze colored ink.⁶⁰ It was certainly with one eye to the increased revenue, and perhaps with the other to a wider distribution of the medal abroad, that a letter was addressed to the firm of Stevens Brothers in London to aid in obtaining subscriptions. This was done before the first striking of impressions from the dies, and on February 14, 1866, Stevens Brothers responded by accepting the commission. The woodcut prints which were sent to them, however, were not very satisfactory, and as a result, on March 3, 1866, they wrote to the Society once again requesting that some copies of the medal be sent to them and indicating that as of that time they had only succeeded in obtaining about half a dozen subscriptions.⁶¹ A sample medal in white metal was prepared, exhibited to the Society on March 8th, and forwarded to the London firm. About a month later, Wood wrote to the London agents explaining the delay and telling them that he had forwarded to them "three weeks since. . . . a sample medal in white metal designed to exhibit fully the plan of the medal. The only bronze medals yet struck were those presented to President Johnson and Mr. Bancroft. . . . The dies were even then in an imperfect condition. Since the finishing of the dies, however, the presses, which were engaged on the Vanderbilt medal ordered by Congress, have broken down, adding another to the long series of vexatious delays which have constantly beset the path of the committee."⁶²

The London firm, however, showed a certain prescience about the matter when on April 18th they wrote to Wood acknowledging receipt of the medals but adding, "The proof is much admired, and doubts are expressed of the Society's being able to produce so good an impression in solid bronze."⁶³

At a special meeting on March 30th the committee reported that the medals were in the process of being struck, but on April 12th, to the dismay of the members of the Society, Hanna read a communication from Sigel announcing the breaking of the dies of the Lincoln



Cooper Union (1859)



Hall of the Board of Education. Corner of Grand and Elm Streets (1854)



Dr. George H. Perine



John Hanna



Robert Hewitt, Jr.



Daniel Parish, Jr.

medal and suggesting that the medal be issued in tin. At the time the dies broke only sixteen bronze medals and a few in white metal had been issued. Unfortunately the dies were so shattered that no thought could be given to future issues of the medals in a hard metal.⁶⁴ The situation was disastrous even though it was believed that medals could have been issued on a softer planchet. The subject was not taken up formally, however, until April 26th when it was decided to accept the offer made by Sigel to strike the medal in tin provided that he would guarantee the number of medals that would be issued perfectly. A contemporary comment on the few medals that were successfully issued in the harder bronze says that they "leave nothing to be desired, either in sharpness and force of outline, or in the life-like appearance of the portrait," and it goes on to predict that, "The medal will be a credit to the artist and to the country."⁶⁵

In London the firm of Stevens Brothers was busily engaged in attempting to dispose of copies of the medal and on May 24th a letter from them was read to the Society stating "that the specimen in block tin sent over to them had been received, and had elicited the commendation of all who had seen it, as fully bearing out the promises of the Society as to the accuracy of the likeness and artistic excellence of the workmanship," and a circular issued by their firm as well as a copy of the *Anglo-American Times* with an editorial notice of the medal were included in their letter.⁶⁶ The distribution of the sixteen medals which had been struck prior to the shattering of the dies took into account the problem faced by the agents of the Society in securing subscriptions. One of the medals was sent to the London firm and another to J. Henry Applegate, Jr., of San Francisco, who was also an agent of the Society.⁶⁷

Apparently Sigel found that he could not guarantee the number of medals that could be struck from the fractured dies even in soft metal, because at the meeting of May 24th it was announced that he was proceeding with the manufacture of new dies. This entailed an increased expenditure and a consequent re-examination of the financial aspects of the production of a Lincoln commemorative. The Finance Committee of the Society was charged with the responsibility of raising the sums necessary for completion of the enterprise. At the special meeting

of the Society on June 20th, after the Finance Committee report of a week earlier had been handed back and the Committee had been told to meet again and to prepare another report, the Committee recommended "That all members of the Society, who have not subscribed for two medals, or the sum of ten dollars, be requested to do so. That a loan of ten dollars be requested from each member. That, should the amount to be obtained fall short, a committee be appointed to solicit such sums as will make up the deficiency." It was also decided at the same time, upon a motion made by John Hanna, "That the President of the Society and the committee on the Lincoln medal be appointed a joint committee, to confer with Mr. Emil Sigel, and to take into consideration the question of the medal; and that said committee be empowered to make such arrangements, on behalf of the Society, as they shall deem judicious, and that such arrangements be considered final." By October the committee on the Lincoln Medal was able to report that Mr. Sigel, the artist, had been conferred with and that it was arranged to have a number of medals struck in block tin."⁶⁸

A new factor came into the question when in the same month announcement was made of a new invention capable of making very fine reduced copies of bas-reliefs for medal and coins dies.⁶⁹ A month earlier B. F. Stevens of the firm of Stevens Brothers had written to the Society and sent two medals which were to be presented to it on behalf of J. S. and A. B. Wyon. With his letter Stevens apparently enclosed a circular put out by the Wyons and suggested that it was of interest and "perhaps utility" and would be more likely to be appreciated in America. He also suggested that "If the Society desires an example of the work for comparison, and will send me a medal to be used as a pattern, I shall have much pleasure in asking Messrs. Wyon to comply with the request."⁷⁰ This letter was read to the Society on November 8th, and Wood was instructed to notify the London firm that they might prepare *only* six copies of the Lincoln medal by the new technique.⁷¹ The agents in London, however, had presumed to act on their own authority. On October 26th J. S. and A. B. Wyon had written to Wood, "Mr. B. F. Stevens having kindly allowed us to make reductions from your Society's Lincoln medal, by means of our valuable machine,

for the sake of illustrating its capabilities, we have the pleasure of requesting you to present to the Society, on our behalf a set of the medals struck from these dies so engraved. We do not intend to do anything further with these reductions than (with Mr. Steven's consent) to show them as specimens of the work of our machine. We will on no account part with any, except in such manner and under such restrictions as your Society may wish; and, should your Society wish to purchase the dies, or to be supplied with medals struck from them, we shall have much pleasure in receiving instructions on the subject."⁷² This letter, as can well be imagined, did not create as favorable an impression of the London correspondents as was desired. It had not been expected that they would take matters into their own hands. The result was that when the correspondence with Stevens Brothers and with J. S. and A. B. Wyon was read to the membership at the regular meeting on December 13th, there were instant demands that the Corresponding Secretary be directed to correspond with Stevens Brothers with regard to their granting permission to reproduce the Lincoln medal. At the same time it was decided that the Committee on the Lincoln Medal should open a correspondence with Sigel to "obtain from him a statement of account and full particulars of all matters referring to the medal."⁷³

Apparently the answers given by Sigel and Stevens Brothers proved to be satisfactory because at the meeting of February 1867 the report of the correspondence between Sigel and the Lincoln Committee was tabled until a later date, and John F. McCoy was empowered to purchase twenty-five sets of the medal from Wyon for the use of members of the Society.⁷⁴ At the same meeting it was found desirable to add Professor Anthon and Daniel Parish, Jr., to the committee on the Lincoln medal. The addition of these two men to the committee must have considerably strengthened it.

Of Professor Charles E. Anthon's connection with the Society we have already spoken, and his prominence indicated how much importance was placed on the activities of this committee. Daniel Parish, Jr., was also one of the most important members of the Society. Parish was an independently wealthy man who joined the Society in 1865, and in the same year was elected Corresponding Secretary. He was

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appointed to the Financial Committee in 1866 and continued through many offices until 1883 when he was elected President. He continued in that post until 1895 when he retired, but served in a number of other offices. In 1908 he was elected Honorary President of the Society. His interests and activities were wide, and he was a contributor to the *American Journal of Numismatics*. In 1882 he became connected with the New-York Historical Society, and his benefactions to its Library are gathered in the Parish Collection.⁷⁵ His donations to the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society were commemorated by a medal designed by Madam Lea Ahlborn and struck by the Society in 1890.⁷⁶ Upon his retirement from the office of President of the Society, he was signally honored by a series of resolutions in which the officers and members of the Society expressed their warm feelings of gratitude for his thirty years of active service to the group and his many benefactions.

The Lincoln Medal Committee, augmented by the membership of these two well known members, was now faced with the task of solving the financial problem connected with the issuance of the medal and the preparation of the new dies. On March 14, 1867, they proposed that the Society should issue fifty medals in tin, which would be sold to the members at three dollars each. The membership, however, after a prolonged discussion, decided rather that a subscription of three hundred dollars gathered from among themselves should be taken, and that the money should be given to Sigel to make it possible for him to proceed according to the earlier arrangement with the preparation of new dies. A committee of three men, Elisha Y. Ten Eyck, Charles E. Anthon, and Daniel Parish, Jr., was appointed to carry out this decision.⁷⁷

By March it was clear that the original Lincoln Medal Committee had done all that could be expected of it, and it was decided to relieve that group of all responsibility but to continue the special committee consisting of Ten Eyck, Anthon, and Parish. This was done barely two weeks after the special committee had been established, and the new group took over all functions of the earlier one.⁷⁸ In June, July, and August of 1867, an advertisement of the Lincoln Medal Committee signed by the three members appeared on the inner cover of the

American Journal of Numismatics. It explained the difficult situation caused by the shattering of the first set of dies and indicated that new dies were almost complete. The new medals differed in some details from the older ones, and as a result the offer was made that those who had subscribed for the original medal might have either a single impression in tin from the original dies with a case, or two such impressions without the case, or, if they chose, they might receive a single bronze impression from the new dies. Thus a solution had been worked out for the difficult situation caused by the unforeseen breaking of the first set of dies.

On July 16th the Committee was called upon to report on the contracts that they had entered into and upon the funds at hand. We may presume that the report was satisfactory. Four months later they were able to state that the dies had been completed, and that the medals were about to be issued. In December another statement was made on the status of the project, and it apparently stimulated some debate among the members because of the financial difficulties encountered. It was decided to grant the committee the power to endorse a note in behalf of the Society for the striking of the piece.⁷⁹

Everything was now prepared for the striking of the medal, but William E. Dubois, Superintendent of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, had some reservations about the medal itself. Arrangements had to be made with him for this final step, and on January 14, 1868, he wrote to the Society indicating his fears regarding the task.⁸⁰

On inquiry, I am told that on acct of the excessive relief, & large diameter, and flat table, each medal will require 25 to 30 blows of the medal press, with an annealing each time; it will take four men a whole day to strike four medals; and that the charge, including the copper, would in any ordinary case be not less than five dollars; but in this case, it will be put at \$4.25, as the lowest we dare to take, acting as we do in a public capacity. I am extremely sorry to have to say so. 'We consider the Dies a great success,' you say; I must frankly reply, we consider them a great blunder. What induced the man to make such a huge relief, & throw the features, the outlines of the face particularly, almost out of sight? But I am afraid to say another word, lest you should think me prejudiced, or unkind. As a *casting*, it might do; as a medal *to be struck*, it is in violation of all rule.

I must add, that the Mint will not take any responsibility, as to the dies standing good, through such extra hard work.

What a pity you did not wait for our Medal machine! All that the artist now has to do, is to make his model in wax.

(one paragraph omitted)

I forgot to say, that the Mint will not be in undue hurry about payment, where the parties are so respectable & responsible; & that copies can be kept here on sale at your price, and for your account.

At the meeting of January 23, 1868, the Committee on the Lincoln Medal outlined the terms to be arranged with the designer of the medal. Three possibilities presented themselves: to pay Sigel three hundred dollars and to take the new dies and all medals on hand from the old ones; to pay Sigel seven hundred dollars and to take all material and both sets of dies; and finally to have Sigel pay the Society either in money or medals, seven hundred and twenty dollars and to yield to him all stocks and ownership of both sets of dies. The choice was not a very hard one for the Society. The third arrangement was quickly decided upon as the best. In February a settlement was reached with Sigel on those terms with the added provision that Sigel agreed not to strike or permit any copies to be made of either the dies or the medals other than those which the Society should provide for until their lien of \$720 should have been cleared.⁸¹

There were some few interesting sidelights to the final production of this medal. It had never been fully ascertained whether or not the Society actually had the authority to issue medals, and so on January 23rd Wood was requested to discover if such was the case. By that time the medal was already well on the way to final production and the original medals had been distributed. Happily there does not appear to have been any difficulty over the matter, but in publishing their minutes for the meeting of January 23rd the members of the Society very wisely omitted any mention of the business transacted at that meeting.

The distribution of the medal and the final settlement of all affairs concerning it was spread over several years. On March 26, 1874, the committee was requested to issue a final report. On December 1st of the same year that report was made by the Executive Committee:

In regard to the Lincoln medal business, they would report, that they have four impressions in tin from the first set dies, and nine medal cases. The receipts for medals

sold are \$102.50 less \$40, paid Mr. Chas. McFarlan, being money advanced by him for a silver medal which was never struck. The dies and appurtenances belonging thereto are in the hands of Mr. Sigel, who, according to the last agreement made with him, was to become sole owner of the dies upon delivery of \$720, less cost of tin medals already delivered. As yet he has failed to perform his contract. This committee have (*sic!*) placed one of the Tin Lincoln Medals in the Society's Cabinet, and have (*sic!*) forwarded one (with case) to our corresponding member, Mr. Vail, now in London, for the purpose of obtaining further subscriptions.

Medals had in the meanwhile been distributed to a number of people, and one impression was given to the cabinet of the U. S. Mint. As far as the Society was concerned, it therefore seemed best to end the entire affair which by this time had dragged on for almost ten years. On January 29, 1875, the Executive Committee of the Society was authorized to dispose of all rights, interest and title in the Lincoln medal and the dies so as to close the matter. Apparently the committee succeeded in the task, though the exact details of the arrangements that were made are somewhat open to question. Both sets of the dies, however, are now in the possession of the Society, so it seems probable that Sigel never did fulfil his contract but rather surrendered the dies. What other terms were involved in the final settlement must remain an enigma in the face of the absence of records, but after the first month of 1875 there was no longer any discussion regarding the Lincoln medal.

One other accomplishment of note aside from the Lincoln medal is worthy of discussion during this period in the history of the Society. Even prior to the election of Professor Anthon as a resident member in the closing days of 1866 there was within the Society a movement for the establishment of a numismatic journal in this country.⁸² In Europe such journals already existed in some numbers. The *Numismatic Journal*, which was later to become the *Numismatic Chronicle*, appeared for the years 1835-7, the *Revue numismatique française* first appeared in 1836, the *Revue belge de numismatique* in 1845, and the *Annuaire de la Société française de numismatique et d'archéologie* in 1866. The German, Swiss, and Italian publications, however, are considerably later in date. Undoubtedly the existence of these western European journals served as a stimulus to the American Numismatic Society to issue an American

journal of comparable quality. The idea for such a journal was initially proposed by Levick on March 8, 1866, about the time that the *Annuaire de la Société française de numismatique et d'archéologie* was first being issued. There does not appear to be any direct connection between these two contemporary events, but the general knowledge of the existence of such journals in Europe must have been a primary cause for the suggestion. Levick's proposal involved the establishment of a monthly journal of "numismatic and archaeological intelligence," and after a general expression of approval from the membership his motion was adopted with the amendment that a committee of five should study the problem of such a journal. The five appointed were Levick, Wood, Perine, Norton, and the Reverend Seymour.

Levick, as the man who originated the idea of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, must remain a somewhat unknown figure. Very little information other than what he has left to us about his past as a coin collector or his connection with the Society is available. It would seem as though Levick was originally from Philadelphia, and that he was a member of the original Philadelphia Numismatic Society. In his *Reminiscences of Coin-Collecting* Levick speaks with fond remembrance of Cogan's store in that city and mentions the advantages which accrued to those who were members of the Philadelphia Society.⁸³ It also seems clear that he was not a resident of New York until after 1859 because he speaks of a visit to the city in that year at which he "rather astonished many of the New Yorkers, by the spirited manner in which (he) bid for pieces."⁸⁴ By 1864, however, Levick had taken up residence in New York, acting as a banker and broker dealing in government securities, specie, stocks and bonds, and gold, with offices at 44 Wall Street, and he proceeded to follow his numismatic pursuits as one of the founders of the New York Numismatic Society and as member of its Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. His activities in support of that new organization were recognized in February of the same year when at the suggestion of another member it was voted that his name should be the first on the list of original members. The New York Numismatic Society, as we have already seen, was doomed, and ceased to be a functioning body after only a very few meetings. On December 14, 1865, Levick became a resident member of the American Numis-

matic and Archaeological Society. He rapidly became a leading member and served in many offices.

Levick's suggestion was adopted, and at the annual meeting on March 22, 1866, the committee advised the establishment of the journal but pointed out the difficulties involved. A committee consisting of Levick, Perine, and Hanna was set up with power to appoint an editor and to carry out the mandate of the Society. It was recognized at the time that there might be certain financial problems which would arise, and as a result a resolution was adopted stating that the Society would guarantee the publication for one year, "and that, if necessary, all expenses shall be made good by assessments on the members."

News of the project spread rapidly. The publishers of the *Bankers' Magazine and Record of Civilization* suggested that the two publications be combined, but this was rejected. In May, the first issue was ready, and the proof sheets were exhibited at the meeting on the 10th of that month. On the 24th, the Publication Committee states that the first number had been issued.

The first issue of the *American Journal of Numismatics* is in many ways typical of the *Journal* throughout most of its career. It contained published notices and minutes of the meeting of the Society and a number of short, rather popularized articles. The scientific aspects of numismatics were still not the primary interest of the Society, which was for the most part composed of collectors and not scholars. The *Journal*, however, served clearly as the organ of the Society, and many of the papers delivered before the Society were later published in it. Early reports indicated that the entire project might be considered successful, but there were continued attempts to build up the circulation to the point where the *Journal* would be self-sustaining. As early as the third issue in July of 1866 the transactions of the Boston Numismatic Society were included in the section headed *Transactions of Societies*. In the fourth issue the minutes of the New England Numismatic and Archaeological Society appeared as well. The list of organizations, including some in Canada, using the *Journal* as a means of communication, continued to grow. There was in addition a section devoted to notes and queries which must have appealed to most collectors as a common source of information answering their questions

on all fields of numismatics. Certainly this was not one of the scholarly publications of the world, but it was a pleasant little monthly devoted to short articles or notes on matters of interest to collectors.

As the year 1867 began it was clear that the *Journal* was not self-sustaining, much less a financial success. The issue of March 1867, which marked the end of the first year of publication, was noteworthy for the inclusion of an editorial entitled "Numismatic Journalism as a Fine Art." The article pointed out that the *Journal* would have to be considered a financial failure. It was true that it had provided a valuable service in its columns and that all the numismatic societies of the country, save two, had used its pages as a means of communication, but there had been no overwhelming rush on the part of numismatists to become subscribers. The end of the first year found the Society in debt for one half the expenses, and it must not be forgotten that the organization had agreed to meet all such expenses. At least one hundred new subscribers were necessary before the *Journal* could become completely self-sufficient. A plea was made that if each subscriber were to secure one more, then the number would be more than adequate.⁸⁵

This situation of financial instability had to be faced, but the members of the Society were reluctant to drop such an admirable project. On April 11th the President of the Society, Frank H. Norton, stood alone among the group and advocated a quarterly issue and a quarto form. It was his first step in opposition to the *Journal* and did not bode well for the future of that publication. Two resolutions, however, were passed which gravely affected further developments. Firstly, it was decided that the *Journal* would be continued during the ensuing year in its present form and at the same dates of publication. And it was decided that the Editorial Committee would be chosen by ballot.⁸⁶ The Editorial Committee thus chosen consisted of Professor Anthon, Elisha Y. Ten Eyck and Dr. George H. Perine. "Norton, who was originally chosen third on the Committee, having, for private reasons, declined to serve for a second year—," the Committee on the following evening decided to distribute its tasks with Dr. Perine as Chief Editor, Professor Anthon as Literary Editor, and Ten Eyck as Business Editor.⁸⁷ Anthon was, of course, the most prominent member of the Committee and the only one with any pretensions to being a

scholar. Power was, however, vested in this Committee to enlarge the *Journal* to 16 pages 8vo., if they deemed that advisable, and in fact the next issue was somewhat larger. This ran directly contrary to the view, forcefully expressed by President Norton, that the *Journal* had to be cut.⁸⁸

It was, however, towards the end of the month, on April 25th, that this matter of Norton's opposition to the general program of the Publication or Editorial Committee reached a climax.⁸⁹ The Committee had on that evening presented a report of its progress and indicated that the May number of the *Journal* was well along in preparation. This report was accepted, and Levick rose and moved that the committee be discharged "in order that it might be reappointed as a standing committee." His intention was quite clearly understood to be the reappointment of the *same* members to the committee. The Committee expressed itself as quite in accord with the idea of converting itself into a standing committee with permanent status. Levick was crystal clear as to what was to follow the adoption of his resolution, and there was no reason for confusion. At that point the rules were suspended to permit the admission of a new member. That interruption may well have had fatal consequences for any hope of accomplishing the change without incident. After the rules were restored, President Norton proceeded to appoint the standing committees for the ensuing year, naming as the Committee of Publication, Hanna, Perine, and Oliver. Professor Anthon, the most respected scholar among the members, and Elisha Ten Eyck, both of whom were destined to hold high office in the Society, had been publicly insulted by their exclusion from this committee when it was clearly Levick's intention that all should be reappointed. Both men were not of the type that receives such insults lightly, and after making appropriate remarks regarding this unjustified exercise of presidential power, they resigned all the offices held by them in the Society. The other members present at the meeting recognized the usurpation of authority, and a motion that Norton be invited to resign the Presidency was passed without anyone speaking against such harsh action. He had taken a calculated risk in his opposition to the *Journal* and the Editorial Committee, and he had failed. Norton stepped down to be replaced as Chairman pro tem by one of

the very men whom he had so unwisely insulted, Elisha Y. Ten Eyck. In the election for President which followed, the other member of the committee who had been insulted, Professor Anthon, was duly elected to serve out the unfinished term of Norton's presidency. Anthon, however, expressed his reluctance at accepting such an office permanently, explaining his conviction that he would be more useful to the Society in his capacity as Corresponding Secretary and Editor.⁹⁰ Since Anthon declined the office a motion that Ten Eyck be declared President *pro tem.* was accepted, and the election of a President was made the Special Business of the next meeting. Levick now moved to reconsider his motion to discharge the Editorial Committee and to appoint a standing committee, with the result that the Editorial Committee was reinstated, and the situation was restored to the *status quo ante* save for the fact that Norton was no longer President.

The minutes of this stormy meeting of April 25th were directed to be handed to the Editorial Committee for preparation and publication in the May issue of the *American Journal of Numismatics*. The members of that committee who were then in the ascendancy showed a great deal of restraint in their treatment of these minutes. A comparison of the written record with the published one shows very little discrepancy, but they did feel constrained to add a note. "It may be not improper to insert here the first paragraph in the First By-Law of the Society: 'The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society, shall decide all points of order, subject to appeal, and shall have a casting vote. He shall appoint all Committees authorized by the Society, *unless otherwise specially ordered.*'"⁹¹ Italicising the last four words clarified the position of the Editorial Committee, but it must be remembered that even though it was apparent that everybody understood the sense of Levick's proposal to mean that the same men would be appointed, that does not seem to have been specifically stated in the resolution. This, however, caused no difficulty for the membership at large because at the next regular meeting of the Society, on May 9th, particular note was made of the fact that the minutes were "approved and adopted, both as recorded and as printed in the Journal."

At that same meeting, of course, the problem of replacing President Norton had to be settled. All formalities were strictly adhered to, since

it was a very sensitive matter. Two tellers were appointed, and on motion the ballots were deposited on the call of name by the Secretary. Elisha Y. Ten Eyck received a majority of the votes cast and was declared to have been elected, but this created a vacancy in the position of Treasurer which Ten Eyck had held prior to the election. A ballot for that office resulted in the election of Levick as Treasurer.⁹²

For the rest of the year 1867 the *Journal* continued to be published by the Editorial Committee with an improved typographical appearance, and it continued to meet with "warm approbation" on the part of numismatists, but the problem of sustaining such a publication grew increasingly burdensome.⁹³ The efforts of the Editorial Committee to increase the number of subscribers were rewarded in fine fashion. The circulation of the *Journal* had been less than one hundred when the Editorial Committee assumed charge of the publication, and the Society had made good a deficit of over two hundred dollars on the first year's costs. By April 1868 the number of subscribers stood at two hundred, "and the subscription-money, *if all paid up*, would entirely defray the expenses" of that year's publication. Therein, however, lay the rub. A certain dilatoriness on the part of subscribers to fulfil their pledged obligations was very evident. As a result the last issue of the second volume contained a plea to the subscribers and numismatists "to transmit at once the amount of their indebtedness" so that the Editorial Committee might eliminate the debts incurred and begin the new year a fresh slate.⁹⁴ Once again the promise was made that any excess of funds would be applied to the task of illustrating the *Journal*, and the hope was expressed that its success and permanency would shortly be assured.

The annual election of 1868 was quite significant for the future history of the Society and the *Journal*. Elisha Y. Ten Eyck declined to be a candidate for re-election with the result that changes were necessary in the entire slate of officers. Professor Anthon, who was then serving as Corresponding Secretary, was now elected President, and his former office was given to Robert Hewitt, Jr.⁹⁵ Levick retained his post as treasurer. It will be remembered that the two most active figures in the production of the *Journal* were Anthon and Levick. At the suggestion of Edward Groh, it was decided to publish the *Journal*

for another year, and it was also determined that the Editorial Committee should consist of the President and Treasurer.⁹⁶ Effective control was now vested in the hands of Anthon and Levick, and it is clear that the actual editorial work was performed by Professor Anthon, while Levick, who was a member of the Finance Committee of the Society, handled the business affairs. This was obviously a sound arrangement, because it utilized the talents of each man in the field in which he was a specialist.

Levick, as a businessman, was cognizant of the difficulties in the publication of the *Journal*. After he had delivered a realistic report on the publication in October of 1868, Hanna moved that the President write to the leading numismatic societies looking towards an annual rotation of the task of editing and publishing the *Journal*. His motion was adopted.⁹⁷ Of course such action involved negotiations with various other societies, and it was not until the annual meeting of 1870 that Anthon was able to report that William Sumner Appleton of the Boston Numismatic Society, with a committee of that Society, had agreed to undertake the editorship of the *Journal* for the next year with the proviso that the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society guarantee a subscription for the *Journal* of one hundred dollars and distribute it among the friends of the Society for that amount.⁹⁸

In the month prior to the inauguration of the fourth year of publication, Levick again suggested that a change be made in the *Journal*. At his suggestion the name was altered so as to reflect its wider scope as the organ of the many numismatic societies. Originally it had been the *American Journal of Numismatics and Bulletin of the American Numismatic & Archaeological Society*. After the issue of April 1868 the title read *American Journal of Numismatics and Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archaeological Societies*.⁹⁹

The last issue of the fourth volume of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, which was published in April 1870, contained a valedictory statement from the Editorial Committee explaining that the publication was now passing from their control. The first issue of volume five contained a notice from the committee of the Boston Numismatic Society indicating that they were now accepting the responsibility. Appleton, Green, and Colburn, of the new Editorial Committee of the

Boston Numismatic Society, who signed the notice, decided to reduce the subscription price from three dollars to two dollars, and to issue it as a quarterly rather than as a monthly.

The *American Journal of Numismatics*, however, did not rotate on an annual basis from society to society, but continued as a publication of the Boston group until 1908, when it was again returned to the American Numismatic Society. The members of the Boston Numismatic Society who served as the Editorial Committee during the intervening years, were prominent in their organization, for both Jeremiah Colburn and Samuel Abbott Green served as Presidents of that body and William Sumner Appleton was Secretary. The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, on the other hand, appears to have continued its interest in the publication, and this interest was expressed in concrete form in 1891 when Lyman H. Low, then Librarian of the Society, was appointed as an Associate Editor representing the New York organization.¹⁰⁰ It is, however, best to postpone consideration of the later history of the *Journal* to the appropriate place in the history of the Society.¹⁰¹

The general growth and development of the Society are mirrored clearly in its two great accomplishments during the years 1864-73, the Lincoln medal and the American Journal of Numismatics, but these were by no means the only activities in which the Society indulged, nor was the fortune of the organization during these years a tale of uninterrupted and general success. In February of 1864 the Society, which had just been reorganized, received an invitation to participate in the Metropolitan Fair for the U. S. Sanitary Commission.¹⁰² The Society accepted this invitation and decided to make a display of some of its possessions, but this apparently presented something of a problem to the Commission, for the objects were very small and the responsibility for their protection weighed heavily upon the organizers of the Fair.¹⁰³ Dr. Perine, who was taking such an active part in the affairs of the Society at that time, offered to contribute a case and its contents for such a display. A committee, as usual, was appointed to handle the affair, and apparently it was carried off quite properly.

As a result of the Society's participation in the Sanitary Fair a correspondence was begun between F. A. Wood and the American

Consul-General in Frankfort am Main. Consul-General Murphy had presented a very small gold coin to the Sanitary Fair, and this piece, which was worth about fifteen cents with the premium, excited some interest.¹⁰⁴ Wood promptly wrote to Consul-General Murphy on May 18th requesting further information regarding its origin. The coin was to be disposed of by auction to aid the Fair.¹⁰⁵ Murphy obliged by sending a letter detailing the history of the coin, which was a 1/16th of a ducat of the Free City of Nuremberg issued during the Schmalkaldic War. He requested that the substance of his letter be published to answer the many inquiries that he had received.¹⁰⁶ When meetings were resumed in the fall of 1864, his request was placed before the Society, but since the coin had already been presented to another body, no action was thought to be necessary. It is apparent from a letter that Wood later addressed to the Consul-General, in November of that year, that he had purchased the piece at the Sanitary Fair. Wood offered on his own behalf to copy the substance of Murphy's earlier letter for the local papers, and at the same time accepted on behalf of the Society an offer by Murphy to send still other coins.¹⁰⁷

Even at this early stage of its existence the American Numismatic Society was the national representative of numismatic pursuits. It was because of its position of preeminence among numismatic societies in this country that Samuel B. Ruggles, the United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1867, wrote to Frank H. Norton and requested his aid and that of the American Numismatic Society in the preparation of a display of American coinage.¹⁰⁸ The U. S. Mint had offered to provide specimens of the national coinage then in use, but examples of the earlier coinages issued within the territories of the United States were also desired. This display was designed "to show by the visible example of our broad, continental Republic, unifying its coins from Ocean to Ocean, the world-wide value of a common system of coins, which shall include all the civilised nations on the globe."¹⁰⁹ President Norton, of course, promptly communicated to Ruggles the assurance of his aid and vigorously supported a plan for an international and unified coinage.¹¹⁰ When this correspondence was read to a meeting of the Society on January 10th, it was decided that full co-operation and assistance would be extended and a special



Medal struck in Honor of Abraham Lincoln



J. Henry Applegate,
San Francisco Agent for
the Sale of the Lincoln Medal



William E. Dubois,
Superintendent,
U.S. Mint in Philadelphia



William Sumner Appleton

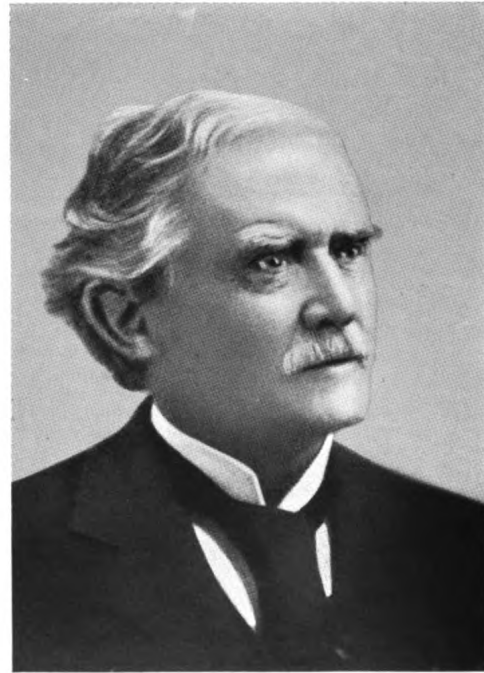


Jeremiah Colburn

Boston Numismatic Society



William Poillon



Cyrus Jay Lawrence

meeting was devoted to planning the course of that aid. Norton who was in effective control of the *Journal* at that time had already taken some steps to support the exhibition. The leading editorial in the first issue of the *Journal* for 1867, entitled "An International Coinage," argued forcefully in support of the plan put forward by Ruggles.

At about the same time another series of editorials in the *Journal* on "The Depravity of American Coinage" was causing a great deal of comment, even in such a far off place as Chicago. The first of this series appeared in October of 1866 and later installments were included in the issues of December 1866 and February 1867. In substance these articles protested vigorously against what was termed "debased" American coinage which even lacked artistic merit. Editorial comment in various newspapers about the country was aroused. The *Chicago Tribune*, ardent champion of nationalism, while conceding the lack of artistry in American coinage dissented sharply on the question of the value of the coins. In the *Tribune* the belief was expounded that the coins fairly represented "the values stated upon them." The dispute continued through January when Congressman Morrill spoke in the House of Representatives on the question of "debased" American coinage and supported the position taken by Norton in the *Journal*.¹¹¹ It did not result in a new law.

Though this dispute was heated and engendered a great deal of comment, about the period of the Paris Exposition of 1867, it does not seem to have had any lasting effect other than to stimulate greater activity in making a fine display for the country at Paris. The Paris Exposition, however, was not the only foreign contact maintained by the Society. The President of the Manchester Numismatic Society in England opened a correspondence with our Society and made a donation to our library.¹¹² Foreign contacts were increasing, and the participation of the Society in various fairs and exhibitions made for greater and more widespread knowledge of the group.

Wider publicity regarding the activities of the Society resulted in an ever-increasing series of donations to the library and numismatic collection. At the Annual Meeting in 1867, the Librarian reported the holdings of the Society as ninety-two volumes, thirty-four newspapers, ninety-six catalogues, thirty-seven almanacs, and 286 pamphlets.¹¹³

Three years later at the Annual Meeting in 1870, Wood reported as Librarian that 959 books were held. This was, of course, a rough calculation, but he pointed out that even so, there was only a very small proportion of that total which was relatively useless. The projected idea for a Library Fund which had been suggested by Betts in 1869, however, had not come to fruition.¹¹⁴

There is no need to enter into great detail about the growth of the numismatic collection, but it is interesting to note that a series of letters from various U. S. Mint officials indicates that the Society was consulted and gave advice about the distribution of patterns of our national coinage. These letters are still preserved in the archives of the Society. In addition, successful efforts were made to secure copies of the seals of the various States as well as numerous medals issued by other bodies, and cancelled dies. By 1870 the cabinet contained 2,294 pieces, of which 1,509 were American.¹¹⁵

The new Constitution of 1864 had established a Committee on American Archaeology and one on Foreign Archaeology which were quite active during this period. Occasional donations of Indian relics and the like were received by the Society, and these objects were carefully examined and classified by the members of these committees. Nevertheless, it should be remembered that these activities in the field of archaeology never played a dominant role in the program of the group, and the numismatic collection was of much greater significance. The assorted curiosities, spear heads, and arrow heads appear to have had only a passing interest for the majority of the members.

In 1870 the roseate picture of the future of the Society assumed more sombre colors. The minutes for the period from 1870 to 1873 are missing, as has already been pointed out, and during that period the Society had no permanent home. The preserved correspondence for the same three years is very small and does not permit a full reconstruction of the events that transpired. Certainly the Society did not cease as an organization because there were some routine affairs which were treated in the letters. Donations to the Library and numismatic collection were made and accepted. The *Journal*, as we have seen, continued to be issued with admirable adherence to a fixed monthly schedule, and to all external appearances the affairs of the Society

were quite normal. Even in the minute book a satisfactory explanation was given for the lacuna by the note indicating that the Recording Secretary neglected "to preserve in any form his memoranda of transactions." A clear examination of the extant data, however, reveals that this three year period, from 1870-1873, was actually one of decline from the flourishing years which just preceded it. In a letter written in 1872, Professor Anthon, then editor of the *Journal*, notes that he had received a photographic plate for presentation "to the Society at its next meeting." He then adds, "Now when this next meeting is going to take place 'you nor I nor nobody (*sic!*) knows!'" Since the problem of what to do with the plate remained, Anthon decided to give it into the safekeeping of Isaac F. Wood.¹¹⁶

The Annual Meeting of March 27, 1870, resulted in the election of Benjamin Betts as President of the Society, and during this entire three year period he appears to have remained in office. Why Anthon did not retain the Presidency in that year is not known, nor is there any record of an election until March 27, 1873, when he resumed that office and Betts became First Vice-President.¹¹⁷

Virtually nothing is known of the life of Benjamin Betts apart from his connection with the Society. His primary interest in numismatics, if one may judge from the articles which he published in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, was in the field of medals.¹¹⁸ Betts joined the Society in 1868, and the next year was elected to the office of First Vice-President. After serving as President from 1870 to 1873 and once again as First Vice-President in 1873, he was elected Treasurer in 1874. This post he held without interruption through 1888. On January 20, 1908 he was elected Honorary President, but on October 2nd of the same year he died in his home in Brooklyn at more than eighty-six years of age.¹¹⁹

Betts' administration as President, as has been pointed out, came during a period when the activities of the Society reached the nadir. Wood, in a moment of reflection in 1892, penned the only description which we possess of what actually happened to the Society during those three years.

Its autonomy was still kept up by a cherishing and almost hopeless few, the late Mr. Oliver, Mr. Edward Groh, and others including my humble self, altho' we held

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no regular meetings. Mr. Groh boxed up the numismatics, Mr. Oliver encouraged us to hold on, 'there *must* be a good time coming.' I becaused the books in my house in 17th St., and the *Hon.* Dr. Perine, the then Prex, "hung up the old swords, South Sea Island clubs, Sleepy Hollow brick bats, 15th century wood carvings, and other 'archawologies' (?) in his office and, so far as I know, they have been hanging there ever since, tho' just where his office 'hangs out' at this moment is a reservation question.

"Finally the late Prof. Anthon was 'roped in' to give the stamp of his erudite mind to the Society; the Journal, already started, but having a weak foothold, commenced to reflect something besides 'the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved,' 'the Committee on old junk reported progress' etc., etc. and with a long, strong, and altogether, pull, the craft was forged ahead into success which I hope will be enduring, and as she swam with the new tide the hitherto askancers jumped in and swam with her into the harbor that Anthon and Poillon & Parish, etc. had been aiming for, for some time past.¹²⁰

Apart from the fact that there is a good deal of misinformation in this letter from Wood, there is clear evidence that the numismatic collection was held by Groh, the library by Wood himself, and the archaeological collection by Dr. Perine, in the years 1870-1873. A very few meetings were held, and the activities of the Society were almost at a standstill. In 1873 the process of decline was reversed and a new infusion of vigor was evident. At the Annual Meeting of March 27th new officers were elected, and these men were to hold office until a new Constitution and By-Laws were agreed upon. Thus the process of alternating growth and decline which was so evident during the early period of the history of the Society can be traced down to this late date. The renewal of vigor, however, is best treated in a new context.

PROGRESS AND CONFLICT 1873-1883

Renewed vigor had been instilled into the Society in 1864, but the period of growth which followed was abruptly interrupted in 1870 when all activity seems to have come to an end. Wood's letter, quoted at the conclusion of the preceding chapter, provides an adequate description of the complete torpor which apparently seized the group. For three years virtually no meetings were held, and the future held only the bleakest prospect. Some few of the members, notably Isaac F. Wood, Professor Charles E. Anthon and William Poillon, held fast in their determination to continue, but it was an upward struggle. Finally in May 1874, a notice appeared in the local press that the Numismatic Society had begun to hold regular meetings.¹ Expressions of satisfaction at this turn of events were immediate as old contacts were renewed, and applications for membership began to appear.²

Reviving the Society however, was not a simple matter. The numismatic collection had to be restored by Groh, who had maintained it during the intervening years; the library had to be re-established by Wood, who had kept the books at his home when the Society was inactive; and the various articles of archaeological and anthropological interest had to be recovered from Dr. Perine, who had retained them in his office. Groh and Wood apparently responded immediately and

willingly, but in the case of Dr. Perine negotiations were prolonged. As early as March 1873, at the annual meeting which was held at the City College, Levick had reported that the archaeological portion of the Society's collection was held by Dr. Perine. By that date Perine had ceased taking an active part in the affairs of the group, so a committee was appointed to visit him. At the next meeting of the Society Wood reported that Dr. Perine had promised to return the articles in his possession to the Secretary at an early date. During the revival of activity which followed the annual meeting of 1874, both Wood and Groh returned the library and numismatic collections to the custody of the Society, but Dr. Perine took no steps at all other than to renew his promise. In reply to a letter from the Secretary sent to all who had been members of the Society in 1870, Perine notified Poillon that his membership "had ceased a long time ago."³

At a meeting on January 29, 1875, it was reported that Professor Anthon had received a package from Dr. Perine containing "a crooked stick, a small birch canoe, a piece of shell dug from City Hall Park, a tile (one of two) from the house of Benedict Arnold, an old brick from Sleepy Hollow Church, which had been brought from Holland, a scrap book containing a few caricatures, and also a few minerals." The committee felt satisfied from personal examination that this assortment did not comprise the total archaeological collection, but since they were unable to ascertain what was originally placed in Dr. Perine's possession they were forced to accept it as such. It will be recalled, however, that the description of these archaeological finds does not seem too far from that given in 1892 by Wood, who spoke of "old swords, South Sea Island brick bats, 15th century wood carvings and other 'archawologies'."

This collection of "antiquities" remained in Professor Anthon's recitation room at the City College for some time where they formed "rather an unsightly mess." Anthon was a tolerant man and in his letter to Wood informing him of the existence of these articles, he indicated that they could remain a little longer, "though not permanently."⁴ The future history of this particular assortment of objects from the Society's collection will forever remain a mystery, but efforts to recover more from Dr. Perine were in vain. In January 1876,

Oliver revealed that he had called on Dr. Perine but could obtain nothing further. Happily, the archaeological collection of the Society never played a major role in its activities, and the loss seems to have been quickly forgotten.

Aside from the recovery of the Society's effects, the most pressing problem facing the group was one of organization. At the Annual Meeting of 1873, Professor Anthon succeeded Benjamin Betts to the Presidency, while Betts assumed the First Vice-Presidency. Daniel Parish, Jr., who had held that post, became Second Vice President. At the same time Abraham Redlich yielded the post of Recording Secretary to William Poillon, and from that point on the records of the Society were astonishingly well kept. The other offices remained in the hands of their incumbents. These few changes in the upper echelons of the officers of the group probably served as the initial impetus to a display of vigor.

As was usual on such occasions, the very first order of business after the revitalization of the Society was the revision of the Constitution and By-Laws. The legislative inclinations of these early numismatists were not to be denied. A committee consisting of five members of the Society under the chairmanship of Wood was appointed to study the problem.⁵ One year later at the Annual Meeting of 1874, the results of the year's labor were presented, and a new simplified Constitution was adopted with some few amendments. During the course of the next twenty years this document was to remain the basic statute of the organization. It is true that minor adjustments were made changing the meeting dates and even augmenting the number of Vice-Presidents. This last change actually came about as a result of the discovery by Wood, who was in charge of having the Constitution printed, that it did not conform to the Charter of Incorporation. The original charter called for a board of eight managers. The new Constitution, however, had combined the two offices of Recording Secretary and Corresponding Secretary, and eliminated that of Second Vice-President, while at the same time it stipulated that the officers, of whom there were thus only six, should "constitute an Executive Committee for the general management of the interests of the Society."⁶ Wood would probably have preferred to alter the Charter, but after some

discussion it was decided to amend the Constitution. At the Annual Meeting of 1875, two new Vice-Presidents were added to the list of officers with the election of General John Watts De Peyster as First, and Robert L. Stuart as Third Vice-President. Benjamin Betts replaced Levick as Treasurer. Thus the constitutional problem was solved. Levick, however, was never again as active as he had been prior to 1874.

For the most part, these men remained in office through the following decade though there was a succession of Vice-Presidents. This office required less activity than the others, but it seems to have devolved upon men who were continually hard pressed for time. General De Peyster himself declined the office on June 4, 1875, barely four months after his election, and he was replaced by Frederic J. De Peyster, his nephew. The De Peysters were a very prominent New York family, and for two centuries had been active in many organizations and given liberally of their time and fortune.⁷

The other changes in the Constitution and By-Laws can easily be traced from the minute book of the Society and from the records of the Executive Committee, but they did not materially affect the course of the history of the organization. Changes were made in the life membership fee and in the number of members required to form a quorum, but even these alterations were few in number.

There remained the old problem of quarters for the organization. The existence of the Library and collection made it almost a perennial one. In 1873, the first Annual Meeting held after the three year interval of inactivity convened at the City College on Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street. This was an excellent temporary site for such a meeting, and it may be presumed that it was made available to the Society by President Webb of the City College as a result of Professor Anthon's efforts. Such arrangements, however, were insufficient to fill the long range needs for quarters in which to house the collections as well as for a place in which to meet. The Annual Meeting of 1874 was also held in a temporary location, Mott Memorial Hall, the home of the Mott Memorial Free Medical Library, at 64 Madison Avenue. The quarters were pleasing for the Executive Committee directed Wood to secure future accommodations. In October, Wood reported that he had engaged a room at Mott Memorial Hall for four meetings, and

that space for a bookcase had been rented for one year at a total cost of fifty dollars. The Society approved of this arrangement. Thus it was that the first meetings of 1875 found the Society with what were, in effect, permanent quarters even though they were rented ones.

This arrangement proved to be so satisfactory that it was continued without interruption until March of 1878, when Wood was informed that there was a distinct probability that the Society would lose its rooms at Mott Memorial Hall. The very existence of such quarters and the uninterrupted tenure of the various officers in their posts of responsibility had lent a certain stability to the Society. It is therefore rather surprising that for nine months no action was taken to forestall the possibility of the Society becoming homeless. It is true that no formal notice of the end of the arrangement had been given, but the evidence already pointed in that direction. Even as late as November 19th, attempts were made to enlarge the facilities of the Society at its location on Madison Avenue. The Genealogical Society, which also used the facilities of Mott Memorial Hall, had obtained the use of the Gallery on those premises at no additional expense. Betts and Wood were promptly appointed as a committee to secure at least a part of the Gallery as an accommodation for the Society's property, but whether they succeeded or not is unknown.

By early 1875 the situation could no longer be ignored. Mr. Ponce de Leon, a new member of the Society, suggested at a special meeting of the Executive Committee that he had reason to believe that if an application were made to Judge Charles P. Daly, President of the American Geographical Society, a room could be secured at the building purchased in 1876 by that Society at 11 West 29th Street.⁸ It was promptly decided that the task of dealing with Judge Daly should be confided to Professor Anthon. Three weeks later Anthon had been unable to see Judge Daly even though he called on him twice. As a result he wrote to him and extended an invitation to come to the special meeting of the Executive Committee or to the next regular meeting. It is more than likely that the Judge failed to respond because at the Annual Meeting of March 16, 1879, Nestor Ponce de Leon was appointed a committee of one "to confer with the officers of the Geographical Society and to ascertain what can be done toward securing

accommodations in their building." By May 7th, Ponce de Leon was forced to report to the Executive Committee that though he had called a "great number of times" he had not been successful in seeing Judge Daly. The idea of securing quarters from the American Geographical Society was of necessity abandoned. Wood promptly revived the idea that it would be possible to obtain the use of the Gallery of Mott Memorial Hall, and that if the other societies which patronized the Hall would combine with them it would even be probable that the room on the second floor of the building, which was then serving as the gymnasium, would be made available. He apparently found no support for his proposal, so the problem still remained.

A recent member, Gaston L. Feuarent, a noted dealer in antiquities, however, had made an offer to permit the Society to use a portion of his establishment at 30 Lafayette Street. This offer was made before the Executive Committee meeting of March 9, 1879, because at that meeting it was stated that he was quite anxious to have a reply. A committee of three was appointed to confer with Feuarent. It is quite natural that we should ask at this point why the Society did not snatch up the generous offer. A number of factors come into consideration in answering that question. It is evident from the minutes that many members of the organization, and particularly Wood who was Librarian, felt that it was possible to remain in Mott Memorial Hall and that a removal to 30 Lafayette Place would not be permanent. In fact almost a year had passed since the first hint had been given and no steps had been taken by the Trustees of Mott Memorial Hall to force such a move.

In the light of this situation, a special meeting of the Society was called for June 6th, at City College to discuss the various proposals and to take action. Feuarent's offer of a "second floor back room with perfect liberty of access to the members at all times and free of expense" was presented to the group assembled at the City College. Doubts were expressed concerning the Society's liability for the rent at Mott Memorial Hall in the event of a move, and a committee was appointed to confer with Dr. Mott on that subject. The same committee, provided they could arrive at a suitable settlement with Dr. Mott, were directed "to send out notices for a meeting of the Society on June 13th

and to state in the notices for the meeting the object of it and request a reply if the member is unable to be present."

In the interval between the meetings a member of the committee, the Rev. George C. Athole, visited the room offered by Feuardent. At 30 Lafayette Street Rev. Athole was led up a flight of stairs to the back room. In his description he says, "It will answer our purpose well, and at slight expense could be made a comfortable, cheerful room. It measures about 25×15 ft., has a high ceiling, is well lighted, has an open fireplace with grate, and two gas brackets (wall) suitable for bed-room use. The floor is *even*, being made of narrow planking. To paint the same in alternate strips, two coats of paint would cost about \$10.00, to cover it with China matting would cost complete \$7.50, and to cover it with good ingrain carpet would cost about \$35.00." It was also evident that a coat of white wash was required, but that was not a pressing matter.⁹

Dr. A. B. Mott had also answered the queries regarding the rent settlement. He pointed out that the Society had rented the room by the year and that on more than one occasion the rent had been paid in semi-annual or even annual installments. Since no notice of the removal of the Society had been given prior to the expiration of the last year's lease on June 3, 1879, the Trustees of Mott Memorial Hall had "naturally concluded" that the organization would remain as a tenant and had therefore taken no steps towards renting the premises. In addition, Dr. Mott indicated that the Trustees had planned a series of repairs for the coming summer, but he was not certain that these repairs would be sufficient to satisfy the members. He suggested that if any specific repairs were desired, the Society should tell him about them and he would place the matter before the Trustees.¹⁰

At the Executive Committee meeting on June 13th, held at the City College, Dr. Mott's position was fully explained by Parish and Poillon who had spoken to him. If the Society desired to give up the room it was then occupying, it could do so by paying a half year's rent. Wood, as has been said, opposed the change because he did not think that it would be permanent. The Secretary was then directed to have printed notices sent out calling for a special meeting of the Society, to be held on June 20th at the City College at 8 P.M. It was necessary

that a decision be taken without delay regarding the propriety of moving to 30 Lafayette Place. Those who were unable to come were requested to state their opinions in writing.

The special meeting of June 20th must have been well attended; at its opening the Secretary mentioned the receipt of seven letters favoring the move, and the membership rolls at the Annual Meeting of 1879 showed a roster of thirty-six life and resident members.¹¹ A move to 30 Lafayette Place was unanimously approved provided Feuardent agreed to receive a reasonable compensation for the use of the premises. Wood had evidently changed his mind and now supported the move. Betts, Wood, Lawrence, and Dodd were appointed a committee to take charge. By October the move was completed, but it must be said that the generosity of Wood and Lawrence aided greatly in covering the costs. These charges had exceeded the \$100 limit that had been granted to the committee, but the members of that group had contributed the amount of the deficit. November's meetings were held at the new room and a rule was adopted "That the use of tobacco in any form be prohibited at all times in this room, and that a notice to that effect be posted conspicuously." Rent was set at the purely nominal figure \$100 per annum because that was all that Feuardent was willing to accept. Furnishings were purchased and donated, and the year 1880 passed with the Society safely ensconced in its new quarters.

Wood, however, was to prove prophetic in the long run because in April of 1881, the Executive Committee took cognizance of the possibility of another move being required. Apparently Feuardent's lease on the property was about to expire, and a renewal was not expected. The very next month brought matters to a head and all of the Society's possessions were packed, but there was no possibility of securing new accommodations on such short notice. In January, Poillon notified the Executive Committee that he had seen a room at the New York University building which could be had for \$250 per annum, with an allowance of fifty dollars for repairs. A special meeting of the Executive Committee was held on February 13th, and it was decided to make the move after a letter was read from Vice-President Zabriskie offering to contribute towards the repair of the room. Another letter from Wood was also read in which he stated that "he had seen the room and thought

it a big mistake." In this instance he was in the minority and 1883 found the Society's home in the New York University building, a gothic white freestone structure on Washington Square.

Even though the years from 1873 to 1884 were somewhat troubled by problems of constitutional change and quarters for the Society, they were also years of growth and increased activity. At the Annual Meeting of 1876, it was reported that the membership of the organization consisted of fourteen honorary, fifty-four corresponding, and thirty-four resident members. At the end of this period the list of resident members had grown by three hundred percent.

A constant pruning of the dead wood from this stock, and of those found unworthy, was consistently carried out. The example of Robert Downing should be sufficient to indicate that the Society took great interest in its members. Downing had apparently become a corresponding member in February 1868, but nothing more had been heard about him. Wood, with his usual show of energy, instituted inquiries in Cincinnati which was Downing's last known address. The answers he received indicated that Downing was, to say the least, a man with a clouded reputation. It was suggested that Downing, a dealer in second hand books and old coins, had "lit" out and "was regarded as an unscrupulous man, void of any business reputation." Another report contained notice of a rumor to the effect that Downing had been sent to the workhouse.¹² The Executive Committee then decided that since Downing was no credit to the Society his name should be stricken from the roll.

In the very next year, 1878, a step of great significance with respect to the future membership policy of the organization was taken. Mrs. Sarah Bowne Wood was admitted to the Society as a resident life member. No particular notice appears to have been taken at the time that Mrs. Wood was the first lady to enter these hitherto male precincts, but the fact that she was the wife of Isaac F. Wood must have played a part in influencing the group's decision.

Hand in hand with the increase in the membership of the Society went a consciousness of the importance of symbols of such status. In January 1875, Betts ascertained that the plate for the Certificate and the papers relating to it were in the possession of an assignee in bank-

ruptcy. The Society itself had never defaulted, so it must be assumed that this was a reference to the bankruptcy of the maker of the plate. Accordingly, Poillon visited with the assignee, a gentleman by the name of Nassau, but he was unable to get anything but promises to deliver the plate. There the matter stood when at an Executive Committee meeting in November 1875, Wood suggested that the Society should adopt a membership medal, the reverse of which would be the seal of the organization. The costs for producing the dies, according to Lovett, would not be over \$75.00, and George H. Lovett proposed to become a life member by advancing a part of that sum so the actual cost to the Society would be about \$45.00. It was suggested that the medals be struck in gold, silver, and bronze with prices of \$50.00, \$5.00, and \$1.50 respectively. A design had not yet been selected, and the Executive Committee appointed Anthon and Wood a committee of two to take charge of the medal. At the Annual Meeting of 1876, the designs were submitted and explained by Wood, and the Executive Committee recommended that the dies be ordered from George H. Lovett. At the same time they stated their intention not to allow the Society to suffer any loss on account of the medal. The experience gained in the production of the Lincoln medal was now proving valuable.

At the Executive Committee meeting held on March 23, 1876, the Secretary was requested to notify all members of their opportunity to subscribe for the cost of the dies. It was also decided that the price for the medals to members not subscribing to the cost of the dies would be slightly higher than to the members who did subscribe.

Two dies were made of the reverse because the first one was rejected and later destroyed. The final dies were probably ready during the spring of 1876, and some impressions in tin were submitted to the Executive Committee in October of that year. Those specimens were found to be completely satisfactory, and provisions were made for selling them to the members. There was some difference of opinion with Lovett regarding the price for the silver medals, but that seems to have been amicably settled, and the medal must have been a success. At a special meeting of the Executive Committee on October 1, 1879, Wood reported the existence of a small deficit, but by January 20,

1880, his report to the regular meeting indicated that forty-four membership medals had been sold. Since the total membership of the Society was given at the Annual Meeting of 1880, as forty-two life and resident members, fifty-eight corresponding members, and fifteen honorary members, the response to the striking of the medal was quite good.

The form of the medal itself was quite pleasing. A circle enclosed three oak leaves beneath a scroll which contained the motto of the Society. The name of the organization ran along the outer circle and was separated by an acorn at either end of the name from the words MEMBER'S MEDAL. On the reverse there was an oak wreath with a thunderbolt set in it vertically at the top and a ribbon at the bottom inclosing a blank for the name and date of membership, and around the wreath were the words FOUNDED AT NEW YORK MDCCCLVIII, above, and INCORP^d MDCCCLXV, below. The diameter of the piece was 42 mm. Copies of the rejected reverse still exist, but they differ from the accepted version solely in the fact that the wreath rests upon a raised band.¹³

Happily just at the moment when the membership medal made its appearance in 1876, Poillon managed to recover the membership plate.¹⁴ It was altered by the removal of the line for the signature of the Corresponding Secretary because that office had been eliminated in the new Constitution. Certificates of membership were printed, and together with the medal they provided a new set of symbols for the Society.

The twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Society happened to coincide with the year in which the membership medal was struck. Due note was taken of the event by the appointment of a committee of three in January 1878, to report "whether and in what manner to celebrate" the event. This committee, which was apparently headed by Oliver, merely suggested that a medal be issued to commemorate the two decades since the founding of the Society.¹⁵ When this proposal was put before the members at the Annual Meeting on March 19, 1878, it was decided that such a medallic commemorative would be more appropriate in celebration of the quarter century mark. In 1883 Wood revived the idea of such a medal and noted that he had origi-

nally suggested it five years earlier.¹⁶ Once again, however, the event was permitted to pass without specific notice of any sort.

In 1878, at the Annual Meeting, President Anthon received recognition for his efforts on behalf of the Society when a gold medal of membership was presented to him by his colleagues. The duty of making the presentation address fell on Wood, who was absent from the meeting. Benjamin Betts was hurriedly called upon to perform the honors for the group and, despite his protestations in a letter written the next day, did a very creditable job. The letter itself is worthy of being quoted in full because the minutes were evidently corrected so as to conform to the intentions of the speaker.

William Poillon, Esq.

Dear Sir,

You may perhaps imagine my feelings last evening, when called upon at a moment's notice to perform a task, I should at any time have shrunk from even with ample time for preparation:—you can believe that my thoughts were busy with *anathemas* for the gentleman, whose absence on what should have been an interesting occasion, forced me in a measure into a position from which I would have assuredly escaped had any means of so doing presented themselves to my mind. Of course it is always easy to see what ought to have been done when it is quite too late, and this occasion is no exception to the rule.—It is plainly apparent to my mind now, that the right thing to do was to have quietly adjourned and had a Special Meeting called for the purpose.—As however the thing was blundered through I think it very necessary that some expression of the feeling that prompted the gift, should have a place in the report of our proceedings and should be in some way spread upon the minutes immediately preceding the presentation (such as it was)—namely—“That the members of this Society having for a long time been aware of the many obligations they are under to their worthy President, whose efforts for their instruction and entertainment, have been so untiring and continuous; and ungrudgingly given; and being now desirous of manifesting in some suitable manner, their appreciation of his services, have determined to present him with a slight testimonial of their regard. In accordance with this determination they have had prepared from the Society's dies a Membership Medal in Gold suitably inscribed to be presented to him in the name and on behalf of the Society, as a token of their affection and esteem.” This would take the place of something which “*might have been*” spoken on the occasion (*but was not*) and would in some measure save the report of the proceedings from what will otherwise appear “flat, stale” and uninteresting. This might be followed up by saying that Mr.—or the gentleman who was to have been present, and made the presentation address on the occasion, being absent that duty devolved upon a sub-

stitute who accompanied the gift with a few remarks (appropriate or otherwise as you deem proper) without making any attempt to repeat the language which I fear was rambling and very little to the purpose. I hope you will pardon my presumption in making this request, as I assure you I feel both grieved and ashamed, of what I am sure must have appeared to those present a very stupid performance (my own share in it I mean).

Trusting that you will receive my suggestion in the spirit in which it is made and that you will not regard it as an unwarrantable interference with your duties; and leaving the matter entirely to your own judgement to accept or reject the same, and also trusting soon to hear from you in the matter, I remain,

Yours truly,

Benj. Betts

Have you heard from Wood? I suppose he will be full of excuses.

B.B.¹⁷

If the actual presentation was not carried out entirely as planned, the medal itself was well received and executed, and the inscription TO CHARLES EDWARD ANTHON LLD PRESIDENT FROM HIS FRIENDS THE MEMBERS A MEMENTO OF KINDLY ESTEEM 1878 was very appropriate.¹⁸

Anthon himself was apparently taken by complete surprise, and he was deeply affected. In 1879, at the Annual Meeting, he showed his gratitude by donating a beautiful silver vase to the Society. The vase stood 11 inches high, was 15 inches long and 8 inches wide, and bore the inscription AM. N. & A. SOC. Later the words "The Anthon Memento, March 18, 1879" were engraved upon it, and it was filled with flowers and displayed at all annual meetings until 1891 when it was discovered that it had been stolen. No trace of it was ever found.¹⁹

Even as early as 1878, the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, under the leadership of men like Anthon and Wood, had a position of prominence, and therefore of responsibility, among the various American organizations devoted to that field of study. The members were cognizant of that position of leadership and recognized their duty to represent the numismatists of the country in co-operation with the other societies. From their standpoint, for example, the practice followed by the Philadelphia Mint, in issuing irregularities and not furnishing pattern pieces to organizations interested in coinage, was an abuse of authority. With that in mind, Wood suggested at an Executive Committee meeting on November 15, 1878, that some con-

certed action be taken by the various numismatic societies to call the practice to the attention of the government. Four days later, at a regular meeting of the Society, Wood was appointed a committee of one to carry out his proposal.

In December, a letter from the Boston Numismatic Society requested the aid and co-operation of the New York group in contacting officials in Washington about the matter of pattern pieces. The Secretary was immediately requested to communicate with the Boston society to secure uniformity of action.²⁰ Agreement was quickly reached during January of 1879 for joint action, and a month later the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, at its own request, joined the other two groups.²¹

The stage was now set for action, but on March 1, 1879, James Pollack, the superintendent of the United States Mint in Philadelphia, resigned and Colonel A. Loudon Snowden was appointed to succeed him.²² In view of this change at the highest level, the Philadelphia society communicated its view that further developments should be awaited before any action was taken.²³ Apparently there existed a recognized legal right for all incorporated numismatic societies in the country to purchase pieces from the mint for the value of the metal, and it was the denial of this privilege by Superintendent Pollack which caused all the difficulty. The new superintendent reverted to the proper practice, and in September 1879 issued a circular which fulfilled the demands of the numismatic societies.

This display of strength and unity, and the success which accompanied it, led to a more active intervention in the affairs of the Mint and the legislature. In 1880-81 the sale of assay medals and the disposition of metric sets of coins by the Mint came to the attention of the Society. In both cases the procedures favored by the Society seem to have been adopted. At about the same time, a bill was brought up in the House of Representatives which provided for the duty free admission of classical antiquities to this country. It passed the House on January 14, 1880, and was introduced in the Senate on the following day. On March 9th, the Senate Committee on Finance favorably reported the bill, but after a delay of about two weeks, Senator Kirkwood of Iowa presented an amendment which would have exempted

from all duty imported salt used in the curing of fish. The bill in its original form had the support of all the educational institutions of the country, but Senator Kirkwood's amendment was designed to secure its defeat. The *New York Times* attacked Sen. Kirkwood on April 20th, and on the same day the Society passed a resolution, later forwarded to both houses of Congress, deploring the amendment.²⁴ Gaston L. Feuardent who had become one of the most prominent and respected members of the Society pointed out that the bill was of vital importance to him. He even went to Washington on the evening of April 20th to fight for its passage, so that he was unable to read a paper which had been scheduled for the Society's meeting on that date.²⁵ This may well have been the immediate cause for the resolution favoring the bill, passed by the Society at that meeting.

It was also in 1880 that Cleopatra's Needle, the obelisk which stands in Central Park in New York City, was brought to this country. Some prominent New York residents undertook to strike a medal commemorating the event. The design for that medal was prepared by Charles Osborne and Gaston L. Feuardent, who displayed it to the Society at the meeting on the evening of December 21, 1880. Approval of the design was rapidly forthcoming. It was a suitable occasion for an expression of that approval, for Commander Henry H. Gorringer, who had led the expedition which brought the obelisk from Egypt, was present.²⁶ Only one month before, on November 16th, Feuardent had added greatly to the prestige of the Society by proposing Gorringer for membership. At that moment Gorringer was being lionized in the city, and his fame was widespread throughout the nation. It was quite a signal success to have interested Gorringer in numismatic matters, and at the meeting of December 21st Feuardent exhibited several specimens from the cabinet of Commander Gorringer, and read a brief descriptive paper about them. The most cordial relations were thus established between the new member and the older participants in the work of the Society. The meeting of January 18, 1881, was devoted to a reading of a paper by Feuardent on *The Bronze Crabs of the Obelisk*. The Society decided to publish this paper prior to the ceremonies of the presentation of the obelisk to the city. Much was made of the connection established with the obelisk through the name of Commander Gorringer. The result

was that the Committee in charge of the preparations for the official presentation extended an invitation to Professor Anthon and to the entire membership of the Society to attend the ceremonies as a body.²⁷

Aside from the presentation of the Lincoln commemorative medal to President Johnson, this appears to have been the only public ceremony of note in which the Society participated during these early years. In this instance, however, the part played by the Society and particularly by one of its illustrious members was given prominence. Robert Hewitt, Jr., began collecting *memorabilia* relating to the obelisk; and one year later, after he had framed the medals, photographs, and other objects in his collection, he donated them in his own name and in the name of the Society, to the New-York Historical Society and the American Geographical Society. The entire tale of the connection of the Society with the erection of the obelisk in Central Park brought favorable publicity to the group.

In 1882, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York proposed to erect a statue to George Washington, to stand in front of the U.S. Sub-Treasury on Wall Street in lower Manhattan. Royal Phelps was apparently the chairman of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce which was dealing with this matter. On January 17, 1882, the Society intervened by requesting Hewitt to communicate to Phelps the suggestion that such an event should be commemorated by a medal. An offer was made on behalf of the Society to co-operate fully in the preparation of such a medal, and the Chamber of Commerce was not slow to take up the offer. The result was the striking of a beautiful piece in 1883, to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British. The obverse type is a representation of the statue which now stands in front of the Sub-Treasury; the reverse contains commemorative inscriptions and the seals of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, and on the left the seal of the City of New York, while on the right is the seal of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society.²⁸

Perhaps the most intriguing of the events of this ten year period involved a conflict between General Luigi Palma di Cesnola, the Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and Gaston L. Feuardent, who, it will be recalled, was one of the Society's most prominent

members. This dispute arose over Feuardent's charges that the objects of the Cesnola collection had been tampered with, and the reports of their discovery falsified. Cesnola countered with charges of dishonesty leveled at his opponent. Such a quarrel between the leading figures of two learned institutions could not proceed in a vacuum, and indeed, it was not long before other members of the scholarly fraternity were deeply involved and the institutions were at odds with each other.

Immediately after the Civil War, Luigi di Cesnola was appointed United States Consul to Cyprus, where he became interested in archaeological investigation.²⁹ He was granted permission by the Sultan of Turkey to undertake excavations, and he dug with enthusiasm at Idalium, Salamis, Citium, and Golgoi. In 1873 Cesnola returned to the United States and disposed of his collection by sale to the newly established Metropolitan Museum of Art. Upon his return to Cyprus he continued his investigations, and in 1875 he excavated the ruins of Paphos, Amathus and Curium. The results of those excavations were also sold to the Metropolitan Museum, and the total number of objects recovered was now forty thousand. In 1877 the United States Consulate on Cyprus was closed. Cesnola now returned to this country and was appointed Director of the Metropolitan Museum. He devoted his first year to the preparation of his great work, *Cyprus, Its Ancient Cities, Tombs and Temples*, which was published in 1878. The merit of his work received universal recognition. Both Columbia and Princeton conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. and the Royal Society of London, as well as the Royal Academy of Sciences of Turin, elected Cesnola as an honorary member. Other groups followed suit, and Victor Emmanuel II, King of Italy, and the King of Bavaria bestowed upon him knightly orders and decorations. The next King of Italy, Umberto, had a gold medal issued in honor of Cesnola's work.

Cesnola's opponent in this dispute was Gaston L. Feuardent, who was also a man of great distinction. He was born in France in 1843 and inherited his interest in numismatics and antiquities from his father, Felix Feuardent, an art dealer and numismatist in Paris, as well as from his grandfather. Nothing was more natural than that he should enter his father's business where he advanced so rapidly that at the age of twenty-five he was given the responsibility of opening a branch

house in London. He achieved a reputation as an expert quite early in life and was recognized by the British Museum. While still in London his path crossed that of Cesnola when he acted as an agent for the General in the sale of his Cypriote collection to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. In 1876 Feuardent came to New York to establish a branch of the renowned Parisian firm of Rollin and Feuardent. Shortly after his arrival here he was elected as a member of the Society, and he became quite active, serving as Curator of Archaeology from 1885 to 1888.³⁰

When the Metropolitan Museum of Art was founded in 1870, and when in 1873, it moved to more spacious quarters in the Douglas Mansion, 128 East 14th Street, the cultured residents of the City rejoiced. In 1874 the building of its present home on Fifth Avenue north of 79th Street was begun, and a special note of the plan for the building and encouragement for the proposal was published in the *American Journal of Numismatics*.³¹ Even at that early date the purchase of the first part of the Cesnola Collection had been concluded. The value of the collection was placed in the vicinity of \$200,000, but it was sold as a whole to the Metropolitan for \$50,000. Feuardent had handled much of the transaction for Cesnola, and it seems that the British Museum and the Louvre had both put in bids.³² It is thus apparent that relations between Feuardent and Cesnola were very harmonious at that time. Relations between the Society and the new Metropolitan Museum of Art were also close as shown by the negotiations for a display of a part of the Society's collection. These negotiations were eventually permitted to lapse by the Society because it felt that its collection was not large enough to warrant such treatment, but relations with the museum remained friendly. It should therefore occasion no surprise that when the second and third lots of the Cesnola Collection appeared on the market in 1876, Isaac F. Wood was specifically requested to aid in having the Museum purchase them.³³

This effort was completely successful and not only was the collection purchased, but shortly afterward Cesnola himself was appointed the first Director of the Metropolitan Museum. In the meantime his book on his excavations had appeared and Feuardent had migrated to America and joined the Society. Once here Feuardent resumed his

scholarly work and in March 1878, at the Annual Meeting, two of his papers on the Cesnola Collection and the De Morgan Collection were read before the Society.³⁴ In these papers, Feuardent discussed some rather trivial scholarly problems, but he had only praise for the work of Cesnola and for the collection. No aspersions whatsoever were cast upon the authenticity of any part of it. At the Annual Meeting of 1879, Feuardent read still another paper dealing with material from the publications of Cesnola, and once again he does not seem to have suspected that any of it was questionable.³⁵

Feuardent apparently published a number of articles on the Cesnola Collection in various popular journals before he became aware that there was something seriously amiss. But, in an article published in the *Art Amateur* in August of 1880, Feuardent publicly voiced his doubts about the collection. Statements made at different times by Cesnola, were very shortly seen to be in conflict with one another. Cesnola had stated in his book that the statue of Aphrodite and Eros was found at Golgoi, but he later asserted that it was already in New York, when the first Cesnola collection was in London. Feuardent had accepted Cesnola's statement that "no unmistakable Venus had been found at Golgoi," and he was therefore faced by the problem of reconciling two contradictory statements. As he studied the problem it occurred to him that perhaps this was more than a simple slip or error. It did indeed seem possible to him that the Cesnola report of the excavations, and the strange pieces of sculpture which he had recovered, were part of a gigantic hoax or fraud perpetrated at the expense of serious scholars throughout the world, but particularly against the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum. Further study and comparison of many photographs taken at various times showed conclusively that some of the statuary had been tampered with as well and changed in its essential character.³⁶ Feuardent felt that it was his duty to lay this before the public.

General Cesnola, of course, was not slow to answer these charges. First he rejected the accusations as groundless, and then in a communication of his own to the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, he accused Feuardent of dishonesty.³⁷ Now the public journals took up the dispute, and charges and countercharges flew

thick and fast between the disputants. Feuardent wrote to the Committee of the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and requested that since they had heard and accepted Cesnola's charges, they should also hear the evidence supporting Feuardent. To forward this claim to a hearing, Feuardent published his answer by printing side by side the charges made by Cesnola and extracts from the correspondence between them.³⁸ Cesnola's charges were of a most serious nature. According to the information given out by the Director of the Metropolitan Museum, Feuardent was virtually a cheat and a scoundrel. Feuardent's published answer was hardly sufficient to put such accusations to rest.

The Board of Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art had already met, on February 21, 1881, to judge the validity of the charges originally made by Feuardent. They passed a resolution stating that they had "always known the falsehood of the published (Feuardent's) charges," and had "never ceased to entertain the highest confidence in his (Cesnola's) devotion and faithfulness to the interests, not alone of the Museum, but of truth and scholarship, and history."

By the terms of that resolution Cesnola was completely vindicated and Feuardent's name was blackened. This step on the part of the Trustees was taken before Feuardent had presented his case, and in a letter to the *New York Times* of March 17, 1881, he protested that the Committee appointed to examine the evidence had been imposed upon by Cesnola.³⁹ Public opinion was deeply divided. Clarence Cook, an art critic and later editor of *The Studio*, wrote a competent study of some of the pieces of sculpture which formed a part of the Cesnola Collection. From the writings of Cesnola himself, and from other documents including photographs and descriptions given by other noted authorities, he proved quite conclusively that the statuary belonging to the Cesnola Collection was largely made up of unrelated fragments which were in many cases retouched; that this retouching caused the fragments to lose any scientific value which they might once have had; that no confidence could be placed in Cesnola's assertions as to where he had discovered the pieces; that the Collection, as a result of the recutting of certain surfaces and the retouching, was likely to be a source of error and trouble.⁴⁰ Cook also quoted some correspondence

from Cesnola to himself which was highly compromising as far as the Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art was concerned. All this material was published by Feuardent and seems to have made quite an impression. Not all were convinced by this display, however, and the *Evening Post* of April 14, 1881, published an editorial highly critical of Feuardent, calling him a *Mephitis Americana* and consigning to Cook the pleasure of consorting with him while others avoided his company. The editorial pointed out that if Feuardent were now to give up the fight he would be lost, and it therefore warned the public that it was a matter of life or death with him to pervert honest men and respectable journals to his purpose.

Feuardent was not lacking in his answer. He published a series of so-called cards, which contained photographs of the statuary of the Cesnola Collection, showing what it had originally been and what changes had been made by recutting and other procedures. This was certainly most incriminating and effective evidence. The *Nation* of May 12, 1881, took note of the existence of these cards and pointed out the seriousness of the evidence. The editors wrote, "We have said this card is one of a series, and the Director and Trustees of the Museum and the Examining Committee ought not to suffer another to appear before vindicating trustworthiness of the collection by an adequate explanation of the existence of these photographs." The *New York Times* of May 14, 1881, supported a similar view, and declared, "Even the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art must see by this time that the policy of 'silent contempt' adopted by them in regard to the charges against their Director, can only have the result of making themselves contemptible." The *Times* published on that day an indictment written by Feuardent of the antiquities of the Cesnola Collection and demanded that the Trustees reopen the case and examine the matter fully and openly.

But all this, though of great general interest, would be of no concern to the Society save for the fact that Feuardent himself was one of its most prominent members, and charges against him reflected upon the men associated with him. As a result, on a motion by Professor Anthon at the meeting of May 17, 1881, the Secretary was directed to write to the Principal Librarian of the British Museum "calling his attention

to the public charges regarding the character of our fellow member Gaston L. Feuardent and desiring to know officially if he enjoys the confidence of the authorities of the British Museum."⁴¹ Answers were not long in forthcoming. C. T. Newton, Keeper of the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities of the British Museum, and Reginald Stuart Poole, Keeper of the Department of Coins and Medals, both wrote letters stating that they had every reason to be satisfied with Feuardent's capacity and honesty.⁴²

Public confidence was somewhat shaken by the publication of Feuardent's cards and by the answer which he published even before the receipt of these letters. The *American Art Review* of May 1881 pointed out how regrettable it was that the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the "Foremost art institution in the country," should be involved in such a controversy, but it also noted that Feuardent had provided material "for a first-class libel suit" in his published answer, and the public might well be unwilling to approve appropriations for the enlargement of the Museum unless the Trustees saw fit to quiet such disturbing evidence once and for all. The *Art Amateur* of June 1881 was even more decisive and emphatic. Its columns contained a virtual approval of Feuardent's position which had first been presented in that journal:

How long, we wonder, will the Trustees of the Museum consent to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for their disingenuous Director? It would seem incredible, if we did not know it to be true, that honorable gentlemen should silently assent to the disreputable practices that disgrace the Museum. Almost under their very eyes alterations are being made in objects in the Cesnola collection, in the hopeless endeavor to disprove Mr. Feuardent's charges in *The Art Amateur*. Fortunately for the interest of truth, various photographs of the objects in dispute, taken at various times, are coming to light to the confusion of the shameless attempts at falsification. We have never doubted that the American spirit of fairness would eventually secure Mr. Feuardent's vindication, and the disgrace of his unprincipled assailants. The time for this, we believe, is near at hand.

It is evident from these notices that Feuardent and his friends, including his colleagues in the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, were now pressing their position with determination and with good effect. Richard Hoe Lawrence suggested that the correspondence with the British Museum should be published in the next issue

of the *Annual Proceedings*, a view which was supported by Professor Anthon. Feuardent noted the possibility that it might well be too late for such a procedure and offered to have them published privately.⁴³ Apparently the *Proceedings* had already gone to press, but the report of the meeting of the Society on November 15, 1881, published the following day in the *New York Times*, made specific mention of the support given to Feuardent by the correspondence from the British Museum.

Cesnola had cast clear aspersions of dishonesty at Feuardent in conducting the negotiations for the sale of his collection. This is what had brought the Society into the matter. It was essential that these charges be disproved, and Feuardent took cognizance of them himself by writing to his bankers in England. The answer he received fully supported his position and showed his absolute honesty.⁴⁴ Feuardent now resorted to the courts to secure vindication by pressing a libel action against Cesnola. At the same time he felt compelled to address a statement to the Society indicating his position. In that statement he said:

I believed that in addressing myself to the Courts of Justice I could procure a speedy vindication of my character which had been publicly attacked by Mr. Cesnola; but by taking advantage of one of the numerous technicalities of the law by which at the eleventh hour he was enabled to remove the case to another court, he has succeeded in postponing for an indefinite period the hearing of the action. In the meantime I consider that I owe it to my fellow-members of the Society to state most positively that the accusations made against me are without the least foundation, and to say that I am ready to submit to the inspection of any member documentary evidence proving conclusively that all the charges made by Mr. di Cesnola are false, and that he knows them to be so. In relation to the principal accusation—that of extorting money by receiving from Mr. J. S. Morgan, American banker in London, who was acting for Mr. John Taylor Johnston, a sum of \$13,000 as payment against my bill against the first Cesnola collection, a sum that Mr. Cesnola says he “regarded as an exorbitant (*sic*) amount” I beg to submit to you a letter from one of the partners of the banking-house of Frederick Burt & Co. 71-72 Cornhill, London, which explains that the check drawn by Mr. Morgan was altogether for £ 2,800; that it was cashed by them, and that only £ 1400 were put to my credit while Mr. Cesnola was credited with the rest of the amount. With this sum he opened his banking account with that firm. I leave it to you, gentlemen, to judge whether Mr. Cesnola can possibly have forgotten the receiving of £ 1400, and to decide for yourselves what value should be attached to his accusations.

The issue was fairly joined in the courts, but other factors than the mere correctness of Feuardent's assertions and the falsity of the charges levelled at him were to play a part in the decision there. The case itself ended without a clear cut decision when it was presented to a jury. As a later student of the affair noted, the results were necessarily indecisive in this case which "on account of its having the appearance of a personal difference between the parties, prejudiced all the important issues, and by referring to an ordinary jury, matters which could be determined only by a jury of experts, failed to throw any light on the question; nevertheless, this trial did bring to light certain facts which to the archaeological world must be convincing."⁴⁵

The legal ruses employed by Cesnola to delay the processes of the trial were quite transparent, and the testimony offered confirmed the stand taken by Feuardent. The public quickly became aware of the situation because of the newspapers. *The New York Times* of March 15, 1882, carried an editorial saying:

The time seems to be at hand when the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art would brace themselves for another effort, and this time an honest and resolute one, to discover just how much there is in the accumulated charges against Gen. di Cesnola. They have not been particularly successful in silencing Mr. Feuardent, and since his charges have been reinforced by those of the late Assistant Director, Mr. Savage, sustained by the photographer, Mr. Cox, emphasized by one of the "restorers," Mr. Gehlen, and amplified by a small literature of illustrative cards, pamphlets, and communications to the press, the Trustees owe it to their reputation as honorable men, as well as to the usefulness of the institution they represent, that neither they or it should be identified with imposture. The 'silent contempt' policy has been pursued too long. Mr. di Cesnola has been offered a chance to vindicate his aspersed character in the courts, but has done his best to place the ordeal as far off as possible. The Trustees may, presumably think, in the light of recent revelations, that their own character for fairness and honesty cannot so easily wait for vindication.

The Society itself strove manfully on Feuardent's behalf. The published notice of the Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting in the *New York Times* of March 29, 1882, contained a long quotation from the letters received by Feuardent from his bankers in England showing the falseness of the charges of dishonesty against him. The report in the *Times* also noted that the Society had decided to publish its correspon-

dence with the authorities of the British Museum regarding Feuardent in the annual report and went on to say, "The members of the Society were unanimous in their desire publicly to vindicate Mr. Feuardent's reputation for honesty." Feuardent had submitted the last letters from his bankers to the Society during the very month of the Annual Meeting.⁴⁶ Of course, the Society carried out its intention to publish the correspondence that had passed between it and the British Museum in the *Proceedings* of the organization at the Annual Meeting in 1882.

The Society had taken a firm stand in support of Feuardent, but the indecisiveness of the legal proceedings left room for embarrassing comments on the part of others. There were bound to be incidents, and one such affair took place during the Annual Meeting of the Society in 1883, when Algernon S. Sullivan, a prominent member of the organization, delivered an address and included a statement which said, "In this, our public meeting, and with unstinted admiration, we are glad to pay tribute to the valuable treasures in the Metropolitan Museum of Art which are the splendid discoveries of our fellow citizen, General Luigi di Cesnola. His collection awakened new and world wide interest in Archaeology, and as it is more carefully examined and studied, it becomes more and more firmly established in the estimation of enlightened students. It represents, not spoliation, but the release from tens of thousands of tombs of the missives and records of the people who ruled in Asia and in Europe three thousand years ago. With painstaking purpose they deposited their message to be resurrected after the lapse of thirty centuries and we have that message here with us in New York. Thanks to the labor and zeal of General Di Cesnola."⁴⁷ Unfortunately, notice of these remarks was transmitted to the local press, and the next day, March 21st, when the *Daily Tribune* and the *Evening Post* appeared, they contained summaries of the events of the meeting which included note of the praise given to Cesnola. Happily the *World*, the *Morning Journal* and the *Herald* reported the meeting but omitted any reference to Cesnola. Still, the publication of this news in two of the local newspapers was sufficient to cause a reaction among the members. Cyrus Lawrence, who had read the account in the *Evening Post*, immediately wrote to Poillon about this compliment paid to Cesnola. "If such was the fact I certainly consider it an insult

to the Society and to some of its most esteemed members. One of whom at least, Mr. Gaston L. Feuardent, has the right to claim protection, especially just at this time, to the extent at least, of the exclusion of anything in the nature of an endorsement of his defamer, such as would naturally be implied was accorded him, by the admission of such a paper among the archives of the Society."⁴⁸ He went on to demand that the Society issue a public statement denying it, if the account in the *Evening Post* was incorrect. Poillon, of course, hastened to calm any fear that Feuardent might have had on that score. In a letter to him he said, "The reference made by Mr. Sullivan to our adversary, in delivering his address at our Annual Meeting, I have reason to believe was entirely unintentional. You may rest assured nothing will be in the minutes of the *Proceedings* which will annoy any of us."⁴⁹ Poillon was as good as his word, for the manuscript of the address was submitted to Robert Hewitt, Jr., who made the necessary corrections and emendations to cut out the reference to Cesnola. As published in the *Proceedings* with its teeth removed the speech was quite innocuous.⁵⁰

Time, however, did nothing to heal the breach between the litigants, Feuardent and Cesnola, but it did create problems for the Society. Judge Nathaniel Shipman, who was hearing the case, was proposed for honorary membership in the Society by Richard S. Ely in January of 1884, while the trial was still in progress. In proposing him Ely wrote, "Would it be in order for me to propose for *Honorary* Membership, Judge Nathaniel Shipman of the United States District Court? His patient attention for more than two months past (& which may continue much longer) to the consideration of Foreign Archaeology must fully qualify him."⁵¹ The Executive Committee of the Society reacted firmly and rejected the application. Poillon notified Ely of this fact and said, "In reply to your favor 8th inst. our Executive Committee do not think it would be for the interest of our Society to have the Hon. Nathaniel Shipman's name brought forward for Honorary Membership at this time for the reason that it would identify us with a case yet unsettled in the Courts. Mr. Feuardent being a member of this Society it might be the cause of unfavorable comments."⁵²

It is apparent that while the case was in the process of adjudication the Society was determined to take no action that might prejudice the

decision. Gaston Feuardent, however, did not give up the attack. It will be recalled that he had addressed the Society in 1878 about some of the identifications made in the cataloguing of the Cesnola Collection. Those identifications were made before he suspected the questionable character of much of the collection. In November 1882, he read a paper before the Society in which he took up the problem once again, and in which he stated that his work on a rare first brass of Alexander Severus had led him to discover the characteristics of *Spes*, the Roman goddess. The subject of his earlier paper had been the statuette identified as *Spes* in the Cesnola Collection. Feuardent tied the two things together when he said, "I expect to be able to submit to you very soon an exact report of the discoveries recently made at Idalium in Cyprus, by Herr Max Ohnefalsch Richter, in connection with the history of the representations of this divinity, *Spes Vetus* of the Romans. I have no doubt that we shall be able to identify that divinity with the Aphrodite Infernalis (*Venus-Proserpina*) of the Greeks, and this will help us to prove that the little statuette in the Metropolitan Museum (about which I entertained you some years ago) cannot maintain the right of holding the mirror that has been placed in its left hand since I had the honour of reading my paper before you."⁶³ A full account of this address was given in the *New York Times* on January 19th, 1884, a year and a half after it was delivered. The problem of the Cesnola Collection was thus kept before the public.

Unfortunately, the trial of the libel suit pressed by Feuardent against Cesnola came to an end indecisively when the jury failed to agree upon a verdict. For some reason the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art chose to interpret this as a victory for the Director of the Metropolitan, and in a resolution to that effect they declared him vindicated. The Society felt called upon to answer, and as a result, at a special meeting on March 1, 1884, a motion was unanimously passed expressing the belief that the Society held in the correctness of Feuardent's charges:

Whereas: Our fellow-member, Mr. Gaston L. Feuardent, a gentleman with a well established reputation as an expert in regard to the authenticity of objects of antiquity, seeing reason to question the genuineness of certain Cypriote sculptures in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and disapproving the treatment to which the

objects in the Cypriote collection, generally, were subjected by their custodians, made his criticisms public, and thereby subjected himself to attacks upon his personal character and his professional reputation; and,

Whereas: In order to defend his character and in the interest of truth and justice he was forced to carry on a law suit against one of his defamers at a heavy expenditure of money, and a great sacrifice of time; and

Whereas: Through his self-sacrificing efforts, the true history and character of a costly and celebrated collection of sculpture have been established, and a pernicious system of repairs and restorations have been thoroughly exposed; therefore be it

Resolved: That the evidence elicited during the course of the late trial has but heightened the favorable opinion we have always entertained respecting our fellow-member Mr. Gaston L. Feuardent, and has strengthened our confidence in his ability as an expert, his integrity of purpose, and his unselfish devotion to the truth, and we hereby express the belief that as a knowledge of Art and Archaeology is more widely disseminated in this country, the views held by him, in common with every archaeologist of any repute in Europe, respecting the treatment of antique objects will be accepted here, as the only correct views, alike by scholars and by those who shall have such objects in their custody. And be it also

Resolved: That this Society deeply regrets that it should have fallen upon Mr. Feuardent to bear alone the burden of a suit undertaken largely in the true interest and for the benefit alike of the Metropolitan Museum and of the general public. And we hereby tender him our thanks for his valuable services to Art and Archaeology and assure him of our sympathy with his aims, our appreciation of his character, and our sense of his value as a member of this Society.

This resolution was not only presented to Feuardent by a Committee from the Society, but it was also given out to the public press and appeared in the *New York Times* of March 6, 1884. As it was disseminated, the resolution had only the character of support rendered to Feuardent. but the manuscript notes of the meeting show that there were originally two more paragraphs which were inserted between the last of the introductory statements and the first operative section. The text of these two paragraphs has been recovered and it worthy of being quoted.

Whereas: It appears in a recent report of the proceedings at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Museum, that the result of the late trial is regarded by them as a complete vindication of the methods employed, with their sanction, in the treatment of the objects forming the said Cypriote Collection; be it, therefore,

Resolved: That we deem it our duty as a Society devoted to the interests of Art and Archaeology, to protest against the acceptance of such principles, and to express our deep regret that the Trustees of the Museum should have seen fit to adopt them;



Frederick James De Peyster



Gen. J. Watts De Peyster



Membership Medal of Benjamin Betts, President (1870-1873)



The City College



Charles Henry Wright



Charles E. Anthon
President 1867, 1868–1870, 1873–1883

believing as we do that such methods of treating antique objects are radically wrong; and that the effect of the Trustee's decision will be to impair the usefulness of the Museum as an institution of education.

Apparently the members at the special meeting agreed that any direct attack on the Metropolitan Museum would only seem to weaken their case, and so the resolution was confined to supporting the position taken by Feuardent. Clearly the Society was not in a position to enter the lists against the Museum, but it was prepared to go some distance beyond merely passing resolutions in support of Feuardent. On January 20th, 1885, William J. Stillman, artist, journalist, and diplomat, was elected as a resident member of the Society.⁵⁴ He was a man with a wide range of interests and experiences including service in war as well as in peace. The motive for Stillman's election as a resident member becomes apparent when it is noted that on the very day of his election the following resolution was passed by the society:

Resolved that in view of the importance to Archaeological truth involved in the question of the "provenances" and other points connected with the Cypriote Collection of Antiquities in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and believing that it is expedient to collate the information and evidence thus far obtained, as to the above points: therefore:

Resolved: That Mr. W. J. Stillman be requested as an archaeologist and member of this Society to examine the evidence and report upon the same in order to enable the Society to decide as to the propriety of further investigation.⁵⁵

Stillman himself apparently spoke in support of this resolution even though it was his first contact with the Society, and he stated quite baldly that in the interest of Archaeology he had paid "a great deal of attention to the matter since it was brought to his notice about three years ago, and that he was now able to collate and put in shape such evidence as he could procure by a personal visit to the excavations, so that everyone could judge as to the correctness of the charges made against the genuineness of the collection. His intention being to make his report to this Society."

There can be no doubt that an ingenious plan had been evolved whereby Stillman was made a member of the Society so that he could give currency to his views. A letter written by Stillman, apparently from

Rome just before he was dropped from the membership roll of the Society, confirms that view. It seems likely that he had not paid dues, and that the Secretary had written to him to demand such payment. In response he said, "Yours of the 18th ult. is received. It was distinctly understood before I left New York that my membership of the Archaeological Society was not intended to be permanent as Mr. Lawrence will explain to you if you refer to him. I am a permanent resident of Rome and in any case the membership of the Society would be of no utility to anyone."⁵⁶ His task completed, Stillman seems to have lost all interest in the Society.

Stillman's report, however, does merit some consideration. It was privately printed in 1885 under the title *Report of W. J. Stillman on the Cesnola Collection*. In the some thirty-three pages of closely reasoned text, he presents a complete vindication of Feuardent and an indictment of Cesnola. Evidence was drawn from many sources including the trial, on-the-spot investigations in Cyprus, various published records, and affidavits submitted by Cypriotes. Stillman's report must for all intents and purposes be considered as the last broadside fired by the Society in defense of Feuardent, and if it is judged impartially it must be considered extremely effective. Neither party to the dispute had won a clear cut victory in the courts or in the public forums; the Metropolitan Museum stood by its champion and the Society defended its hero, but in the final analysis the weight of the evidence marshalled by the Society in support of Feuardent was considerable. It could not be disregarded in any future consideration of the Cypriote collection.

Certainly the Feuardent-Cesnola controversy was the most interesting event of the decade as far as the Society was concerned, because in a sense it mirrored the passage of the Society from the realm of a group of collectors to the status of a responsible institution with scholarly pretensions. It is quite true that the organization could not as yet claim a universal recognition as a great institution, but it had fought against an institution of undoubted eminence in the scholarly world, and it had held its ground fairly. This would have been virtually impossible at an earlier date. It is extremely significant that by the quarter centennial of its existence the Society could defend its point of view and support the members who expressed their convictions.

This increase in the stature of the Society, of course, had its counterpart in the growth of the Society's collection and library, as well as in its contacts with other groups. To cite only a few of the features marking such growth, there were the series of informal meetings of the Society which were held to hear papers and to hold discussions without dealing with business matters. These meetings began in 1880, and were a success from the very beginning. It is also to be noted that groups in other places sought to follow the model of the Society. When a new group was founded in Charleston, they had recourse to the Society for information.⁵⁷ Even the government took notice of the organization; the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior requested information regarding the Library and collection for inclusion in a new volume devoted to listing American libraries.⁵⁸ In 1877, the *Publisher's Weekly* inquired about the Society's publications in connection with a catalogue of American books issued before July 1, 1876.⁵⁹ In actual fact, the publications of the Society were not numerous during the period even though there were many futile negotiations with various authors who were anxious to have their works issued under its auspices. Occasional papers, which were delivered in the form of addresses to the Society, and the *Proceedings* of the Society at its annual meetings were published regularly after 1878, but apart from these there were no volumes issued.

The library of the Society, however, grew appreciably. As early as 1874, the "Doctor Isaac F. Wood Fund" of \$50.00 was established with the proceeds from the sale of coins donated by Wood. This money was to be permanently invested and the interest only applied to library purposes. Steady growth resulted from judicious purchases and gifts, so that only two years later it was found advisable to insure the books and cases for \$500.00. In 1879, Wood, the Librarian, listed the holdings as 271 bound volumes and 1993 pamphlets, unbound serials, and the like. Subscriptions were resorted to among the members to raise the funds necessary for the purchase of some expensive works such as Loubat's *Medallic History of the United States*.

The numismatic and archaeological collection followed almost exactly the same course. There was a continuous increase in the holdings of the Society but always by a series of almost imperceptible steps.

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There were, to be sure, some strange and unusual gifts proffered to the Society during this period, and some were accepted, but the general character of the development remained constant. As examples of these gifts, one might mention an offer of the Lord's Prayer written with a pen, in ninety-four different languages. This offer was rejected by the Society. On the other hand, an oak frame containing the original Broadside Proclamation of Queen Anne, issued in 1704, for settling and ascertaining the current rates of foreign coin in the British colonies in America, and an archaeological map of America with thirty marginal engravings of memorable events and portraits of historical personages, were accepted. Even a stone axe given by King Kalakaua of Hawaii to Gen. Charles E. Furlong was accepted, and there was an offer of the death warrant of Charles I. These, however, were insignificant and in the long run they disappeared from the collection, whereas by far the greater number of gifts as well as all the purchases were quite prosaic coins and medals which formed the foundation for the collection to be built in later years.

OLD PROBLEMS AND NEW IDEAS 1883-1905

For a decade the fortunes of the Society had been directed by the capable Professor Charles E. Anthon, and during that period the organization attained maturity and a certain stature in the community. Public notice of its activities was more evident than before, and the opinions and positions taken by the Society on some major issues carried weight. In 1883 Anthon retired from his chair at the College of the City of New York, and in May of that year, just two months after his election to the Presidency of the Society for the twelfth time, he sailed for Europe. One month later word was received of his death abroad. The shock to the group assembled on the evening of June 12, 1883, at a special meeting for the election of new members must have been very great when Parish arose in his capacity as First Vice-President and announced the sad tidings. A committee was immediately appointed with Professor Woolf as Chairman "to make suitable expression of the respect of the Society for the memory of Prof. Anthon." Woolf was the logical choice for this task because he had been a colleague of Anthon's not only in the Society but also on the faculty of the City College.¹ This Committee decided that the proper memorial to commemorate Anthon's work would be the striking of a medal. Several artists including Charles E. Barber, Engraver of the U.S. Mint, sub-

mitted bids to prepare the dies. Barber's bid was apparently supported by A. Loudon Snowden, the Superintendent of the Mint, who wrote directly to the Society.² The authority to choose the artist who would prepare the dies, however, did not rest with Woolf but with the Committee.³ The response to the medal was quite gratifying because Woolf was soon able to report that thirty-four subscriptions had been received from members of the Society and that ten faculty members of the City College had also indicated a desire to subscribe. Lea Ahlborn of the Swedish Mint had submitted an estimate to strike 100 medals in bronze, and a subscription price of \$5.00 for each impression in bronze was set for the members of the Society.

Under Woolf's guidance the work of the Committee seems to have progressed very slowly, perhaps as a result of the poor health of its chairman.⁴ By the end of April there was as yet no decision as to who was to prepare the dies for the medal, and Barber submitted some samples for the examination of the Committee.⁵ Poillon, Hewitt, Betts, and Low seem to have accepted much of the responsibility for the memorial during Woolf's illness. At a meeting of these men with President Parish on May 9, 1884, it was decided to accept a bid from Madame Lea Ahlborn. In a letter dated October 31, 1883, the Swedish sculptress had offered to cut the dies for about \$200.00. Since the sum of \$250.00 had already been raised by subscription, the medal was an assured success from the very beginning.⁶

Despite the illness of Professor Woolf, the other members of the Committee showed a great deal of energy, and some time in June of 1884 the order was given to Lea Ahlborn to prepare the medal.⁷ In November of that year, exactly twelve months after the receipt of the letter from the Swedish sculptress, a plaster cast of the proposed medal was displayed to the Society. Woolf had seen the medal abroad somewhat earlier and in a letter to Poillon he described it as "an excellent idealization of our friend, and withal a sufficiently accurate portrait. For my own part I like it exceedingly as a work of art and as a precious memento of the dead. I believe all who can appreciate the difficulty of the task set Lea Ahlborn will be satisfied." The final report of the Secretary of the Committee, Low, stated that "The beauty of design and execution of the relic is a matter of universal acknowledgement

and the members of the Society are to be congratulated upon having so faithful a likeness of their deceased President." Some of the members, particularly Wood, do not seem to have been completely satisfied with the result, but it would appear as though the grounds for their dissatisfaction were personal animosity towards individual members of the Committee rather than anything related to the medal itself.⁸

Once the dies were completed in March of 1885, twelve impressions in silver as well as sixty-six in bronze were forwarded for sale. At Professor Woolf's suggestion it was ordered that when the dies had been used to strike eighty-five impressions in bronze and fifteen in silver they should be cancelled and deposited in the cabinets of the Society. Almost all the medals were subscribed for quickly, and by the end of 1886 the transactions relating to this medal were completed. The piece was very impressive, showing on the obverse a bust of Professor Anthon, without drapery, in profile, facing left, surrounded by the inscription CHARLES EDWARD ANTHON, LL.D., within a circle of beads and under the decollation the name LEA AHLBORN. The reverse was composed of the wreath of two branches of leaves, oak to the left and laurel to the right, with the junction of the branches covered by the seal of the Society beneath which was the date 1884. The inscription within the wreath read BORN IN NEW YORK CITY DEC. 6, 1822. DIED AT BREMEN JUNE 7, 1883. The inscription surrounding the wreath but within a circle of beads read PRESIDENT AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY 1869-1883.⁹

On Anthon's death, Daniel Parish, Jr., exercised the functions of the Presidency by virtue of his office as First Vice-President for the remainder of the year. In 1884, he was duly elected to that office in his own right, and Andrew C. Zabriskie succeeded him as Vice-President. Zabriskie himself, as we shall see, succeeded to the Presidency in 1896, and held that office until 1905. This interval from the death of Anthon until 1905 forms a distinct period in the history of the Society. It is largely a time when the fruits of the previous decade were enjoyed, and the position of the organization was consolidated and confirmed. There was, of course, growth in the size and in the influence of the Society as well as in its wealth, but there were no extraordinary gains of the type made during Anthon's Presidency. Anthon's loss was felt very keenly;

he had served as more than a President to the organization, and in large measure the astonishing growth of the Society during his tenure of office was directly attributable to his own influence. President Parish was not the least of those to recognize the tremendous task which faced him in carrying on the office which had been so lamentably vacated. In his very first Presidential Address on March 18, 1884, Parish noted that though it was incumbent upon him to say something "he could not be expected to present to the Society any address which would meet their expectations and bear comparison with the able productions of our late lamented President." He therefore confined himself to a mere statement of a few facts of general interest to the members.

Anthon, however, had wrought well, and the momentum which he had instilled into the activities of the Society continued to carry it through the difficult period when Parish was grasping the reins for the first time. The flourishing condition of the organization in 1884 could easily be recognized.¹⁰ The Society planned a series of exhibitions of its collection of British Museum electrotypes. In April 1884, this collection was displayed for one week at the Lotus Club, for another week at the Union League, and then at the New York Normal College, and the College of the City of New York, before it was placed on view for a longer period of time at the Cooper Institute.¹¹ The local press took notice of these exhibitions and in some cases described the objects in detail. In January of the following year an exhibition was held by the Boston Art Club, and the display of many of the electrotypes in the possession of the Society was the subject of a long article in the *Evening Transcript* of January 22nd.

These electrotypes had come into the possession of the Society in a most interesting fashion. At the International Electrical Exhibition held in Philadelphia in 1884, the Society had displayed some of the electrotypes of the Greek and Roman series which it had already purchased.¹² At this same exhibition, Ready and Son, the electrotypists of the British Museum, had set out a display of other coins and medals prepared by them as samples of their workmanship. At the end of the exhibition this particular display of the electrotypes of the British Museum series was about to be withdrawn for return to Britain. It came to the attention of Carlos Carranza, then Consul-General of the

Argentine Republic in New York, that this collection might be permanently lost to the nations of the American Hemisphere. With that in mind Carranza purchased the British display in its entirety and presented it to the Society with the understanding that it would be permanently used for loan purposes to schools and art groups seeking to learn more about the subject of numismatics. As a result, this collection began its circulating career and served, particularly during the years 1884-1885, to enlarge the influence of the Society.

At the same time the internal development of the Society was proceeding apace. On November 18, 1884, David L. Walter offered a resolution stating "That a committee of three or more be appointed by the President, to consider and report at a Special Meeting, to be called to consider their report when ready: What steps, if any, should be taken to increase the usefulness of the Society; induce the members to attend the formal and informal meetings; make use of the Society's library and room; facilitate literary and numismatic intercourse between the members, and generally to improve the Society and its aims, and increase the results to be achieved by its efforts." This resolution passed, and at a Special Meeting on December 11, 1884, the Committee composed of Walter, Dodd, Low, Sturgis, and Weeks presented its report. They recommended that the Society's Rooms be opened twice a month for informal meetings and that, in addition, a new "Room Committee" composed of three members should make the arrangements. This recommendation was accepted with the amendment that the President should appoint such a Committee at each annual meeting, and that its tenure should be one year. The Room Committee, which consisted of David L. Walter, Lyman H. Low, and Gaston L. Feuardent, immediately sent out a circular announcing its first meeting. That gathering was held on January 14th of the following year, and subsequent sessions were held frequently. Since the new series of meetings were by design intended to be informal and devoted solely to the study of numismatics, no business was transacted. In its first report the Committee pointed to the astounding success which attended their inception. It stated that it was pleased "to see members who had not heretofore attended and in some instances those who have rarely been present at our formal business meetings."¹³ They suggested

that the informal numismatic meetings should no longer be treated as an experiment but rather as an "assured success." In accordance with the suggestion made by the Committee in its first report, it was decided that the papers presented at the informal meetings should be published and that the meetings should be held with a frequency commensurate with attendance. In 1885 ten papers were delivered before the membership at these informal sessions, and before the Annual Meeting of 1886 still another four had been added to the list. Unfortunately there was no fund for the publication of these papers, and it was only in the published version of the *Proceedings* of 1886 that an abstract of the papers delivered in 1885 was to be found.¹⁴ Publication was thereafter quite regular.

By 1887 the Committee in its annual report said in part, "The Committee is, as it believes, justified in congratulating itself and the Society on the fact that not only have the numismatic meetings been regularly held and attended for nearly three years, but that even during the summer months it has been possible to hold semi-monthly re-unions and to secure an attendance from among those of the members who take an active and living interest in the affairs and welfare of the Society."¹⁵ Not only were these informal gatherings of great interest to the members of the Society, but on occasion the local press reported these meetings and the numismatic publications sometimes published the papers that were delivered.¹⁶

The fact remains, however, that despite the early successes enjoyed by the Room Committee, from 1889 onwards there was discernable a decided slowing down of the activities of that group. In their reports, of course, the Committee attributed this apparent lethargy to the fact that the problem of changing the locale of the meetings was a constant care. By 1893, however, the transfer of the Society from their rooms on 20th Street to the Academy of Medicine Building on 43rd Street was completed, and in the new quarters which were decorated by a large Persian rug and a President's chair given by Zabriskie, a dozen new chairs and a step ladder given by John M. Dodd, Jr., and many other new items, we find a revival of the informal meetings with better attendance than ever before.¹⁷ Of course the papers which had been presented continued to be published in the *Proceedings* of the Society.

By February 1893, a total of fifty meetings had been held under the supervision of the Room Committee. In 1893, however, the authority granted to the President to appoint a Room Committee annually was rescinded after the passage of a resolution proposed by John M. Dodd, Jr. According to that resolution the new standing committees of the Society were to be a Library Committee, a Numismatic Committee, and a Committee on Papers and Publications. This last committee was to "arrange for the reading of papers before the Society, prepare the publications of the Society, and correspond with other domestic and foreign societies and individuals interested in Numismatics."¹⁸

The new committee promptly set to work improving the publications and carrying on the work of the former Room Committee. In actual fact its purpose was a simplification of the methods for conducting informal meetings and for publications. Prior to 1893, at the end of each annual meeting the Executive Committee had been allowed a certain sum of money for the publication of the *Proceedings* of the meeting and any other material that was considered proper. In May 1887, upon the proposal of Wright, it was decided that two more members should be appointed in addition to the Room Committee "to decide on papers read at Numismatic meetings, which shall be printed with the *Annual Proceedings*, and that they 'report' to the Executive committee." On August 4th of the same year Betts proposed the further step that the committee having charge of the publication of the *Proceedings* should also publish a record of the Numismatic meetings, and this was adopted by the Society. Thus it can be seen that there was one committee which was charged with the supervision of the informal meetings and the papers, and still another committee which was in charge of the papers and the *Proceedings*. The responsibilities of the two committees were, in some measure, in conflict. This, however, did not cause too much difficulty because during the period 1888-1892 there were no issues of the *Proceedings*. In 1893, the Publication Committee was very active, and the *Proceedings* for the last five annual meetings as well as Weeks' *History of the Society*, the membership rolls, and the papers read before the organization were published.¹⁹

From this point in the history of the organization the number of informal meetings fell off rather sharply. There were only two held in

1893 at which papers were delivered, two more in 1894, five in 1895 and three in 1896. The quality of the papers read to the Society, however, did not in any way decline.

In submitting his report in 1885, the Treasurer, Benjamin Betts, noted that "for the first time in eleven years . . . the annual income from all sources (was) somewhat in excess of . . . fixed expenses."²⁰ The next year showed an even pleasanter picture because of the Jay B. Cornell bequest of \$1,000. Cornell had been a member of the Society since 1882, but apparently he did not take a very active part in the affairs of the organization, and there was no reason to expect such a large donation. Early in 1885, however, a letter was received from John H. Boynton of a group known as the Bureau of Information as to Legacies and Bequests, located at 23 Beaver Street, advising the Society that a bequest had been left to it during the year 1884. Particulars regarding that bequest could be obtained by a subscription to the Bureau.²¹ The fee for this information was \$25.00. Since the bequest was stated to be \$1,000 and a collection of coins, there was no question of the value of the information. The will had been probated in 1884, but the executor was a resident of Buffalo and had not informed the Society of the windfall that had come its way.²² The letters which passed between the Society and Boynton show that a high degree of caution was demonstrated. First the Society had to be assured that the legacy was in excess of the sum demanded for the information.²³ Once such assurance was given the money was promptly paid, and action was immediately taken to recover this first sizeable bequest. Horatio C. Harrower, who, it would seem, had been curiously remiss, indicated his willingness to pay the sum. There was, of course, the usual delay inherent in such matters, and, some natural show of impatience on the part of some of the officers, but after much correspondence the \$1000 was paid and the 288 coins and medals delivered.²⁴

Changes in the structure of the Society were made during the course of the twenty year period covered in this chapter. At the very beginning two new departments were created. Two new offices, a Curator of Archaeology and an Historiographer, were filled at every annual meeting until the adoption of a new Constitution in 1894. The first of these offices proved to be a sinecure. Men such as De Morgan and Feuarent

at one time held the post, but very few reports were ever submitted and almost all decried the lack of interest in that branch of the work of the organization. In several of the reports the fact is plainly stated that there were no accessions for some years. In 1892 Herbert Valentine, then Curator of Archaeology, summed up the situation very concisely:

It is greatly to be regretted that the Archaeological Department of this Society has been so little cultivated. Although in its certificate of incorporation one of the objects of the Society is stated to be 'the collection, examination, and elucidation of the antiquities of this and other countries,' it was not until 1884 that the office which I now hold was created, and its duties separated from those of the Curator of Numismatics. Strangely enough, the members of this Society seem almost exclusively devoted to coins. Yet it is an undoubted fact that popular interest in archaeology is more widely diffused than it is in the study of numismatics. In regard to our collection of archaeological objects it is hardly necessary to speak, because, besides a few flint implements and pieces of pottery, there is little worth mentioning. While our cabinets, during the past five years, have received valuable donations of coins, and many interesting books have been added to the Library, the archaeological property of the Society has remained, and is to-day, practically in the same condition in which it was five years ago. Of course, want of proper accommodation for the display of specimens is largely responsible for this state of things. Let us hope that when we take possession of our new quarters in the N. Y. Academy of Medicine building, there will be a change for the better. I recommend that the papers to be read before the Society shall more frequently be of an archaeological character, and that more attention be paid by members to the placing in our Library of the principal works on archaeology.⁸⁵

The hopes expressed by Valentine were not rewarded in fact, and, by 1894, the decision was taken to discontinue the department.

In the case of the Historiographer the history of the office is not quite the same. It was also instituted as an elective post in 1884, but throughout the entire period of its existence there were annual reports of some length prepared by the incumbents. In substance, most of the work of the Historiographer lay in preparing obituary notices for the deceased members of the Society, but it is worth noting that in 1892, when William R. Weeks held the post, a short summary of the history of the organization was prepared. Even at its apogee in 1892, when the *History of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society* was published with the *Proceedings*, the office was still the least important of the elec-

tive posts in order of listing. Therefore in 1894, when the post was abolished as an elective office, it was continued as an appointive one to prepare obituary notices. Reports continued to be submitted by the various holders of the title until 1905 with, of course, some gaps when there was no one appointed to carry on the work.

With the growth of the Society which was mirrored in the increasing number of members and the greater value of the collections and library, the ever recurring problem of suitable quarters once more came to the fore. The rooms at New York University could not serve the purpose. As a result, within five years of the time when the Society took up quarters at that location, members were again looking for better rooms. In 1887, at the suggestion of Lyman H. Low, a committee composed of Low, Poillon, Dodd, and Drowne was appointed to investigate the possibility of securing more suitable quarters. It was apparently well along in the following year before any concrete steps were taken. In February and March of 1888 there had been some exploratory correspondence with the Grolier Club, which, founded four years earlier, was devoted to the arts of book-making and book collecting; nothing came of this, however, other than the passage of a resolution by the Society stating that it was "desirous of securing suitable quarters in a specially constructed building, and that the Executive Committee (was) authorized to lease suitable quarters, in such a building at an annual rental not to exceed four hundred dollars."²⁶ At that time the Society still held an option on its quarters in Room 25 of the New York University Building, and it was decided to continue there for another year, since there was no possibility of an immediate new location.

Later in the year, however, the same subject came up for discussion once again when the Committee, which had apparently been inactive, was reminded that the Society still hoped to hear from them. At Weeks' suggestion, it was decided to call the attention of the members generally to the problem by a circular, and to elicit their opinions. The nearly fifty replies which were received by January 15th of the following year were almost uniformly in favor of a change in location. At the Annual Meeting on March 19, 1889, Low reported on behalf of the Committee, that they had met on three separate occasions and had looked at various rooms located between 17th and 48th Streets. From

their investigations it seemed obvious that no suitable change could be made unless the sum of \$750 were allotted annually for rent. For that figure two possible locations were suggested.²⁷

The members of the Committee on New Quarters for the year 1889 were changed. It was now composed of Low, Dodd, Wilson, and Gregory.²⁸ Low, as Chairman, reported on June 6th that new quarters had been secured at 101 East 20th Street at the corner of 4th Avenue. These new quarters consisted of two rooms on the second floor and the rent was payable in advance of the month. By November the move was completed, and all seemed satisfactory.

Two years later in 1891 while the Society was still located at its new quarters on 20th Street, the officers engaged in a rather amusing dispute with their landlady, Mrs. Graham. It would seem that some doctors had also become tenants in the same building, and they had begun a rather surprising advertising campaign by placing signs between the windows on the front of the building on Fourth Avenue as well as on the 20th Street side. Here, however, there was some difficulty because the windows surrounding their signs belonged to the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society. Consequently this became a topic for discussion at the Annual Meeting on March 16, 1891.²⁹ Drowne, as Corresponding Secretary, was requested to write to Mrs. Graham, which he promptly did in most emphatic terms:

At the Annual Meeting of this Society held March 16th 1891 it was duly moved and seconded that the secretary be authorized to communicate with you and request that the sign which has been placed between *our* front windows, by other parties occupying your building, be removed *at once*.

Your immediate attention, will oblige.³⁰

This letter did result in the immediate removal of the sign on the Fourth Avenue side, but the other eyesore remained and in April Drowne was addressing Mrs. Graham once again:

On March 17th 1891 we wrote you requesting that the signs on *our premises* be removed *at once*. Going to the rooms recently writer notices that the sign between our front windows has been removed, but there still remains a large sign between our windows on 20th St.

We must insist on the removal of the sign from our premises and trust you will give this matter prompt attention.³¹

Eliza Graham, a figure who might almost be drawn from a Shavian comedy in this context, was duly chastened and answered two days later in a humble toned letter of her own:

I have received your letter today. I have not forgotten about your sign, I spoke to the Doctors some time ago that their second sign, on 20th St. would have to be removed, so now they are leaving me. I expect their things to be all taken away tomorrow if possible, as I would not in any way do anything contrary to the wishes of your society, as I have always been very proud of having such gentlemen in the house.

I have thought that the society would oblige me by letting me have the use of the water in the hall, as without it, it is hard to let the Doctors rooms, would you oblige me by letting me have it? I would esteem it a very great favor and you can rely on my promise that your premises shall not be interfered with in any way.

Very respectfully,
Eliza Graham³²

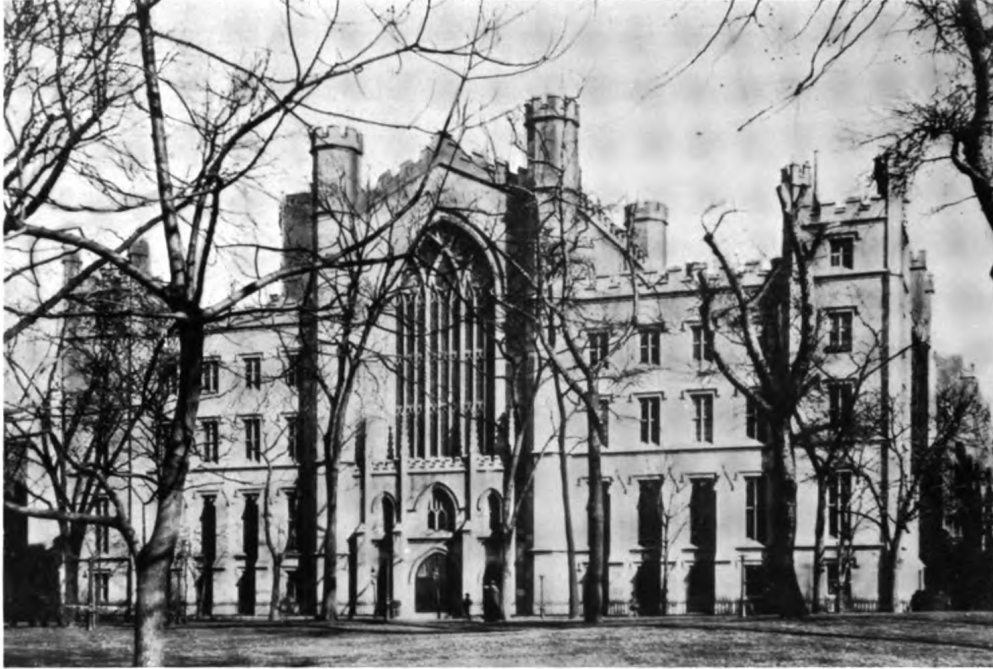
Drowne as Secretary was called upon to answer this humble letter, and he did so in the most imperious tones while castigating the petitioner at the same time in the matter of the signs:

Your letter of April 29th has been duly received. We were very much surprised that you allowed the signs to be put up on *our* premises. As regards the use of our hall I have no authority to act in this matter, and after the great loss we have subjected to in your hands dare not do so.

I will have your letters read at the next meeting of the Executive Committee and will then advise you.³³

As could easily be foreseen the Executive Committee found "it impossible to comply with (Mrs. Graham's) request."³⁴

During the very course of the dispute with Mrs. Graham, which must have served as a variety of comic relief for the more important problems facing the Society, Andrew C. Zabriskie proposed that since the organization was growing in resources a committee of five should be appointed to solicit subscriptions towards the purchase of a suitable building. Zabriskie also offered to head the subscription list by a contribution of \$5,000.³⁵ The proposal was unanimously adopted, and led to the appointment of such a committee by Parish. The newspapers quickly picked up this interesting turn of events, and short articles



New York University, Washington Square



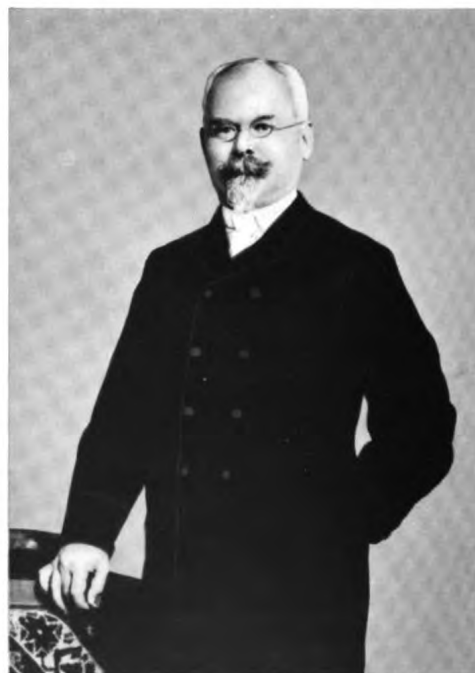
Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue (The Society met in the corner building)



Medal Struck in Honor of Charles E. Anthon



Lea Ahlborn



Lyman H. Low

appeared in the *New York Times* of April 7th and the *New York Tribune* of April 14th. With a start of a contribution of \$5,000 and good publicity in the local press there was every reason to expect success. A second subscription for still another \$5,000 was rapidly forthcoming, but within the year only \$2,810 was subscribed from all other sources. Since the Committee estimated its needs at \$40,000 there was a great gap between the ideal and reality. The answers received to requests to subscribe were almost uniformly in the negative, if we may judge from the extant correspondence.³⁶ As a result the Committee itself was somewhat disheartened, and in its report stated that the sum pledged was "too small to warrant going further in the matter and indicates that the plan as undertaken in its present form has proved a failure."³⁷ The members of the Committee, Zabriskie, Poillon, Pryer, Valentine, Drowne, and Parish requested that they be discharged as a committee, but they also suggested that the Society "keep the matter under consideration and at some future time take it up on a new basis and carry it to a more successful issue."

The Executive Committee Report for the year 1892 bore the stamp of the feeling of disappointment which the Building Fund Committee had felt. This, of course, is not too surprising, since six of the ten members of the Executive Committee were also members of the Building Fund Committee.³⁸

At the same time that plans for the purchase of a building devoted to the Society were being laid, a proposal for a joint purchase of a building was received from the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.³⁹ From the form of the proposal it was quite obvious that the Genealogical and Biographical Society was uncertain about its own future and merely suggested discussions. Nothing came of the idea, and the problem of new quarters, which arose periodically in the history of the Society from its inception, remained. Finally a special meeting of the Society was called for February 23, 1892, and at Parish's suggestion the notices for that meeting contained specific reference to the subject.⁴⁰ At this meeting a new report was requested from the Committee, and Zabriskie, as Chairman, reported that a number of buildings had been investigated. The best site in the eyes of the Committee was in the Academy of Medicine Building at 17 West 43rd

Street. This building was really quite modern in that it was fire-proof, imposing in appearance, and contained lecture rooms which might be rented for moderate prices when the occasion required, but above all it had an elevator. It was possible to rent a room in that building for \$50.00 per month including heat, light, and attendance. This obviously fulfilled all the expectations of the Society and the Committee was authorized to rent the room and make all necessary arrangements.⁴¹ Contributions were made toward the expenses of moving and some few arrangements with the Academy of Medicine were completed before all was ready for the transfer.⁴² The final step was taken after the Annual Meeting of 1892, and it must have come as a blow to poor Eliza Graham, who just the previous year had been so diligent about pleasing the members of the Society.

During this same period a number of other proposals had been put forward to solve the perennial problem of location, but none of them were accepted.⁴³ There was, for instance, the suggestion of an alliance of the various scientific societies which was apparently backed by certain members of the University Club.⁴⁴ Parish exercised good judgment when he pointed out that "the American Numismatic & Archaeological Society has now a good foothold and has sufficient room to grow in without asking favors from anybody, and as every year rolls by it is likely to grow stronger than the year before. As it is now situated I do not think that a slow growth of members is any disadvantage provided we get the right ones who do not join for the name of it but because they are interested in our pursuits, otherwise they might be a drawback instead of a help." The invitation to join the Alliance of New York Scientific Societies was not a formal one, as Parish properly noted, and arrangements concerning the rights and duties of the various societies which were to be members had not been settled.⁴⁵ The decision to remain aloof certainly seems to have been a wise one under the circumstances.

The idea of such mergers of societies with common interests, however, was a very intriguing one, and in 1895 it came up once again in connection with the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. This proposal envisioned the formation of a new organization which might be called the "Antiquarian Society" and which would

have sections devoted to Archaeology, Biography, Ethnology, Genealogy, Local History, and Numismatics. The supposed sections would each have a vice-president and hold separate meetings. They would be represented in the larger unit by delegates.⁴⁶ This idea, however, also seems to have been rejected, but relations with the Genealogical and Biographical Society remained very friendly for in 1897 a new offer of rooms in their building was made.⁴⁷ Once again the offer was not accepted.

At the turn of the century the primary problem of suitable quarters for the Society had not been solved. There were only two possible final answers. Either the Society had to acquire a permanent building of its own or it had to merge with another group which could offer proper rooms. As long as the Society continued to be a tenant organization there were bound to be incidents of an unpleasant nature.⁴⁸ The problem reached a critical point in 1901 when Dr. Sayre, Treasurer of the Academy of Medicine, informed the Society that a move was necessary. Andrew C. Zabriskie who had become President in 1896, faced the situation boldly, but the only decision that could be taken was that the Executive Committee should once again look for new rooms.⁴⁹ At the same time a Committee consisting of Valentine and Drowne was appointed to approach Dr. Sayre about the possibility of retaining the room for one more year. This resulted in failure because of the legal complications which might ensue for the Academy of Medicine.⁵⁰ Other sites such as the Mechanical Engineers Building on 31st Street and the Mechanics and Tradesmens Society on 44th Street were surveyed, but nothing that exactly fitted the requirements of the Society was found. Finally accommodations were secured at the Union Dime Savings Bank, 1271 Broadway, where the first meeting was held on April 24th.⁵¹ This was a special meeting called for the express purpose of showing the members the new rooms. In introducing the Society to its new quarters at Broadway and Thirty-second Street the Executive Committee reported, "These rooms give what has long been needed—ample space for the arrangement and display of the Society's library and collections. There has not, so far, been time to get everything in order, but you can see, by what has already been done in that direction, that the rooms are very well suited to the Society's

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needs." Andrew C. Zabriskie, in his Presidential Address on January 19, 1903, surveyed the move and its effects in greater detail:

We face each other to-night, however, in a very different location from the one which we occupied at our last meeting, and which had been our pleasant home for ten years. The decision of the Academy of Medicine, that our room was needed for its own institution, was not an agreeable announcement. While it had been apparent to those most interested in the welfare of the Society that we were fast outgrowing our accommodations in the Academy of Medicine Building, yet it was felt that the time was not ripe to move.

In that pleasant sky parlor, the Society had gradually increased in strength and financial resources. We went there with barely one hundred members; we left there with twice that number; we went there virtually bankrupt, with an income barely sufficient to pay half our yearly rent, and meet our other modest bills, the other half of our yearly rent being met by the generosity of one of our members; we left there with an income sufficient not only to pay the rent, but large enough to meet other outlays in printing, etc., which would have been thought, and very justly, wildly extravagant some years ago.

Unfortunately, however, the move which we have made has doubled our rent, and the surplus with which the year began has been wiped out. The rooms in which we find ourselves tonight, although apparently the most desirable of those available last spring, cannot be considered in any way permanent. Nor is it desirable that they should be so considered. The quiet and repose which should surround the quarters of a learned society are not to be had here. It behooves us then to look well into the future and prepare ourselves in ample time for another move to a location more in harmony with our aims and inclinations, and where our superb collection of coins and medals, together with our exceptionally complete and valuable numismatic Library, may be safely housed.⁵²

President Zabriskie probably took a harsher view of the situation of the Society than was warranted. The Treasurer's Report for the year 1903 is not quite as gruesome as we might be led to believe from Zabriskie's statements. After all expenses were paid for the year there remained a balance of \$496.94, and the Society had permanent funds invested which amounted to \$9,821.25, while even its activities in running a School for Coin and Medal Designing ended the year with a balance on hand of \$675.14.⁵³ The Society's financial resources, as compared with the previous year had been somewhat reduced, but its condition was still eminently healthy. Financial stability was not the real difficulty; it was rather the fact that President Zabriskie had re-



Academy of Medicine—17 West 43rd Street



William R. Weeks



Henry Russell Drowne



Charles G. Dodd



Andrew C. Zabriskie
President 1896–1905



George Albert Zabriskie



George F. Kunz

cognized in his address that the change to the new quarters was only a temporary measure and a more realistic solution remained to be found. Zabriskie had not always opposed the idea of a separate building owned and controlled by the Society. In his Presidential Address in 1898, however, he had said, "I desire to place on record my own conviction that our Society is in no need of its own building. We are not a Club, but a Society, and can it seems to me pursue our path better, housed under the roof of this learned body, the New York Academy of Medicine, than if we were troubled or harassed by the cares or anxieties attendant upon the possession of a building of our own."⁵⁴ In the following year President Zabriskie's Address contained a concrete plan for assuring for the future of the Society:

We live in the era of consolidation and solidification. We see it in all business affairs, and we have a notable example of it in the superb Consolidated Library soon to be erected upon the Tilden, Astor, and Lenox foundations. Could not the method be pursued in caring for the learned societies of New York? Why cannot the splendid site owned by the New-York Historical Society on Central Park West be covered by a building giving accommodations to, besides itself, the American Geographical Society, the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, and the Genealogical Society? It is a broad idea well worthy of consideration. I am fully aware that countless objections will be raised, but nevertheless, mark my words, such a result, appealing as it does to the sound judgement of business men, is likely to find favor.

By 1903 Zabriskie's position had not changed, but he was now actively working towards achieving the goals that he had set forth in his earlier speech. He began to formulate precise plans, and in 1903 he said:

To secure the proper preservation of what we have, as well as to encourage additional gifts in the future, it is clear to me that the proper place for our collection is within fireproof walls, guarded by watchmen, and where the public may have an opportunity of seeing and enjoying our numismatic treasure. If such accommodation could be secured within the Metropolitan Museum of Art, or the New Public Library, the Society, released from the burden of rent, could afford to employ a suitable person to take charge of the collections and conduct the clerical work of the Society. If additional arrangements could be made to use a hall or room for the stated meetings of the Society, nothing further could be desired, and a career of

usefulness would open up to us far greater than can easily be measured at the present time.

The individuality of the Society should not be disturbed; we are an incorporated body authorized to hold property and do so hold invested funds to the amount of \$10,000.

To-night there is a large and representative attendance of members present. I trust before this Society adjourns a resolution will prevail endorsing the views which I have endeavored to convey to you here, and calling for the appointment of a committee to open negotiations looking to the active carrying out of the scheme I have outlined.⁵⁵

Herman C. von Post was not slow to take the broad hint given by the President and he proposed that "that portion of the President's Address that relates to the proper accommodation and preservation of the collections of this Society be referred to a special committee of seven members, of which the President shall be chairman, and that said committee shall report at a subsequent meeting of the Society."⁵⁶ This motion was carried unanimously.

During the course of the next year this committee held several meetings, but, understandably enough in view of the chairmanship of Zabriskie, it arrived at the conclusion quite "early in its deliberations that no proper fireproof accommodations could be secured, independently, for this Society with the means at its command, and consequently your Committee turned its attention to the possibility of securing accommodations within the walls of buildings of other institutions of somewhat similar character."⁵⁷ If that was so, the only solution lay in a merger of the Society into another group. The terms of that merger are so vital to an understanding of the rift that developed within the Society because of them that they should be quoted in full:

For some time, in conjunction with a committee of the New-York Historical Society, your Committee has been considering the subject of a merger, or consolidation, of this Society with the New-York Historical Society. The interests of that Society are in many respects similar to those of this Society, and it possesses a collection of coins and medals, and has archaeological collections of considerable value.

In these discussions it has been proposed to hold intact the invested securities of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, and to use the income for the purchase of coins and medals and numismatic and archaeological books.

The collections of this Society would be kept on permanent exhibition under the care of a suitable person, in cases properly arranged and so marked by tablet or otherwise as to indicate that they were derived from this Society.

A special section devoted to numismatics and archaeology, might be established as a department of the New-York Historical Society, by whom the work of the Society could be carried on without any break in its continuity.

Any legacies, which may be left to the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, would be received by its successor, the New-York Historical Society, invested in suitable securities and the income used for numismatic and archaeological purposes.

The present honorary and active members of this Society would become like members of the New-York Historical Society. The dues derived from those active members who are not life members would be used by the New-York Historical Society for its general purposes. The admirable situation of the site and the fireproof character of the building which the New-York Historical Society is erecting, render, in the opinion of your Committee, the union of the two greatly to be desired.

This Committee, therefore, unanimously recommends that this Society be consolidated with the New-York Historical Society upon such terms and at such time as may be advised by the counsel of the two societies, and that suitable power be given to a special committee to be appointed for the purpose of carrying out a plan of consolidation.⁵⁸

From the composition of the Committee, Andrew C. Zabriskie, Edward D. Adams, Alfred J. Bloor, M. Taylor Pyne, John L. Riker, Herman C. von Post, and George Zabriskie, it is quite evident that President Zabriskie had very effective control over its deliberations. Only Alfred Bloor had ever held an elective office in the Society, and that was as Recording Secretary for the years 1903 and 1904. Three of the members of the Committee, Riker, Post, and George Zabriskie, had never held any committee posts or any office at all. Zabriskie proposed, in fact, to bury the Society as effectively as the New York Numismatic Society had been buried. Within the New-York Historical Society the small group of numismatists could have been absorbed without so much as a ripple. This is perhaps best illustrated by the fact that no mention is made of this plan for merger in the sesquicentennial history of the New-York Historical Society.⁵⁹

In his Presidential Address at the Annual Meeting of 1904 at which the report of the Committee was presented, Zabriskie devoted almost

the entire speech to supporting the proposal. In one section of that address he said:

My membership in this Society dates back over thirty years, and during over twenty years of this time I have had the honor to serve its interests as an officer, first as Vice-President and then as President. Purely from a sentimental point of view, the consolidation or amalgamation proposed, causes in me, as doubtless it does in all the older members, a feeling of sadness. But we must not yield to sentiment. The fact remains that there are too many small societies in existence to-day, many kept alive by the vanity of their officers. I think I can speak for my dear friends, the board of officers of this Society, as well as for myself, when I say that we willingly step down from our positions, and advance the cause of numismatics and archaeology.⁶⁰

Alfred Bloor then rose and after re-reading the portion of the Committee's report containing the recommendation moved "That this Society be consolidated with the New-York Historical Society upon such terms and at such time as may be advised by the counsel of the two societies, and that suitable power be given to a special committee to be appointed for the purpose of carrying out a plan of consolidation."⁶¹ There was full opportunity for debate on this crucial step, with Drowne, Valentine, Groh, Parish, Low, Hewitt, Adams, and Hoffman taking the floor. Even with Zabriskie's support, however, the matter could not be settled. The minutes of that meeting show that there were 205 active members on the rolls at the time, but the resolution, which was nothing more than a restatement of the substantive part of the Committee report, carried by only 28 ayes to 15 nays. This could not be the final decision. Zabriskie, however, appointed the members of the old Committee to be the new Committee on Consolidation with the New-York Historical Society.

On May 16th the Joint Committee of the two societies submitted a letter together with a copy of the agreement relating to the merger. Both were read and presented for action. Olyphant rose to recommend that debate on the question be limited to one and a half hours, but this attempt at cloture failed. Hewitt suggested that speakers be limited to five minutes with the added provision that each should speak only once. Again the motion failed to pass. A lengthy discussion ensued in which Backus, Beekman, Parish, Weeks, Woolf, and George Zabriskie participated. It was plain that the membership was not quite ready

for the interment of what they felt was a vital body. Finally, Bloor took the floor and moved "That in the interests of harmony and, in the end, of justice to both this Society and the New-York Historical Society, it is moved that the question of consolidation be laid on the table until the next regular meeting of this Society in November." Professor Woolf, Anthon's old colleague, tried to amend this resolution to read "That the matter be laid on the table until the New-York Historical Society had provided quarters for this Society in their new building." This amendment failed by a vote of 94 nays to 70 ayes, but it is a measure of the significance of the problem that for the first time the chair had been forced to appoint tellers in the persons of Belden and Hewitt because of the number of proxies used in voting. Bloor's original motion was now re-read and carried unanimously.

On November 10th a long article appeared in the *New York Herald* under the headline "MERGER SPLITS THE NUMISMATISTS," with smaller headlines reading "Proposal to unite This Organization and the Historical Society Is Resented by Many Members" and "Charge Sharp Practices." The final headline read "Troubles Will Be Brought to Culmination at Society's Next Meeting on November 21." The newspaper article then pointed out that the movement for the merger had been started by Zabriskie. Since the Society included many prominent people the problem had to be taken seriously. Among the names listed were Edward D. Adams, Frederic J. de Peyster, John Watts de Peyster, William E. Dodge, George J. Gould, John Aspinwall Hadden, H. O. Havemeyer, Cyrus J. Lawrence, Richard Hoe Lawrence, Charles S. Mellen, Moses Taylor Pyne, Augustus St. Gaudens, William Rhinelanders Stewart and William K. Vanderbilt. The opposition to the merger had circulated a petition charging that those favoring the move had used questionable practices to achieve their end while the Society was financially quite sound, and that an attempt had been made at the May meeting to "railroad" the merger through. There were actually two forms of petition circulated. The more violent one went to those who were known to be opposed to the merger while the softer version went to the others. Among those opposed were Parish, Belden, Betts, Dodd, Gregory, Low, Poillon, and Weeks. It was further alleged that those who favored the merger were not the active numis-

matists but only a small splinter of the membership. The version sent to the members of the opposition were said to contain the proxies which were mentioned in the minutes of the meeting of May 16th. At that meeting Gerard Beekman, Jr., who had previously given his proxy to President Zabriskie, took the floor and recorded his opposition to the merger on the grounds that the members of the Society should consider themselves in the light of trustees for the collections and other properties. This was, of course, taken as a great victory for the opposition. Weeks and Professor Woolf viewed the suggested merger as the "Lying down together of the lion and the lamb—with the lamb inside." The opposition stressed the fact that the only requirement placed upon the Historical Society was to "mark the collection by tablet or otherwise, after which it could use the permanent funds of the Numismatic Society for building or any other purpose."

After all that had preceded it, the meeting of November 21st was somewhat anticlimactic. Weeks called for the resolution to be taken from the table. That was approved. He then called for a vote. There was some discussion, a call of the roll of the members present, and it was rejected by a vote of all present except Harry M. Hewitt who declined to vote. J. Otis Woodward then moved:

That while this Society declines to approve the action of the joint committee appointed by this Society and by the Executive Committee of the New-York Historical Society recommending the merger of this Society into and its consolidation with the Historical Society, it is the sense of this Society that we tender to the Historical Society our good will and hearty co-operation in all matters in which the interests of the two Societies are akin: that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Executive Committee of the Historical Society; and that the Committee appointed by this Society to confer upon the question be discharged with thanks.

A letter to that effect was sent to the New-York Historical Society, and its receipt was acknowledged.

The crisis in the affairs of the Society had been successfully passed. By the summer of 1905 when Belden wrote to Moses Taylor Pyne about the general situation he said in part:

Replying to your favor of the 8th inst. would say that the question of amalgamation with the New-York Historical Society, after various delays, was brought

to vote on November 21st last and defeated. I enclose a copy of the resolution that was passed on that occasion. I mailed a copy of this resolution to each member of the Society some time ago, the copy sent you must have gone astray as I went over the list carefully.

Since this question has been settled and out of the way, the Society has been making most satisfactory progress, and is now in a better condition than ever before. Since the first of the year 43 new members have been elected making the membership roll considerably larger than at any time in the Society's history, over \$1,000 has been added to the permanent funds by the election of life members and nearly 1500 coins and medals, many of which are most valuable, have been added to our collection. The members generally seem to be taking a more active interest in the Society and the Executive Committee is greatly pleased and encouraged by the way things are going. If the Society continues to gain, as it has in the past few months, it will soon be in a most independent position and able to do better work than in the past.

The difficulties inherent in the lack of a permanent meeting place do not seem to have hampered the activities of the Society though it was necessarily an inconvenience. As early as 1884, when the offices of Curator of Archaeology and Historiographer were added, it was proposed that there should be one Vice-President elected "for each fifty Resident Members or parts thereof." This resolution was passed without any difficulty. At the time this did not increase the number of Vice-Presidents over the three which were assigned in the last version of the Constitution. In the next year, on the motion of David L. Walter, it was decided that instead of a nominating committee all nominations for elective offices should be made *viva voce* at the annual meeting. Obviously this change was designed to give a greater base for the expression of popular feeling.⁶²

By 1887 the size of the Society had increased to 171 Resident Members which necessitated the election of a Fourth Vice-President. This office was held for three years by David L. Walter. He, having been elected Third Vice-President, was in turn succeeded in 1880 by James Oliver. Walter, a prominent attorney in this city, had served the Society in many important ways, and it was at his suggestion that the informal meetings of the Society were begun; he read several papers at those meetings. It was Walter, at the risk of a certain amount of unpopularity among the other officers, who proposed that nominations

be made *viva voce*. His untimely death on June 28, 1892, after a brief illness, was a real loss to the organization. William R. Weeks, the Historiographer, wrote in the obituary announcement, "If each and every member of the Society had done as much as he to increase its usefulness, the Society would be a power for good, and its membership would compel us to 'tear down our barns and build greater.'" ⁶³

Other changes regarding fees and types of membership or meeting dates were made in the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society. In 1891 the number of Resident Members fell to 140, eliminating one of the Vice Presidents. It did not rise above 148 during the years prior to 1894 when the new constitution was adopted so that, in effect, the office was eliminated. The number of such changes gradually accumulated to a point where it became more reasonable to revise the entire Constitution and By-Laws rather than to carry on in a make-shift fashion. The new Constitution of 1894 was very carefully prepared. All the amendments made up to 1884 had previously been incorporated into a published version which served as the working copy. The proposed revisions of the Constitution and By-Laws were published by the Committee conjointly with an amended text prior to the Annual Meeting of 1894. There does not appear to have been any substantial disagreement about the new Constitution, and it was quickly approved. The actual text was not published, however, before 1896, by which time still other amendments were simply included in place of the original version. By 1901 the number of amendments made it necessary that these be printed under separate cover. ⁶⁴

Daniel Parish, Jr., led the Society through this period of change in its Constitution. Though the impressive strides that had been made during the leadership of President Anthon were not repeated, still there was a great deal of activity in various fields. This was done despite the fact that illness in 1889 caused Parish to consider very seriously the possibility of resigning his responsibilities. ⁶⁵ In a letter of that year he wrote:

I regret to say that my health is not sufficiently restored to enable me to go out at night or to give any idea when I can do so. In fact my own lack of strength is such at present as to make it almost impossible to ask the doctor when I am likely to do it. Still I am going on very well *in the house*, but my efforts out of doors are limited to



Union Dime Savings Bank
(View from Thirty-third Street "L" station, looking south)



Washington Centennial Medal



Medal in Honor of Daniel Parish, Jr.



Daniel Parish, Jr., President 1883–1896



Charles Gregory

about two hours a day when I must keep in the open air as much as possible or else I will feel the effects. I am sorry this is so as I long to be able to go about as formerly, but on the other hand it might easily be worse as I have heard of one case where it is feared that the patient will never be himself again and two others have sailed for Europe, one if not both to be under medical advice that there was no recovery for them here. Fortunately I am exempt from anything of that kind, and as I hope to stay so, and as I feel there are prospects of my being not only in better health but stronger than ever I was before, I must make haste slowly. Now having said all this the thought will immediately occur to you that of course it will be impossible for me to be at the Annual Meeting which is a matter of course though it is only within a week or so that it has seemed certain. Now this being the case it seems rather absurd for the Society to reelect me as President when circumstances have prevented my being present for so long a time. Hence I hope you will recall the conversation we had in January, and if anyone wishes to know how I regard the matter you can say that I think it would be best for the Society to elect someone else as President as it is not only fair that everyone should have a chance but those who are absent from any cause whatsoever especially after they have had their turn as I have. Meanwhile do not let it be thought for a moment that I am at all discontented or weary of the position as I think the prospects of the Society attaining an influential position in the community were never brighter than they are now. It will take a few years of patient steady effort on the part of every member not only to hold what we have, but to attain further results. So I hope you will now fully understand what is to be done and will call the meeting of the Executive Committee without regard to me.

At the Annual Meeting of 1889 the Presidential Address was delivered by Andrew C. Zabriskie, but the Society re-elected Parish as its head. It was a move fully justified by the later course of events. At that time particular mention was made of the fact that the President had contributed the Richard Hoe Lawrence collection of books on the coinage of ancient Rome. A special resolution thanking Parish was passed. This collection numbered over 100 volumes, and its addition to the library was significant. The Executive Committee stated that as of that date the library in the Society's possession was "second to none in the country." The Librarian reported, "It is a conservative statement to assert that our collection of books, treating upon the subject of numismatics, exceeds all others in this country, both private and public." This position of eminence the organization has continued to maintain to the present day.

Daniel Parish's efforts on behalf of the Society deserved recognition, and an appropriate means of expressing the affection felt for him was

found. In 1890 a medal was struck in his honor from a model prepared by Lea Ahlborn. It is a beautifully designed piece with an inscription on the reverse which reads, FROM HIS FELLOW-NUMISMATISTS IN GRATEFUL RECOGNITION OF HIS ZEAL FOR AND DEVOTION TO THE SCIENCE.⁶⁶ This was in the sixth year of his Presidency. Charles Gregory made the presentation at a special meeting called for that purpose on June 12, 1890, and at the Annual Meeting of that year he and four other donors gave the large electrotype plaque, from which the original design for the medal had been taken, and the cancelled dies.⁶⁷

By 1892 the Society had attained a position of importance in the world of scholarship. Extracts from the minutes of its meetings were appearing with frequency in *The American Journal of Numismatics*, *The Collector*, *The New Amsterdam Gazette*, *The Numismatist*, and even abroad in the British publications *Numismatology* and *Spink's Numismatic Monthly*. It was only fitting and proper that the organization should take cognizance of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. The Società Geografica Italiana of Rome informed the Society that the Royal Committee entrusted with celebrating the event was collecting in a special monograph descriptions of all the coins and medals issued in honor of the discoverer. They requested aid from the American group. Of course the Society co-operated by soliciting all information available from its members, but only the President was aware of any. Parish, in his usual unassuming fashion, donated a Columbus medal to the Society, and a description of that medal was forwarded to Rome.

At the same time a great Columbian Exposition was to be held in New York and to culminate in Chicago at the World's Fair. A committee consisting of Wright, Zabriskie, and Parish was appointed to make arrangements for the participation of the Society in the World's Fair. Ambitious plans were formulated involving a fine display and an expert to explain it to the visitors. Unfortunately, the space finally allotted to the Society would not have been large enough to accommodate the exhibition, and the dilatory tactics of the managers of the World's Fair occasioned some misgivings about the entire enterprise. The offer to present such an exhibition was therefore withdrawn. This caused

some anxiety among the organizers of the New York State Exhibit at the Fair; L. M. Howland, the General Manager, made a vain personal appeal for participation.⁶⁸ The Society had decided to hold a Columbian Exhibition of its own in its quarters at the Academy of Medicine.⁶⁹ A total of 122 coins and medals were displayed, and a short brochure about them was published.⁷⁰ The affair was a complete success, for it was recorded in the minutes that nearly 800 people attended. In its final report the Committee of Arrangements spoke of the "crowded rooms" and the "evident interest evinced by visitors and members alike."⁷¹

George F. Kunz, who joined the organization at the beginning of 1893, became particularly active in the Society at this time. Kunz had many fields of interest including geology, mineralogy, and numismatics. A native New Yorker, he had written many fine works on gems and represented this country at various expositions abroad. He was a Vice-President and the leading gem expert of Tiffany & Co.⁷² A special vote of thanks was given to Kunz by the Society for his successful exertions in securing copies of all the medals struck for the World's Fair or Columbian Exposition.⁷³ The Society itself was among the bodies which struck such a piece to commemorate the discovery of America. At the meeting of January 16, 1893, a resolution was passed for that purpose enabling the President to appoint a committee of three "to present the resolution to Tiffany & Co. with power to act as the representatives of the Society." Work progressed very rapidly, so that two months later the Committee could report that a number of Columbus portraits had been secured and the designers were at work.⁷⁴ By November 1893, the medal had been issued, and three copies were sent to the Society.⁷⁵

Medallic art includes the subject of coin design, and the Society took an active part in the attempt to improve American coinage from the artistic point of view. George F. Kunz, as early as November 1893, had proposed a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury "to appoint a committee of five to pass upon all coins and medals to be struck by the United States Mint. This Committee to consist of at least two artists of undoubted reputation, and at least two members who have a knowledge of coinage and the medallic art, and which (*sic!*) shall

be named by the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society. This joint Committee to pass upon all coins and medals to be cut by the United States Mint, and also to be an advisory Committee." The Society favored the substance of the resolution in all respects save the fact that it would have originated within the organization; hence it failed to pass. Kunz and Parish, however, were appointed as a committee with power to act on any proposition relative to a change of coinage.

A special meeting devoted to this question was convened on February 5, 1894. Kunz now presented a new resolution suggesting that the metric system be adopted for U.S. coinage so that it might enhance its utility throughout the world. This resolution also requested that Congress direct the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a committee of five, consisting of two well known sculptors, artists or medallists named by the National Sculpture Society of New York; two well known numismatists or medal collectors named by the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society; and a fifth who was a recognized authority on weights and measures to consider "all matters relating to the United States mints as appertain to the weight, design and execution of coins and medals for the future." It was further proposed that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to spend \$5,000 to be divided among artists and designers and \$5,000 to be divided among diesinkers willing to compete for these prizes with the condition that the contest should yield a result capable of use by the Mint. It was a far reaching plan involving the Society as clearly as Kunz's original proposal.⁷⁶

The fact that this new proposal was carried is explicable in simple terms. On February 2, 1894, the National Sculpture Society had addressed a letter to the Society attacking the artistic merit of the coinage and inviting joint activity to obtain better results. Additional support was asked and given by the Archaeological Institute of America, the Boston Fine Arts Club, the Architectural League of New York, the Society of American Artists, the National Academy of Design, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and the Art Club of Philadelphia.⁷⁷ A letter had already been sent by the National Sculpture Society to the Secretary of the Treasury giving their views.

The idea of improving the design of American coinage was favored by many people, but there were those who recognized the difficulties facing such a proposal and were skeptical about its success.⁷⁸ Nevertheless, a joint committee was established in conjunction with the National Sculpture Society to carry out the idea. There were six representatives from the Society, Kunz, Zabriskie, Parish, Dodd, Tonnele, and Drowne. This joint committee suggested not only that a change of design be advocated but also that the metric system be adopted with regard to coinage.⁷⁹

Unlike so many other projects which perish by a slow tortuous death in the hands of a committee, the new coinage proposal was actively fostered. The joint committee, which in its final form included representatives from our Society, the National Sculpture Society, the Society of American Artists, the Architectural League of New York, the National Academy of Design, and the College of the City of New York, with Russell Sturgis as Chairman and George F. Kunz as Secretary, offered two prizes of \$300 and \$100 each for the best designs. An exhibition was held under the auspices of the National Sculpture Society at the American Fine Arts Building from May 7-21st, 1895. A large number of people attended, and the new designs for a U. S. dollar were displayed. Along with them there was an exhibition of coins and medals as well as of electrotpe copies covering the entire span of numismatic studies. Even the United States Mint participated through the loan of several pieces. On May 19th the jury sat to award the prizes, and the first prize was given to Albert Jaegers for an eagle reverse, with the second prize for an obverse design of Liberty going to Albert Randolph Ross, both of this city. It is somewhat anticlimactic, but it must be reported, that on the motion of Augustus St. Gaudens, the renowned sculptor who later designed coins for the Mint, the Executive Council of the National Sculpture Society had adopted a resolution on May 17th stating "that these awards in no way commit the joint jury to the endorsement or commendation of the model, and have been made simply because the terms of the competition call for an award of the prizes; and the Committee in no way recommend the models for execution."⁸⁰ At the Annual Meeting of our Society, however, after copies of the prize entries had been received, it was moved

and carried "that the thanks of the Society be expressed to Messrs. Albert Jaegers and Albert R. Ross for their very acceptable gifts of the electrotypes of their models for the United States silver dollar."

Of course the work of the Committee had not been completed, and they continued to press for a better coinage. In 1897, Daniel Parish as Chairman of the Committee on New Coinage submitted an elaborate report presenting a revised scheme to the Society. After pointing out that changing the coinage to any degree was essentially an international rather than a national affair, and giving vigorous support for the adoption of the metric system, Parish called for Congress to appropriate ten thousand dollars for every coin authorized to be struck. This ten thousand dollars was to be placed at the disposal of a committee of not more than five members including a portrait painter, a sculptor, a numismatist, an engraver or practical diesinker of American coins, and a fifth individual chosen by the National Academy of Sciences because of his thorough knowledge of the metric system. The money at the disposal of this committee for each coin was to be divided into equal segments. Ten prizes of \$500 each was to be given to the artists submitting the ten best designs, and these ten men were then to compete for the remaining \$5,000 grand prize. An agreement was to be reached with the winner that permitted the use of his design, with his name appended, for the striking of a coin for general circulation.⁸¹ As far as can be determined nothing was ever done towards carrying out the scheme. The report was filed and nothing further was heard from the Committee.

During the twenty years from 1885 to 1905 the interest of the Society in improved medallic art was cultivated and nine medals were issued. In addition to the Anthon, Parish, and Columbus medals, there was a medal in honor of Dr. William Augustus Muhlenberg which was struck in 1896 to commemorate the opening of the St. Luke's Hospital building on Cathedral Heights.⁸²

The completion of Grant's tomb was the occasion for another medal. In 1897 a committee was established for the striking of that piece with George F. Kunz serving as Secretary; Tiffany & Co. prepared the dies. The sale of the medals did not completely cover the cost, but the deficit was paid without any difficulty. In addition, specimens in silver

were presented to Mr. U. S. Grant, President McKinley, Mayor Strong, Viceroy Li-Hung Chang, Pope Leo XIII, the Queen of England, the President of France, the Emperor of Germany, the Czar of Russia, the Emperor of Japan, the Emperor of China, the Queen of Holland, the King of Sweden, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Italy, and the King of Spain. A copy in bronze was given to the President of Venezuela and one in gold to General Horace Porter.⁸³ On Friday evening, April 23, 1897, the presentation to General Porter took place in the presence of Mr. George Maccullach Miller, President of St. Luke's Hospital, and President Seth Low of Columbia University. The other presentations were made by mail and the royal letters which were received in return were bound together and made a permanent part of the Society's Library.

In 1897, William Rhinelander Stewart suggested that another medal be struck to commemorate the Twenty-fifth National Conference of Charities and Correction to be held in New York on May 18, 1898. Stewart was President of the conference. It was decided to do so on condition that the medals be issued at no expense to the Society; that the members of the Society have the right to purchase one specimen in whatever metals the pieces were struck; that the Society approve the design; and that the cancelled dies be deposited with the Society. The Local Committee of One Hundred of the Conference quickly assumed the burden of the expense, and the medal was shortly issued. One piece was struck in gold and presented to William Rhinelander Stewart.⁸⁴ The obverse design by Victor Brenner was quite striking. It showed a figure of the Angel of Mercy, descending with outstretched wings, and hands extended in an attitude of protection over two seated figures, the one on the left a female with hands clasped and face uplifted, representing poverty, and on the right a male criminal with bowed head resting on his right hand, and a manacle on his left wrist. The Conference requested and received the right to use this design as its seal.⁸⁵

In honor of the consolidation of the five communities about the Port of New York to form Greater New York in 1898, still another medal was issued. The design was prepared by Edward Hagaman Hall, and the dies cut by Tiffany & Co. Andrew H. Green, the Father of Greater New York, had proposed such a consolidation in an official report in

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1868. Preparation had been made for a magnificent celebration of the Charter Day, and one feature of the festivities was to be the presentation of the medal to him. War broke out with Spain, however, and the program had to be abandoned. On October 6, 1898, the anniversary of Green's birth, the part of the celebration which included the presentation was carried out.⁸⁶

The visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to the United States shortly after the turn of the century was also commemorated in medallic fashion. Three copies were struck in gold, and one of these was presented to Prince Henry while the other two were given to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and to the Society. The medal itself was designed by Victor D. Brenner, and shows a bust of Prince Henry in uniform as the obverse with a figure of Mercury riding on a cloud and bearing in his right arm fruits and flowers and in his left the caduceus. To the right are the shields of Hohenzollern Germany and the United States.⁸⁷

During the same year the Society invited Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy and a renowned collector, to become an honorary member. The membership medal was struck in gold for presentation to the King, and it was forwarded to him with appropriate notice of the honorary membership. Victor Emmanuel accepted this honor graciously, and a series of letters from Italian officials attest to the value that the King attached to it. Within a day or two of the receipt of this honor the King received the U.S. Naval Attache, and in the course of the conversation, Victor Emmanuel "referred to his election to this Society and expressed the gratification he felt at the attention."⁸⁸

This activity in the production of medals was not limited to occasional events, and plans were made to inaugurate a constant series. At the Annual Meeting of 1902, Bauman L. Belden took note of medals already issued by the organization and the fact that in 1901 President Zabriskie had favored a regular issue of medals after the fashion of the limited editions put out by the Grolier Club.⁸⁹ With the intent of beginning such a series, he moved that a Medal Committee of five members be appointed to draw up the necessary plans and gather data. The resolution was adopted and the new Committee consisting of J. Hull Browning, Bauman L. Belden, Alfred J. Bloor, Charles G. Dodd, and



Medal Commemorating Opening of St. Luke's Hospital



Medal Commemorating Dedication of Grant's Tomb



Twenty-fifth National Conference of Charities and Correction Medal



William Rhineland Stewart



Victor D. Brenner

Edwin H. Weatherbee was appointed.⁹⁰ The striking of the medal for Prince Henry of Prussia delayed consideration of a new series until May of 1902, when the Committee brought in its report favoring new issues in honor of John Marshall, Washington Irving, Benjamin Franklin, Commodore Vanderbilt, John Jay, and Edwin Booth. This report was accepted and the Committee was discharged so that it might be replaced by a new group which would carry out the proposal with the provision that before any medal was issued by the Committee it would have to be approved by the Society as a whole.

At the Annual Meeting of 1903, the Committee requested and was granted broader powers and the right to proceed with the striking of a piece in honor of Americus Vespuccius.⁹¹ By the end of the year, the piece itself had been issued from a design by Victor D. Brenner. Problems arose with regard to the portrait used for Vespuccius as well as with respect to the earliest map showing the application of his name to the new World. Edward D. Adams, Chairman of the Medal Committee, gave a complete report of the difficulties encountered and the solutions finally decided upon, in his report to the membership in 1904.⁹² No sooner was this piece completed than work began on the production of future works of medallic art.

Revival of interest in medallic art such as the world witnessed in the late nineteenth century could not fail to be reflected in the activities of a numismatic organization. The production of medallic works increased greatly during the late nineteenth century as compared with all earlier periods. In 1898, President Zabriskie noted this increased interest and the number of specimens which the Society had but lately produced or was then in the process of issuing.⁹³ In his Presidential Address in 1899, Zabriskie went even further; he made an earnest plea for the more prominent members of the community and the commercial and charitable organizations to commemorate events in their history by the production of medals. He also brought to the attention of the Society the fact that the National Academy of Design proposed to erect a new building, and, he had been assured, would gladly have given room for a school for medal cutting. He looked forward to founding a chair for medal cutting by the turn of the century, and ended his plea with the question "May it not be left to our great country to

produce a school of medalists combining the dainty taste and refinement of the modern French school with a breadth and strength all its own, and typical of our own noble country?"⁹⁴

Apparently this broad plea for such a school of die-cutting was ignored by the membership in 1899, but it was repeated at greater length and in greater detail in 1900. At that Annual Meeting President Zabriskie pointedly discussed the decline in the artistic merit of American medallic productions. He argued vehemently for action:

Let us not my friends, leave this room tonight until a Committee has been appointed to take up this great work, which cannot fail to be the most important ever undertaken by this Society. It is often said, prove the use of a body and that body will receive the support of the intelligent and enlightened of the community. If to gather together and preserve in our cabinets coins and medals is a thing well done, then to be the animating force from which shall spring the American medallic works of the new century is a thing twice well done. Fortune is knocking at our door; will you join me to advance what will, long after you and I are at rest, redound to the credit of American medallic art, and keep in everlasting remembrance The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society?⁹⁵

In consequence of this presidential plea a resolution was offered setting up a committee of seven to study the proposal and to report at a subsequent meeting. To this Committee Zabriskie appointed Woodbury G. Langdon, Chairman; J. Hull Browning, Russell Sturgis, M. Taylor Pyne, Thomas Whittaker, Frederick E. Hyde, and J. Kensett Olyphant.⁹⁶

Naturally enough the proposal rapidly became public knowledge. The Academy of Design pressed for prompt action, and the local press made inquiries about the new school. A new enterprise of this variety, however, required very careful preparation, and both the Academy of Design and the reporters were gently urged to be patient until final arrangements were approved by the Society.⁹⁷ By November of that year some of the preliminary steps had been taken. The National Academy of Design had offered a room for the use of the school for a part of each day, and had appointed J. Carroll Beckwith, I. C. Nicoll, and Frederick Dielman as a Committee to work out the details with the Society. It was proposed that the school start immediately on a schedule of three sessions a week with from eight to ten pupils and two

instructors. One of these instructors was to teach the practical application of the art of drawing and design for dies, and the other was to instruct in the preliminary steps connected with the modelling of designs and the incising of metals. An advanced course was envisioned for the second year. The estimated cost for the eight months of the academic year was \$800, and since the money was to be raised by subscription from among the members of the Society, the new project was known as the "SCHOOL FOR COIN AND MEDAL DESIGNING AND DIE CUTTING, UNDER THE JOINT DIRECTION OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY AND THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN." Supervision was to be shared jointly by the Society and the Academy. Steps were taken to carry the plan to completion.

Barely two months elapsed before the necessary funds had been secured and the School was opened. Charles J. Pike, a medallist and sculptor of some repute, was engaged to teach twice a week at the munificent salary of fifty dollars per month.⁹⁸ The pupils, however, were to meet and work every day of the month, and they paid a nominal fee of two dollars per month. Woodbury G. Langdon had offered prizes totaling \$100 for the best work done in the school during the academic year ending in May 1901. Though the School began operations with only two pupils, by the Annual Meeting of 1901 when the first report was made, the class had increased to nine.⁹⁹ By May of the same year, however, the trend had reversed itself. The number of pupils had at one point reached ten, but three had dropped from the course. Nevertheless, the work was proceeding most satisfactorily and the expenses were somewhat below what had been anticipated. The thanks of the Society were therefore embodied in a resolution for Charles J. Pike.

The next year was not quite as successful. Only four pupils, all women, attended the autumn sessions which were, at first, conducted in the afternoon. It was presumed that the drop in enrollment resulted from the fact that many would-be students were employed during the day, and in consequence the time of meeting was changed to the evening. Two men now joined the class, but it is clear, despite the confident tones of the report of the Committee in charge of the School, that there was real disappointment among the members over the fate of

the project. It was decided to add some instruction in the designing and modelling of ornamental decorations and artistic jewellery in an attempt to attract students who might later be directed towards medallic art. Victor D. Brenner, a well known medallist who had been a pupil of the French artist Roty and was responsible for the designs of several of the Society's medals, was chosen to instruct on two evenings a week. Once again prizes aggregating \$100 were donated for the best work.¹⁰⁰ The report of the Committee closed with the observation that "Sufficient funds have been voluntarily subscribed, by members of this Society, to guarantee the expenses of the class for two more years, in which time it should be possible to estimate the probable results to be expected from this effort, which, at its initiation, must of necessity produce small results, but which should, in time, develop great usefulness, as only one or two similar classes are in existence in the entire world."¹⁰¹

The School reopened in October 1902 for a new academic year with an enrollment of three students. By the following month it was six. Victor D. Brenner, however, resigned as instructor and was replaced by Charles J. Pike who had been the first teacher.¹⁰² Apparently the years activities in this program were successfully completed by May with the award of cash prizes to the three best compositions.¹⁰³ All three winners were women so it would seem as though the School had its greatest attraction for the fair sex. In 1903, the program was continued, but there was still no appreciable increase in enrollment. There was, however, the additional problem of finding a diesinker willing to teach the students. This difficulty was never adequately resolved. Finally Woodbury G. Langdon found, in May 1905, that he could no longer continue as chairman of the committee charged with conducting the School. His resignation, which was accepted with an expression of gratitude for the generosity and interest he had lavished on the enterprise, made it necessary to review the entire project.¹⁰⁴ In November of that year the decision was taken to discontinue the operation. Throughout its short history the project had been a failure. Europe was experiencing a renaissance of the medal at the time, and the foreign craftsmen coming to these shores were kept busy creating new medals for this country that were not stylistically to be differen-

tiated from those abroad. Interest on the part of the native populace in this art was not sufficient to entice young men into the field where they would have been in competition with these skilled Europeans. Under these conditions it was useless to continue the endeavor. The balance, \$203.94, remaining from the funds of the School, was applied to the purchase of books, coins, and medals with the tacit approval of the subscribers.

Even if the Society suffered a failure in its attempt to create an American school of medal designing, it was eminently successful in representing this country abroad. George F. Kunz was honorable special agent to the commander general of the United States at the Paris Exposition in 1900, and delegate to the International Congress which took place in the same city at that time. Kunz therefore made it possible for the Society to take part in that exposition in exemplary fashion. As early as 1899 there were discussions within the Society regarding the nature of the participation, and it was finally decided to follow the plans for space utilization presented by Kunz and to give him the authority to make the necessary arrangements. In December the Executive Committee of the Society dealt with the myriad problems which were involved in this enterprise, and the official representatives of the Society were named: J. Sanford Saltus, Augustus St. Gaudens, and George F. Kunz as well as Victor D. Brenner.¹⁰⁶ The necessary space for the exhibit was secured in a most desirable location at the Exposition. All things seemed to be progressing most favorably until the evening of January 15, 1900. At that meeting, when the agenda called for a discussion of new business, Daniel Parish rose and objected to the Society's participation in the Paris Exposition. He stated that he had heard but little about the proposed exhibit before that evening but in the light of what he had heard he felt that "the Society could not make a creditable exhibition" because "the medals produced in this country could not compete with those of France in artistic merit." Drowne, who apparently favored the organization's participation, replied by stating that the exhibition was to be historical rather than artistic and was to consist of types of the United States and Colonial coins, medals illustrating American history, medals and publications of the Society, and insignia of military and patriotic societies, and that

it was thought that on these lines an interesting exhibition could be made. Bauman L. Belden then attempted to push the matter to a vote before there was further discussion. He submitted a resolution to the effect "that the Society approve of the action taken by the Executive Committee in regard to the exhibit at the Paris Exposition and that the Committee be authorized to continue the work." Zabriskie promptly put the motion to a vote and declared it carried. Parish, a former President of the organization, was apparently somewhat hurt by the procedure initiated by Belden for he appealed from the decision of the Chair. Zabriskie, however, was upheld by a vote of five to three with Edward Groh, the oldest member of the Society not voting.¹⁰⁶

Whatever slight opposition there was to the Society's participation had now been overcome. On March 1, 1900, the glass enclosed exhibit was put on view in the Society's rooms after which it was taken down, packed, insured, and shipped to Paris. In Paris it was the responsibility of Brenner to see that the material was properly displayed.¹⁰⁷

Saltus later wrote to the Society from Paris to say that the location granted to the exhibit was a most desirable one, and that the display was very effective. It was judged worthy of an award of a medal and diploma.¹⁰⁸ By January 1901, the collection had been safely brought home to the United States and the pieces that had been borrowed from various owners were returned. Resolutions expressing the thanks of the Society to George F. Kunz, J. Sanford Saltus, Augustus St. Gaudens, and particularly Victor D. Brenner, who had attended the Society's interests in Paris, were adopted.¹⁰⁹

There was one significant outgrowth of the participation of the Society in the Exposition Universelle as far as the internal development of the organization was concerned. One of the features of the display in Paris had been a collection of insignia of American military and hereditary societies. The Executive Committee in its report in 1900 suggested that a portion of the Society's cabinet be devoted to such a collection. They were not prepared to expend funds to acquire these medals, badges, and decorations, but they did feel that many societies would allow the insignia to be placed in a permanent collection. Bauman L. Belden seized this suggestion and moved that a Committee of three members, to be known as the Committee of Insignia of Ameri-

can Military and Hereditary Societies, be appointed to carry on the work of building such a collection.¹¹⁰ This was accepted, and the Committee began its operations. As was very natural the name was shortened in the very next year to the Committee on American Insignia. The work of its group was eminently successful because at the Annual Meeting in 1905, they reported that "The collection now consists of 134 specimens, is undoubtedly without an equal, and has been acquired entirely either from the proceeds of donations of money or gifts of the specimens themselves."

The donations to the Society in the field of American insignia are only a particular instance of the generosity of members and friends of the organization. Parish Hackley Barhydt, who had become a member of the Society in 1895, died two years later. He had not been one of the most active members, but apparently his love for the Society was recognized by his widow; Mrs. Barhydt donated \$200 as a fund in memory of her husband.¹¹¹ By far the most important donation, however, was that made by Edward Groh who in 1900 presented the first sizeable collection to the Society. It was composed of 5,286 Civil War tokens. This magnificent collection was, of course, further enlarged as the years passed, and it formed the basis for George Hetrick's work on the subject. A vote of thanks was given Groh at the Annual Meeting in 1901. Even earlier, however, Groh had been honored by his colleagues in signal fashion by the presentation on December 6, 1900, of an inscribed sterling silver loving cup. Groh had been one of the founders and one of the incorporators of the Society. His interest in it had never lagged, and these symbolic acts of appreciation by the members were well deserved. His death on January 2, 1905, was a great loss to the Society.¹¹²

If viewed in retrospect, however, of all the events in the two decades from Anthon's death to 1905, one which passed relatively unnoticed at the time was of the most crucial significance for the future history of the Society. On January 20, 1899, Archer M. Huntington was elected to resident membership in the Society.¹¹³ He was still a very young man, not quite twenty-nine years old, but he had already published *A Notebook in Northern Spain* and chosen Spanish letters as his field. As the adopted son of Collis P. Huntington, one of the builders of

the Southern Pacific Railroad, he was possessed of the means to carry on great enterprises, and within himself he had the vision and enthusiasm to make use of his wealth and power for constructive purposes. His philanthropies were numerous and included the Mariners' Museum at Newport News as well as the five institutions which surround Audubon Terrace in upper Manhattan; the Hispanic Society of America, the American Geographical Society, the Museum of the American Indian—Heye Foundation, the American Academy of Arts and Letters, and the American Numismatic Society. Huntington's connection with all these institutions marked turning points in their individual careers which were noted in their histories.¹¹⁴ The varied pursuits which he followed, however, never kept him too long removed from his first love, Spain and Spanish culture. He produced numerous works in his major field of interest and amassed excellent collections of documents and Spanish artistry. It is perhaps best to let Huntington's influence show itself in the results which he obtained in his various enterprises.

In 1899, as has been said, little notice was taken of the fact that Archer Milton Huntington had become a member. Even in 1900 when Huntington became a Life Member of the Society there was still no evidence of an abiding interest. Then suddenly on December 16, 1904, President Zabriskie presented his resignation to take effect the next day. No specific reasons are given for this action, but almost certainly it is to be connected with the failure of the plan to merge with the New-York Historical Society.¹¹⁵ Huntington does not appear to have taken any part in that project nor was his name mentioned at all save in the membership rolls. Nevertheless at the Annual Meeting on January 16, 1905, Huntington, a young man approaching his thirty-fifth birthday, was unanimously elected President, and a new era in the history of the Society began.



Medal Commemorating the Consolidation of the Municipalities
about the Port of New York-Charter Day



Medal in Honor of Prince Henry of Prussia



Americus Vespuccius Medal



Paris Exposition Prize Medal

A NEW HOME AND A NEW LIFE

1905-1915

The election of Mr. Archer M. Huntington to the Presidency of the Society marked a turning point in its history. His acceptance in a letter from Palermo, Sicily, dated February 15, 1905, heralded the expansion of the horizons of the organization to the fullest. The vast means at his disposal enabled him to act as the motive force for a series of new endeavors. In carrying out these projects he was ably assisted by the other members whose numbers were constantly increasing. At a special meeting on April 24th of that year it was announced that even though the dispute regarding the merger had momentarily affected the membership rolls adversely, thirty-nine new members had joined since the first of the year. This brought the number on the rolls to 219 whereas the highest figure recorded previously had been 207.¹

Another auspicious omen that augured well for the Society was the enlistment of Edward T. Newell among the active members. Newell was probably among the thirty-nine who joined the organization in the early months of 1905.² It is quite apparent from the tone of his letter of acceptance that he was not completely familiar with the activities of the Society, but it is typical of him that he immediately journeyed to New York from his home in New Haven to secure all information that could be given by Belden. Within a month after his

visit Newell accepted the post of Assistant Curator.³ Poillon was at that time serving as Curator.

Edward T. Newell's career is so closely associated with the American Numismatic Society that much of the history of the institution would be incomprehensible without an understanding of his life. He was born in Kenosha, Wisconsin, in 1886, and studied at Yale where he received an A.B. in 1907 and an A.M. in 1909. He was thus barely nineteen years old when he joined the Society. Since he was a man of independent means he was able to devote himself almost exclusively to the pursuit of numismatics, and many of his researches were not only pioneer efforts in difficult aspects of Greek and Hellenistic studies but they have never been superseded. For these studies he was honored by the many learned societies of which he was a member, and in 1918 was the recipient of the Archer M. Huntington Medal conferred by the American Numismatic Society. In 1925, his renown in the field was such that he received a medal from the Royal Numismatic Society for "distinguished service in numismatic research." The numerous books and articles which flowed from his pen often marked milestones in the history of numismatics. In 1910, he was elected to the Council of the American Numismatic Society, and, in 1916, became President. He held that post until his untimely death in 1941.⁴

In 1905, the President was authorized to appoint each year an Assistant Librarian, and at the suggestion of Bauman L. Belden, his authority to appoint a Committee on Numismatics and a Committee on Library was revoked. This proposal was made to streamline the organizational structure of the Society so that all the offices and the various committees would have clearly defined functions which in no way conflicted with one another. These two Committees obviously duplicated the work of the Assistant Curator and Assistant Librarian. Nevertheless the value of committees with specific tasks was evident to the members from the excellent results obtained by the Committee on American Insignia.⁵

This was not the only phase of reorganization carried out in 1905. At the meeting in November, Belden as Recording Secretary noted that the supply of printed Constitutions was exhausted and that there were several changes which it might be wise to make before a new

edition was published. Thereupon, Kunz suggested that a committee of five be appointed to revise the Constitution and By-Laws and to report back. This proposal passed without difficulty, and Belden, Parish, Pryer, Drowne, and Weeks were chosen to carry out the recurring task of revising the basic documents of the organization.

A new factor, however, was injected into the situation when the New York Law of 1848, under which the Society had been incorporated, was repealed, and the organization fell under the Membership Corporations' Law. This new governing ordinance did not provide for a possible change of the name of the corporation nor for the elimination of any of its objects, though it was likely that the Legislature might eventually make such changes. In Section 14 of the law there was provision for a change of the number of directors or managers "by vote of the majority of its members present at an annual meeting," and Section 31 limited the total number of managers to thirty. Certification of such a change had to be executed and filed by a majority of the governing board with the Secretary of State and the County Clerk. If any such changes were desired, the Constitution of the Society had to be amended. In addition Section 8 of the law required that nine members and not seven be present to constitute a quorum. Chapter V, Section 1, of the By-Laws of the Society which required merely seven members was therefore in need of amendment.⁶

Of necessity, the Executive Committee, at its meeting of December 18, 1905, approved a series of twelve amendments. Most of these were purely formal in character, and save for the enlargement of the Executive Committee by three members and a proposal to name it the "Board of Managers," nothing of great consequence was effected. At the Forty-eighth Annual Meeting in January 1906, all these changes were unanimously adopted upon the motion of J. Otis Woodward with the substitution of the title of Council of Administration for Board of Managers.⁷

With these preliminary steps out of the way, the Society could turn its attention to its main objectives. The lease of the Society's rooms at the Union Dime Savings Bank was in force until May 1, 1906, so provision had to be made for a permanent home. Mr. Huntington, as President of the Hispanic Society of America, had offered facilities in

the building of that Society with the proviso that "if any serious opposition to its acceptance by the (American Numismatic and Archaeological) Society should develop the offer would be withdrawn." The committee inspected the rooms offered and suggested that they be accepted. At a meeting in late 1905 the proposal to move to the new site was presented, but one of the members, Henry C. Backus, suggested that the motion be laid over until the next meeting. His principal objection was that it would not be advantageous to the Society to move as far uptown as 155th Street. This objection, however, had already been foreseen, and it was pointed out that since the subway line already extended far uptown the new quarters were only a short three minutes walk from the station. Weeks, Drowne, Parish, and Belden spoke against delay. A rising vote was given to move the Society to the Hispanic Society building at 155th Street.⁸ Notice of termination of the lease was given to the Union Dime Savings Bank.⁹

The land on which the Hispanic Society of America had erected a Museum and on which the American Numismatic Society was shortly to construct a permanent home, was situated in a suburban section of New York City known as Audubon Park. The entire section had been purchased by John James Audubon, the ornithologist, in 1841, but it had passed from his heirs into other hands before it was acquired by Mr. Huntington, the founder and President of the Hispanic Society. Audubon's homestead, which was known as "Minniesland," the aviary and the artificial lake for aquatic birds which he had constructed, were situated somewhat closer to the river, down the hill at the foot of the present 155th and 156th Streets. The center of interest on the Audubon estate lay somewhat to the northwest of the present sites of the institutions surrounding Audubon Terrace.

By May 21, 1906, the Society was safely ensconced in its new quarters, and a report was made:

The moving of the collections and Library to this room has been safely accomplished without any loss or damage, though this room is rather small for the Society's needs, our Curator has been enabled to so arrange the cabinets that our entire numismatic collection is accessible and, though many books and pamphlets have had to be stored away on the upper floor of this building, our Librarian has enough shelf room at his disposal, in this room for all such books as are likely to be used while we occupy these quarters.



Edward Groh (1900)



The Groh Cup



Archer M. Huntington (1907)
President 1903–1909



Edward T. Newell
President 1916–1941



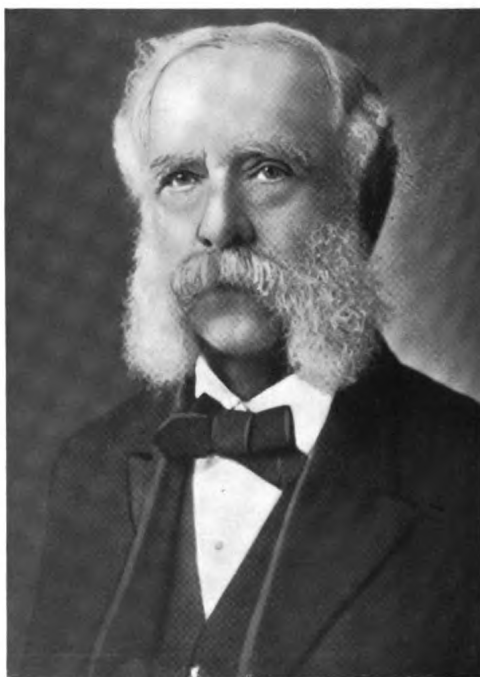
Bauman L. Belden



Henry Clinton Backus



Reverend Milo H. Gates



William T. R. Marvin

Our occupancy of this room, is, of course, only temporary. Work on our new building has already been commenced, and if it is pushed forward and not delayed for any cause, the building should be ready for occupancy in the neighborhood of six months.

The fact that this room is small for the Society's needs should be an additional incentive to us all to use our utmost endeavors to increase the building fund, both by making our own subscriptions prompt and generous and doing our best to induce others to do likewise.

In actual fact, this anticipation for a six months residence at the Hispanic Society proved to be overly optimistic. The Society was to remain there until its Annual Meeting in 1908, and, of course, the problem of space continued to be quite pressing. This was particularly true in the case of cabinet room for the constantly growing accessions. President Huntington took steps to alleviate this situation when he placed a cabinet at the disposal of the Society, but this could present only a partial relief from the congestion in the trays. It was therefore decided to purchase two new cabinets to serve during the period when the Society was temporarily housed in the Hispanic Society building.

In recognition of the gracious efforts in behalf of the Society by their host, the Hispanic Society of America, the latter was unanimously elected to Honorary Membership, in 1907, and at present the oldest honorary member still on the rolls. The Hispanic Society responded by electing the American Numismatic Society to Honorary Membership.¹⁰

In the report just quoted the Committee mentioned the construction of a new building for the Society itself. On January 2, 1906, shortly after his return from Europe, President Huntington offered to present to the Society a plot of ground on the north side of 155th Street, 325 feet west of Broadway, with a frontage of fifty feet and a depth of 100 feet. This plot was to be used for a building for the Society subject to certain conditions stated in the deed. It goes without saying that this very generous offer was immediately accepted, and two days later the deed was delivered. News of this event was widely published in the local press with full descriptions of the proposed development of the area known as Audubon Terrace as a cultural center. Designs of the proposed structure prepared by Charles P. Huntington, the architect who had designed the building of the Hispanic Society, were published

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with estimates of its cost which ran in the neighborhood of \$50,000.¹¹ The building itself may be described as one in the free classic style in harmony with the design of the Hispanic Society edifice. The façade was adorned with a porch and a series of Ionic columns which supported a cornice and ballustrade. It was a two story structure of reinforced concrete which was completely fireproof. In the interior of the building on the first floor was to be found the exhibition room within a central court surrounded by colonnades which supported a gallery lighted by skylights. The entire effect was very pleasing, but some time was to elapse before the actual structure was completed.

At the Annual Meeting on January 15, 1906, President Huntington boldly sketched the broad outline for the future. He called for the establishment of a Building Committee to carry out the work of constructing the new home and pointed out the advantage of the locale which adjoined the Hispanic Society of America. A new building would give great impetus to the activities of the Society and would create a safe place for the display of its growing collections; and since the total estimated cost was only \$47,000, it seemed both feasible and worthwhile. Proximity to the Hispanic Society would have the advantage of promoting co-operation between the two groups in their respective fields. Huntington also alluded to the fact that a great many institutions of the character and size of the Society had paid staffs to aid in carrying out their work. This speech was a clear call to action. It was necessary to raise sufficient funds and to set up an organization which would carry out the building plans. Belden immediately called for the approval of all that Huntington had said and for the appointment of a Building Committee consisting of the President, Treasurer, and five other members, "to solicit and receive subscriptions to the Society's building fund, and to consider plans for said building, which plans must be approved by the Executive Committee before adoption, superintend the construction of the building and report to the Society at each regular meeting." He also proposed that "the Executive Committee be given the power to authorize the proper officers of the Society to make all necessary contracts; and that the erection of the building may be commenced as soon as, in the judgment of the Executive Committee, the funds of the Society will warrant."¹²

By March 19, 1906, it was reported that subscriptions received for the building fund were sufficient, in the judgment of the Council, to warrant the granting of contracts and the start of construction. At that point, it was informally reported that subscriptions amounting to over \$20,000 had already been received.¹³

Some few weeks earlier President Huntington had sailed for Europe, but before he left he had written to the members of the Council:

New York 14 April 1906

To the Members of the Council
of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:

I take this opportunity before leaving you to write a few words of appreciation and thanks for the kindness you have extended to me in aiding me to fulfill what would otherwise have been a somewhat difficult position. I trust that you may not, in judging the results of the work of the Society for the past year, find me seriously at fault in any matter of importance to the welfare of the Society and its future. There has been much to do, there is still more to be done, and our work can only be brought to a just and perfect completion by a continuance of that feeling of sympathy and enthusiasm which you have all felt, and the impulse of which has kept the work free from any discordant note.

The question before the Council now is one simple in itself and yet of the greatest importance. We must raise a sum of money for the completion of our building, which, though small in itself, will only be had as a response to the earnest endeavor of our Council and members. I beg of you, therefore, to exert every effort toward the immediate raising of this sum of money for it will be in many ways an exhibition of strength. At this time when the Society is in need of this aid we shall learn who are its best friends. I shall hope to find this obstacle to our progress removed on my return.

Again congratulating you upon the admirable work you have accomplished and myself upon the pleasure of having served with you in this work,

I am, believe me

Very respectfully yours

(Signed) Archer M. Huntington

This call to the Council and members to carry on the task of building the home for the Society was immediately translated into further urgings by Belden that the committee in charge of the task should proceed with a schedule of Saturday meetings during the summer of 1906. Not all the members of that committee, however, were in a position to comply.¹⁴ Nevertheless, substantial progress was made over the

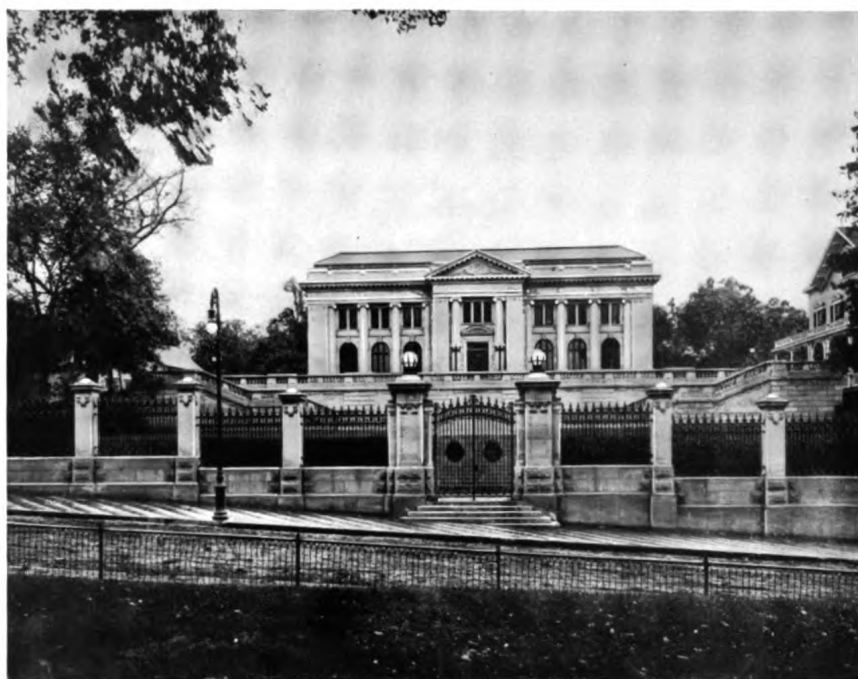
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summer, and by November 1906 about half the funds needed had been subscribed and the wooden forms and re-enforcement bars had already been put up to the second floor. At the Annual Meeting on January 21, 1907, Mansfield L. Hillhouse, Secretary of the Building Committee, reported that a total of \$23,985.08 had been subscribed for the fund.¹⁵ It was not expected that the building would be ready for occupancy before 1908, but the need for more money was constant. There was a noticeable decline in the number and amount of the subscriptions, and it was finally necessary to borrow a considerable sum to complete the construction.

The plan, as finally envisaged, was to hold the Fiftieth Anniversary Meeting in 1908 in the new building. In December of 1907 the move into the new home of the Society was accomplished.¹⁶ Of course this was reported in the local newspapers as an event worthy of note. The Fiftieth Annual Meeting was duly held in the American Numismatic Society Building on January 20, 1908. It was opened with a short prayer by the Rev. Milo H. Gates, Vicar of the Chapel of the Intercession and a member of the Society. President Huntington in his address noted the co-operative effort that had made the new advance possible:

And this building is fortunately, and I say it with extreme pleasure, in no sense the expression of the endeavor of a single man. It is the result of the earnest co-operation of many of the members in a material sense, and of all of the members, I am quite sure, in a sense even higher; for I feel that no one who has joined this Society and has thus contributed to its maintenance, can fail to have a deep appreciation of the importance of the work to which he has lent his aid, and a justifiable civic pride in what has been accomplished. Fifty years is not too long a time to devote to the establishment of a center for the encouragement of scientific study of an important art, and frequently a much greater period has been required for a like result.¹⁷

At the time of the Annual Meeting, however, the building was still in the last stages of construction, and since the Society had actually reckoned its inception from April 6, 1858, it was decided that a formal opening with a special celebration should be held on April 6th.¹⁸ By March it was clear that the still unfinished building would be inadequate for a really large celebration on that date. It was therefore decided that a special meeting should be called on that occasion, but that the formal opening would take place at a later date.



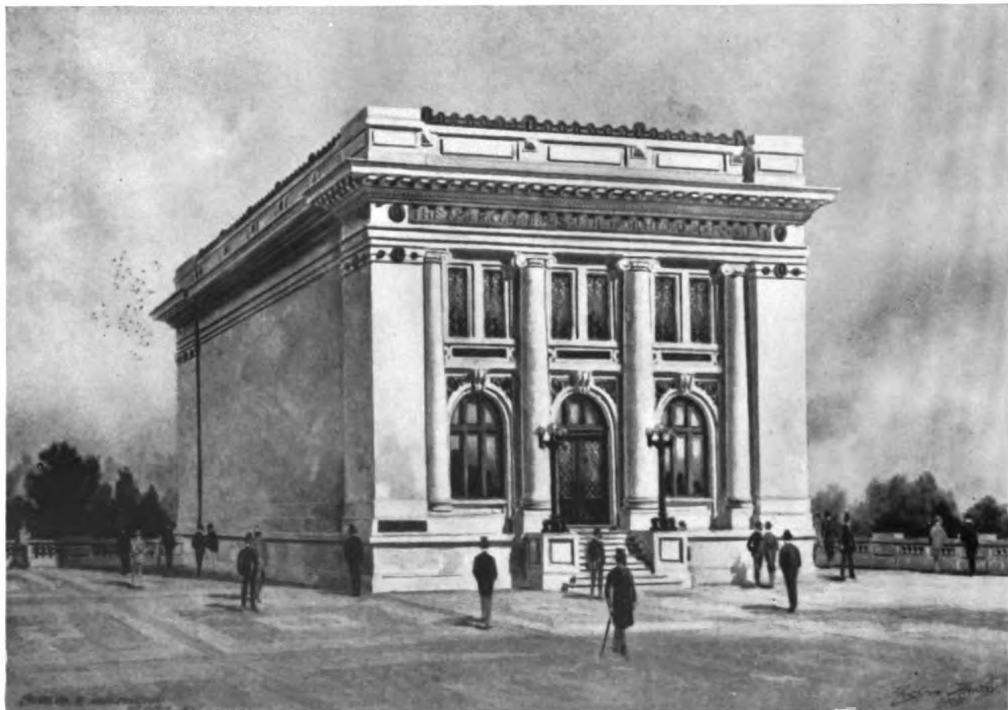
Exterior of Hispanic Society of America (1905)



Interior of Hispanic Society of America (1908)



Hispanic Society of America—American Numismatic Society



Architect's Sketch of the American Numismatic Society Building (1905)

The meeting of April 6th was held as scheduled, and on this occasion the gavel which is still used by the presidents of the Society was presented to the organization by Sanford J. Saltus. Congratulatory messages were received from various societies and individuals throughout this country and abroad. Among them were some from the Swedish Numismatic Society, the Boston Numismatic Society, Dr. Asher D. Atkinson, the only living founder, Ex-Presidents Benjamin Betts and Andrew C. Zabriskie, and W. T. R. Marvin, the editor of the *American Journal of Numismatics*. The Swedish Numismatic Society also conferred its diploma of membership on President Huntington, Corresponding Secretary Henry Russell Drowne, and Curator William Poillon. Mr. Julius de Lagerberg, a member from Passaic, New Jersey, and brother of Magnus Emmanuel Lagerberg, Corresponding Member of the Society in Stockholm, addressed the organization. The occasion was crowned by an address by Belden detailing the inception and completion of the building and announcing that President Huntington had made a gift of \$25,000 to complete the payments for the building.¹⁹

On May 13th, the first formal opening took place amid colorful ceremonies and in the presence of a distinguished audience. The National Sculpture Society was invited to the ceremonies and among those present were the well known sculptors, Daniel C. French, Herbert Adams, F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, Enoch Wood Perry, Eli Harvey, Chester Beach, Victor D. Brenner, and Jules Edouard Roiné.²⁰ The unique qualities of the new building attracted favorable attention from the press.²¹

President Huntington had cancelled all the debts owed to him by the Society for the construction of the building with the result that the new edifice was debt free. The regular funds of the organization had been untouched by the tremendous expansion that had been carried out. New vistas lay open before the group both as a scholarly institution and as one serving the general public. By November of 1908 the Council could report that "Visitors come to the building every day and receive as much attention as it is possible to give them. The public seems to be gradually finding out that there is a numismatic museum in New York, and, while a considerable portion of the people do not know what Numismatic means, we are certainly making a beginning

in giving them that information.” One month later Huntington gave the Society fifteen steel exhibition cases to line the wall of the gallery, and by 1909 the museum was well equipped to carry out its functions. Interest in the new home of the organization was reflected in the fact that the year 1908 witnessed the greatest number of accessions up to that time.

It was now possible for the Society to resume many of the functions which it had permitted to sink into neglect or had turned over to other organizations. It will be remembered that the American Numismatic Society had founded the *American Journal of Numismatics* in 1866 and had published it every month for four years, when it was taken over by the Boston Numismatic Society as a quarterly. In 1893, its publication was taken over by William T.R. Marvin of Boston, who had for many years been one of the editors, and he continued the journal up to 1907. In that year, when the construction of the building had already begun, it seemed proper to the Council and advantageous to the Society that something more than the annual *Proceedings* should be published regularly, and of course the *Journal* was the first thing that came to mind. A bargain was finally struck with Marvin whereby for \$400 the *Journal* including all back numbers, all plates, cuts and other property, were purchased by the Society. Marvin, who had been an honorary member of the Society for twenty-eight years, was to continue as editor at a nominal salary, but the Council and the Society were to have absolute control over the policies of the *Journal*. The Board of Trustees of the Hispanic Society at the same time offered to guarantee the cost of publication for five years on the basis of the present cost, and the offer was quickly accepted. Thus it was that, by 1908, the *American Journal of Numismatics*, which had been begun by the Society immediately after the Civil War, once again became the official organ for its publications. There no longer seemed to be any reason for a separate publication of the annual *Proceedings*, and they henceforth appeared in the January issue of each volume of the *Journal* as well as independently.²²

Volume 41 of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, which was published in 1907, was the last one printed under Marvin's ownership. This presented an opportunity for a short review of the history of the

publication. The new issue practically ignored resumption of publication and ownership by the Society. Only a short byline under the title on the cover informed the public that the *Journal* was issued quarterly under the auspices of the founding organization. It should, however, be remembered that the Society had never lost complete contact with the *Journal*, for Lyman H. Low, a member of the organization, had served in the capacity of co-editor from 1891 to 1907. The new issue of 1908 recorded that William T. R. Marvin was editor while Daniel Parish, Jr., Lyman H. Low, and Bauman L. Belden comprised the Publication Committee. Marvin continued in the post of editor until his death in 1912, when that responsibility was given to a succession of chairmen of the Publication Committee. First, Charles G. Dodd held the post, then Edward T. Newell, and finally John Reilly, Jr.

In the later years of Marvin's stewardship there were continual discussions about improving the character of the *Journal*. Various committees were appointed to consider the wisdom of continuing it or to make recommendations for its improvement. In 1912, after Marvin's death, it was resolved that the *Journal* would be discontinued as a quarterly, but it was to be issued as a single volume at the end of each year.

To replace the *Journal* as a quarterly the Council decided to issue monographs which would be distributed gratis to the members. In December 1912, the first large volume of scholarly importance appeared. It was a book describing and illustrating a series of medals on important events of the reign of Napoleon. These medals had never been issued even though the designs were prepared. Ernest Babelon had discovered the records and designs of these medals, and he later produced his *Histoire Métallique de Napoleon le Grand, Empereur et Roi*. This particular volume was not made available to the members gratis.

The *Journal* itself continued to be published for several years, though it never generated quite the same degree of enthusiasm. In 1916, volume 50 was issued. It was a useful work by Albert R. Frey entitled *A Dictionary of Numismatic Names, Their Official and Popular Designations*. The fifty-third and last volume in the series was issued in 1920 and contained three articles, one of which was Newell's study, *Myriandros-Alexandria Kat'isson*. Indices of the *Journal* through volume fifty and of *Proceedings* of the Society were included with volume fifty-one in 1918.

In January 1913, the first, and it must be added, the only volume of the *American Numismatic Series*, was published. A total of 200 copies were printed of a book by Edgar H. Adams and William H. Woodin entitled *United States Pattern, Trial and Experimental Pieces*. Even though this series was not continued this one work was outstanding, for it has remained a standard reference volume to the present day.

At about this time the Society ceased publishing bulletins of its meetings, and instead inserted reports and notices in *The Numismatist*, a journal published by the American Numismatic Association. The Society subscribed for 400 copies at an annual subscription rate of one dollar each, the issues being sent directly to the members. A specific provision was made that granted the Society the right to cancel its subscription at any time if *The Numismatist* should take part in any factional controversies.

In 1914, *The Electrum Coinage of Lampsakos* by Agnes Baldwin was published in monographic form, and in 1915 it was followed by the *Medals and Publications of The American Numismatic Society with an Historical Sketch* by Bauman L. Belden. This small volume of eighty-one pages contained photographs of all the medals issued by the Society up to that year.

Only the major publications have been covered in the list given above, but in addition in 1908, a pamphlet of twenty pages by William Poillon, the Curator, entitled *Catalogue of the Collection of Gold Coins in the Cabinet of The American Numismatic Society* appeared, and two years later Victor D. Brenner's *The Art of the Medal* was published in pamphlet form, to be followed shortly by another pamphlet by Charles De Kay entitled *A Brief Word on Medals*. A total of eight illustrated catalogues of exhibitions were printed by the Society, but these should be discussed in conjunction with those exhibitions.

One of the major continuing interests of the Society was the design of American coinage. It will be remembered that at one time the Society had sponsored a contest for designs for the dollar. In 1905, the American Numismatic Society was largely responsible for the adoption of the St. Gaudens double-eagle and eagle designs as well as the Bela L. Pratt half-eagle and quarter-eagle. It was, however, still evident that much remained to be done with regard to improving the artistic

quality of the coinage. Thomas L. Elder suggested, in November 1906, that a committee confer with President Roosevelt regarding the advisability of adopting a more artistic coinage on the metric system. This committee, consisting of Elder, Kunz, Parish, Brenner, and S. Whitney Dunscomb, Jr., was duly appointed and set out to accomplish its task. The *New York Times* on February 24, 1907, took cognizance of the new group in an article explaining its mission and stressing the role of Victor D. Brenner. Previously, the *Times* had called attention in an editorial to the poor quality of our coinage as compared with that of other major countries, and the *New York Sun* had mentioned that the President was consulting with a well known artist from New York. Obviously this was a reference to Brenner who had already designed and modelled the coins of Santo Domingo, and was certainly suited for the task by reason of his training under the great medallists of France. The long interview which Brenner granted to reporters to explain his views of the problem was published in the *Times* article of February 24, 1907.

All were not, however, uniformly agreed upon the necessity for a change. A rather cynical article appeared in the form of a dispatch from Washington in the *New York Telegram* of April 29th. Particular mention was made of the efforts of the American Numismatic Society to do something to remedy the poor quality of the United States coinage, but the tone of the entire piece was scoffing. This did not dishearten the men who had been appointed to secure improvement. Elder, as Secretary of the Committee, dispatched a copy of the resolution of the Society to President Theodore Roosevelt, and on August 1st the President answered in very gratifying terms:

Oyster Bay, Aug. 1

My Dear Mr. Elder:

I am in receipt of your letter of July 29, with accompanying resolutions and have called for a report on them from the Secretary of the Treasury.

You will be pleased to know that we are now completing a new coinage of the eagle and the double eagle designed by St. Gaudens than whom certainly there is no greater artistic genius living in the United States or elsewhere.

Sincerely yours
Theodore Roosevelt

The President was certainly aware of the nature of the problem, and sincerely wished to take steps of a forward character. The entire story was told in an article in the *New York Sun* of August 3, 1907. Further notices indicating that President Roosevelt supported the idea of a change appeared in the *New York Times* of August 5th and the *New York Evening Post* of December 5th. Elder himself, of course, was tremendously pleased by the support given to the new proposal by the *Sun*, and he said as much in a letter to Drowne:

Aug. 12, 07

Dear Mr Drowne,

Please get yesterday's *Sun*, if you did not see it, as it contains two or three good articles on coins, one on stamps, and many others on various branches of collecting. There is a good one on the St. Gaudens coins in which very flattering notice is given to our Society. I think we ought to make some acknowledgement to the *Sun* for the good work of education that it has been doing in the last two years. It is without question the best collector's newspaper in the United States, and at present is spending, I figure from what Mr. Adams told me, about \$4,000 a year on coins alone. They pay Mr. Adams \$12 a column for such articles, and this is only the beginning of their expense in the matter. Any word of commendation tickles the newspapers immensely and they will do anything for the numismatists if they recognize the efforts they are making along this line.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) Thos. L. Elder.

Drowne apparently did write to the *Sun* as he had been requested. This pleased Elder considerably and he was prompt to acknowledge it. At the same time he took the opportunity to mention some of the remarks emanating from officials at the mint with regard to new coinage:

August 17, 07

Dear Mr. Drowne:

I feel very much pleased that you wrote as you did to the *Sun*. I believe your letter will please them and help to keep up their interest in coins. One is disgusted with statements accredited to the officials in regard to the new coins and in regard to the present United States coins. I see in the *Post* of yesterday an article in which a statement like this is accredited to G. W. Marlor, deputy assistant United States Treasurer. "Greater simplicity of design would render our coinage both more serviceable and more satisfactory. Many of the coins are almost completely covered with designs. It is not so important whether the lettering can be read or not, although it would

seem as though that much ought to be assured. But such a design as that on our current quarter for instance is unpopular. Men who handle money simply do not like it. *It is hard to say just why, but it is a fact.(!)* If the design were simpler there would be *no objection to them at all.*" This is a sample of the ideas our financiers have on art. If the newspaper men would go to artists for opinions it would help the movement materially instead of hampering it as such statements tend to do. Anyhow there are persons at the Phila. Mint who are very glad to find something to criticize in the new St. Gaudens designs, as Mr. Barber who designed all the ugly things is still on deck there, and was a member of the committee which rejected designs for an U. S. Dollar some years ago.

Yours truly,
Thos. L. Elder

It apparently took some time to answer the letter from President Roosevelt, but the Society did not drop the problem of artistic merit in American coinage.²³ Support came from other quarters. The Chicago Numismatic Society passed a series of resolutions commending the efforts of President Roosevelt in changing the designs of the gold coinage.²⁴ At the meeting of January 20, 1908, George F. Kunz, as Chairman of the Committee on New Coinage Designs, reported that the Committee had drawn up a plan for a contest among sculptors to design new coins and had forwarded a copy of the proposal to President Roosevelt suggesting its adoption. An acknowledgement of its receipt had been received about the time that the new ten and twenty dollar gold pieces had appeared, and as a result the Committee had taken no further action. He recommended that a committee be appointed to draw up suitable resolutions to be sent to President Roosevelt regarding the efforts that he had already made to improve the quality of the coinage. This action would have paralleled that of the Chicago Numismatic Society. The Society quickly took up the suggestion, and President Huntington appointed such a committee consisting of George F. Kunz, Thomas L. Elder, Daniel Parish, Jr., Victor D. Brenner, and Milo H. Gates.²⁵

An interesting sidelight to the efforts of the Society to improve the coinage was also noted at that same meeting by Kunz. In a short address at the end of the meeting he spoke of the problem affecting the issue of the new St. Gaudens' pieces and said:

The members of The American Numismatic Society are all probably aware that, when the dies of the designs by our late member Augustus Saint Gaudens, were prepared for the Eagle and the Double Eagle, and the models were submitted to the Director of the United States Mint, the Mint authorities found it impracticable to strike these coins in the relief in which they had been modelled by the sculptor, as they had no edges and did not stack. However, dies were made from the models, and the latter were then returned to the sculptor, who executed a new model. A die was made from this second model, but it also was returned, and the gold eagle in circulation is from a third die.

The Director of the United States Mint caused two Eagles to be struck from each of the first two dies, on the condition that they should go to some Numismatic Society. You are probably aware that the first Eagle was also in high relief.

I take great pleasure in showing these coins this evening, and this pleasure is greatly enhanced by my ability to inform you that, through the continued courtesy of our esteemed fellow member and Vice-President, Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, these coins are presented to the cabinet of The American Numismatic Society, and will remain in its custody except for the brief time during which they will be placed on view at the Augustus Saint Gaudens Exhibition, to be held in the Metropolitan Museum of Art from March 2 to April 2.

As I have remarked, the authorities of the Mint stated that the first Eagle and Double Eagle were of too high relief; they also lacked a proper stacking edge; that is, they could not be stacked with the ease that is necessary when large numbers of coins are to be handled in banking. In addition to this, with our present system of minting, the cost of coining an Eagle is very great, and it is absolutely required that the coins shall not vary in weight, although they are cut from plates of metal rapidly rolled out. The Eagle must always weigh 258 grains, 900 fine, and the allowance for waste is only one-thousandth, equalling one cent on each piece. The actual waste in the coinage of the Philadelphia Mint during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, was only 6.97 percent of this allowance. Hence we find there are difficulties in executing artistic coins in high relief, such as the ancient Greek had abundance of time to produce and ample time to admire.²⁶

In March 1908, Edward D. Adams was added to the Committee to draw up the resolutions for President Roosevelt after the group had presented a draft which was referred back to them. There is, however, no record that these resolutions were ever really completed and forwarded to Washington. Nevertheless, in 1909, a new Lincoln head cent was issued to commemorate the centennial anniversary of Lincoln's birth. This new coin was designed by Victor D. Brenner, a member of the Committee. His initials appeared prominently on the 1909 issue, and after a hue and outcry they were removed. In 1918, these initials



American Numismatic Society Interior (1908)



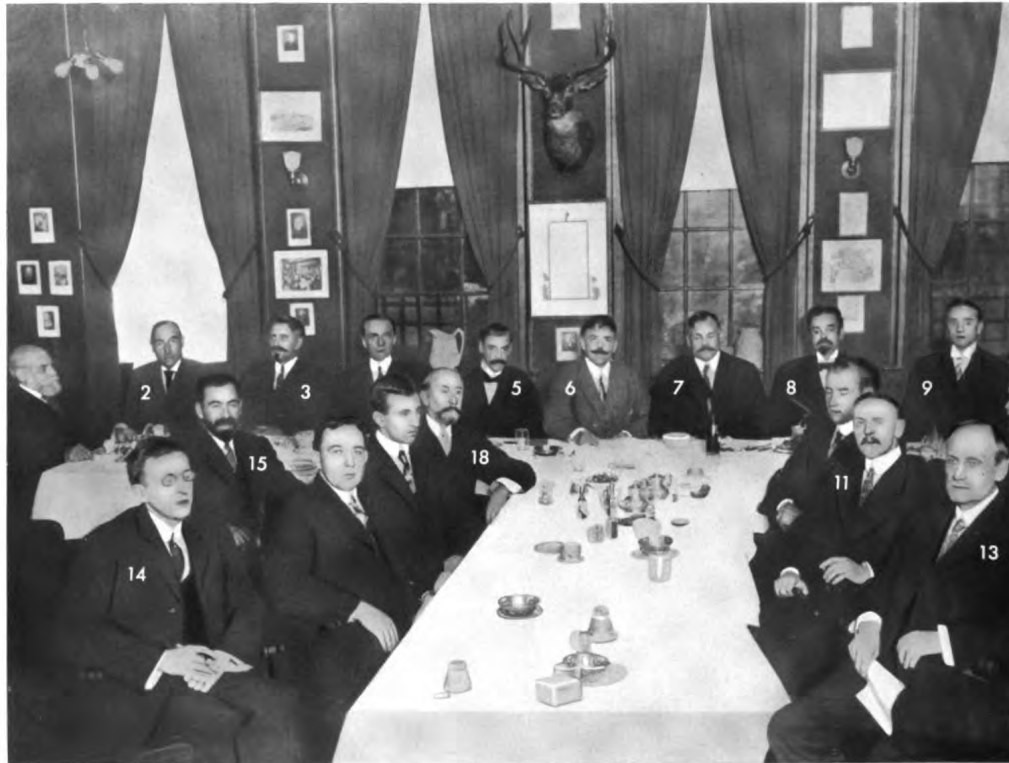
American Numismatic Society Interior (1910)



John Reilly, Jr.



Thomas L. Elder



Members of the New York Numismatic Club at Keen's Chop House, January 1908.
American Numismatic Society Members present:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 2. Joseph Mitchelson | 9. Thomas L. Elder |
| 3. Elliott Smith | 11. W.H. Woodin |
| 5. A.R. Frey | 13. George H. Blake |
| 6. Frank Higgins | 14. Wayte Raymond |
| 7. Edgar H. Adams | 15. Victor D. Brenner |
| 8. D. Macon Webster | 18. Bauman L. Belden |

were restored on the obverse side. This type cent was the first to have the motto "In God We Trust."²⁷ In 1864 this motto had been placed on the new two-cent bronzes. This bronze coin was the first issue to bear the motto, but it had been discontinued in 1873.

The fight for a more artistically conceived coinage has continued down to the present day. In the forefront of the struggle has been the American Numismatic Society. According to a short note in the *New York Evening Post* of June 3, 1910, the Society had even gone to the extent of establishing a new category of Associate Membership at an annual fee of five dollars for the purpose of interesting the public at large in the problem. There is no record in the minutes of any major discussion surrounding the establishment of this new class of membership in the new constitution of 1910, which will be discussed at a later point in this chapter, but it seems obvious that there must have been a variety of factors influencing that decision. One of these motives may well have been to spread interest in numismatics more generally.

The efforts of the Society and its many friends were crowned with success in 1913 when the first step was taken to redesign the fractional coinage. In that year a new design of the nickel prepared by James E. Fraser was issued by the Mint. This was the famous Indian head nickel with the buffalo reverse. The Society had urged the necessity for change, and the government had finally recognized the wisdom of the move. A series of articles in the press throughout the country reflected the increased interest in the artistic quality of the new coinage.²⁸ In 1916, the new so-called "Mercury" head dime with the olive branch and fasces appeared. It was designed by A. A. Weinman, and the obverse was actually intended to be a Liberty head with wings on the cap representing freedom of thought. In the same year Herman A. MacNeil designed the new quarter with a standing Liberty, and a new half-dollar by A. A. Weinman with a standing Liberty was also issued. The fractional coinage had now been completely redesigned in answer to the pressure of public opinion led by the numismatists and the sculptors in the country.

During this period, of course, the Society itself was undergoing a series of internal changes which made for ever increasing effectiveness of operation. First, there was the change of the name to its original

form, American Numismatic Society. This was done while the Society was still in quarters at the Hispanic Society. The change was suggested on November 19, 1906, by Huntington, Parish, Poillon, Belden, Weeks, Brenner, Dunscomb, Pehrson and Elder. So many men could hardly have sponsored a single move without having consulted upon it over a period of time. Thus it appears that the decision to make the change had been generally discussed and was approved. A legal notice to that effect was published in the *New York Times* of May 27, 1907, and again in the same newspaper on June 3, 1907. The resolution effecting the change had been passed at the Forty-Ninth Annual Meeting in 1907.²⁹ Of course, changing the name of the Society required a concomitant alteration of the seal of the organization. The version of the seal in use prior to this date had the motto PARVA NE PEREANT on a scroll at the top and the name SOCI. AMERI. NUMIS. ET ARCHAEOLOG. around the bottom while in the center were three upright bound sprigs of oak with two acorns. The new seal was designed by Victor D. Brenner, and it retained the same symbolism though the general effect was much more graceful. In the more recent version the sprigs of oak are gently curved from the lower left and the form of the leaves is much better. The lettering PARVA NE PEREANT appears in the upper left quadrant and the words THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY are to be found in the lower left quadrant.

There is one semi-humorous sidelight to the process of changing the name of the Society. S. Whitney Dunscomb, Jr., a prominent attorney in New York and a member of the Society, handled the legal aspects of the transaction.³⁰ Dunscomb himself had suggested that there be an attorney of record appointed, and he, at the urging of the officers, had undertaken the task.³¹ In 1909, Dunscomb neglected to respond to a registered letter from the Society about the payment of his dues, and it was promptly moved by Belden that his name be dropped from the rolls. At the same time, however, Belden noted that he had received a bill made out to him individually for legal services rendered to the Society by Dunscomb for the amount of \$125.00. It was moved and carried that the bill should be ignored.

Shortly after the decision had been made to change the name of the Society to its original form another organizational decision was made.

According to the Constitution of 1905, there were to be four committees: the Committee on American Medals, the Committee on American Coins, the Committee on Foreign Coins and Medals, and the Committee on Ancient Coins. By March of 1907, it was apparent that the other branches of numismatics should also be represented. Six new standing committees were established: the Committee on Foreign Medals, the Committee on Oriental Coins, the Committee on Masonic Medals and Tokens, the Committee on Paper Money, the Committee on Library, and the Committee on Building and Grounds.

Further minor adjustments were made in the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society in 1908 and 1909, so that by 1910 it seemed wise to reissue the Constitution with all its amendments in a revised form. At the Annual Meeting held on January 17, 1910, the new Constitution was voted upon and accepted.³²

The year after the opening of the new building, 1909, witnessed a change that reflected the greatly increased activities of the Society. It is true that in the past the organization had retained some employees for the usual household chores, but in that year the first of the technical and administrative staff was added. At an informal meeting of the Council, President Huntington suggested that, to keep the affairs of the Society in proper order and to superintend the new building, it would be necessary to have someone on duty each day. He also recommended having an Assistant Curator who could devote some period of each day to work on the collection under the direction of the Curator, as well as an Assistant Librarian when such assistance became necessary. Huntington offered to guarantee to the Society an additional income of \$4,000 per annum for five years to be expended for these offices. Bauman L. Belden was appointed as first Director of the Society at a salary of \$2,000 per year, and from \$400 to \$800 per annum was to compensate Miss Agnes Baldwin who was to be appointed Assistant Curator and to devote each afternoon to the work of the Society. The exact amount of Miss Baldwin's salary was to be left to arrangements between Miss Baldwin and Belden. The remainder of the \$4,000 was to be used for other needs.

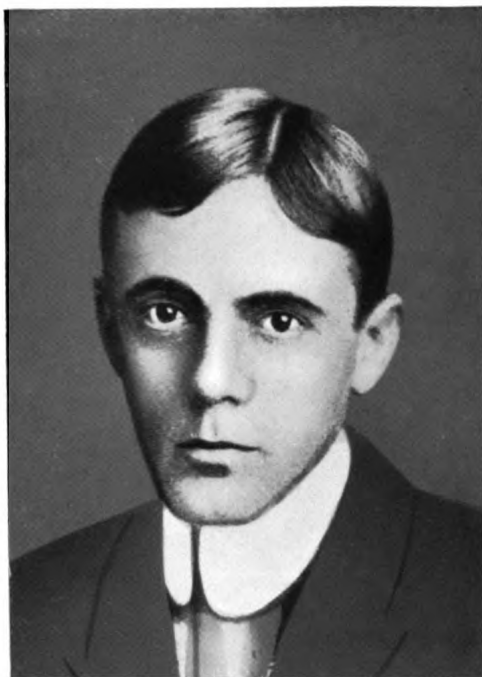
Belden's appointment, as is usual in such cases, was not unaccompanied by some misgivings on the part of the maintenance employee

Nelson P. Pehrson. Pehrson was a man with a good deal of pride, and the news of the appointment seemed to create in his mind the illusion that he would now "have to play office boy and run errands." Belden was advised that it would be well "to handle him a little carefully at the start so as to keep on the friendly side."³³

Agnes Baldwin, who was retained at the same time, had joined the Society in 1908. She had been educated at Barnard College and Columbia University as well as at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens. She was destined to be very active in the affairs of the organization for the greater part of her life and to continue her studies abroad at the Cabinet des Médailles in Paris. Throughout her career she published widely on many numismatic subjects, and was honored for her work by many institutions.³⁴ Barely a month after entering upon her new duties, she was placed on a full time basis.

In February 1909, Lyman H. Low informed President Huntington that he intended giving up his business and that he would be willing to devote his time to the Society at a salary of about \$3,000 per year.³⁵ This offer, however, was declined because the Society was not then in a position to assume the additional expense. Weeks then proposed that he would devote his evenings to the work of the library at a compensation to be agreed upon and the figure of \$1200 per annum was suggested. This led to some discussion during which Weeks retired from the room, and the decision was reached to let the matter lie over until the next meeting. It was later agreed that due to lack of funds, the offer could not be accepted. It was, nevertheless, decided that "with a view to the recognition of the time and work devoted to the library, by our esteemed Librarian, Mr. William R. Weeks, and his unfailing interest in the Society, two hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated and presented to him as a token of esteem on the part of the Council."

Such matters as leave to study abroad, vacations, and committee work on the part of the staff, were treated in the Council meetings during March and April of the year 1911. Agnes Baldwin had applied for a leave of absence in 1911 to study at various museums abroad, but at the time only three weeks were granted to her. By April 1912, this situation had changed radically, and Miss Baldwin was granted the remainder of the year with full pay to carry on her researches in



Howland Wood as a young man



American Numismatic Association
Convention (1910)



Farran Zerbe



New Seal of The American Numismatic Society



International Exhibition of Contemporary Medals



Medal of the International Medallic Exhibition

Europe. By that time she had already demonstrated her ability to carry out all the tasks required of her by preparing a *Catalogue of the International Exhibition of Contemporary Medals*. This exhibition will be discussed later, but a congratulatory resolution was passed by the Council for Miss Baldwin's work.³⁶

In 1910, William R. Weeks registered a formal protest that there was no one in actual charge of the Library during business hours to insure proper care in the handling of the books and periodicals as well as the completion of the work of classification of the pamphlets. Some months later, in January 1911, it was moved and carried that a Librarian be employed at a salary of \$1,000 per year and a stenographer at \$8.00 per week. At the same time Pehrson, the janitor, was made night watchman and a new janitor was employed for the daytime. Apparently it was impossible to retain a Librarian for any length of time at the fee set, and as a result it was decided on March 9, 1912, that the office itself should be abolished.³⁷ Correspondence between Sydney P. Noe and William R. Weeks at a later date shows quite clearly that Weeks was driven from the office of Librarian in 1911, very much against his will. In his letters to Noe, Weeks indicated that there had been some bad feeling generated over his removal, but he never went into detail about basic causes. The fact that Weeks was removed from the office of Librarian and from the Council at one stroke, that no complaints or charges were ever levelled against him, and that in March of that same year he had been signally honored by the Council, leads to suspicions regarding the nature of the action against him. Weeks himself, in one of his letters to Noe says, "I *could not* obtain the least explanation of the charges, if any, against me."³⁸ There is a mystery here, but it is no longer possible to discover what actually transpired.

Of course the abolition of the office of Librarian led to questions of a constitutional nature regarding the competence of the Society, which was incorporated, to eliminate one of its offices. Since the Librarian was merely an employee it was finally affirmed that such power resided in the hands of the Society.³⁹ The care of the library now devolved for a short period of time upon the staff of the Society with whatever assistants might be employed for specific tasks. In April 1912, a resolution was adopted which stated "That, pending the

reconsideration of the method of arrangement of the numismatic collection and the library of the Society, the office of Curator, as already decided in the case of the Librarian, be declared vacant." Barely two weeks later, on April 27th, Alexander Duncan Savage was employed to catalogue and arrange the library until January 1, 1913, at a salary of \$1,000. Apparently Savage was given no title, and he merely functioned in that one capacity without becoming a permanent adjunct to the staff.

Perhaps one of the reasons for the seeming inability of the Society to get a workable organization lay in the new Constitution which had been promulgated in 1910. After the regular meeting of December 1909, President Huntington had resigned from the Presidency and had been elected Honorary President. Under the new Constitution there were no longer any officers known as President or Vice-President. The authority resided in a Council of fifteen members elected for terms varying from one to five years. There were to be five Governors, a Secretary, a Domestic and a Foreign Corresponding Secretary, and a Treasurer.⁴⁰ From that point on the clear lines of authority appear to have been severed, with resultant confusion. Amendments and changes on minor points were proposed and carried, and a continual process of change ensued before the members and staff became accustomed to the new forms and procedures required by this novel arrangement.

By 1912, however, many of the difficulties had been worked out, and when the question of the appointment of a new Curator arose, very careful consideration was given to the appointment. Finally, in December of that year the Secretary was instructed to ascertain whether Howland Wood of Boston would accept the position and at what compensation. Wood had been actively identified with numismatic studies in this country since 1900. He had been a contributor to many periodicals and had taken a great interest in the American Numismatic Association, the Boston Numismatic Society, and the publication of *The Numismatist*. He was married to Elizabeth Eliot Marvin, the daughter of William T. R. Marvin who had edited the *American Journal of Numismatics*.⁴¹

Belden promptly wrote to Howland Wood, and after some correspondence between them and a meeting between Wood and the

members of the Council, arrangements were finally made to have him come to New York at an annual salary of \$2,500.⁴² A month later Wood assumed his new position.⁴³

This, however, was not the last addition to the staff. It must be remembered that the Society had been functioning without an active Librarian during the period after 1912. In 1915, this post was finally filled by the appointment of Sydney P. Noe. In the course of the years to follow, Mr. Noe was to continue his active interest in numismatics and to serve as Secretary of the Society, Editor, Curator, and Chief Curator. His association with the Society to the present moment has continued to benefit the organization.

The Society now had a full complement of staff personnel to carry out its many functions, and it operated efficiently throughout the period. Even the resignation of Bauman L. Belden as Secretary in 1916, after eighteen years in that office, was not marked by any difficulties.⁴⁴ The same was true of the resignation of J. Sanford Saltus from the Council later in the year.

With the new building and growing staff, it became possible to undertake new responsibilities towards the pursuit of numismatics in this country. The years between 1906 and 1916 were particularly fruitful in the number of exhibitions held and medals struck by the Society. These various activities stimulated public interest in the study and collecting of coins and medals. As early as 1905 the Society had received a proposal from the Pennsylvania Society that the New York body should co-operate with certain other institutions of this City to celebrate the bicentennary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin.⁴⁵ The medals and coins relating to Benjamin Franklin were put on exhibition by the Society, and at Poillon's suggestion the members were requested to exhibit appropriate pieces from their own collections.⁴⁶

After the building had been erected, the pace of activities was greatly accelerated. On invitation from the Society, the American Numismatic Association held its annual convention for the year 1910 in New York and made use of the facilities put at their disposal by the Society. Bauman L. Belden was selected to greet the delegates to the convention, and cards were sent to all members of the Society inviting them to meet the members of the Association. The opportunity was also

taken to distribute Weeks' *History of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society*, and copies of the Constitution and By-Laws to the delegates. An elaborate program was arranged for the benefit of the visitors.⁴⁷

The local press was very much struck by the assemblage of so many people interested in the pursuit of numismatics and coin and medal collecting.⁴⁸ Taken as a whole the meeting was a great success, and many of the overtones of that convention, neglected in the official publication and the accounts given in the press, have been preserved in the correspondence of the Society during the period. It is important to note, however, at this point that good feeling pervaded the relationship between the Society and the American Numismatic Association. The close connections which resulted from the fact that some members of the Society were also members of the Association were further strengthened when in February 1913, as has been mentioned, the Council of the Society decided to subscribe to 400 copies of *The Numismatist* which would be sent on a monthly basis to every member. As a result of the proclivity to internecine feuding which was present in the Association, Belden found it necessary to state in his letter to *The Numismatist* that,

It is understood that the *Numismatist* is the official organ of the American Numismatic Association, and is published in the interest of said Association and not any faction of its members, and I am directed to inform you that in case the *Numismatist* should take part in any factional controversy either between the Association and any other organization, or between members of the Association, this Society will immediately cancel its subscription and cease to publish its reports in the *Numismatist*.⁴⁹

In 1909 an invitation was received by the Society to be represented at the International Numismatic Congress to be held in Brussels in 1910. This was the fourth of these congresses; the first had been held in Brussels in 1891, the second in Paris in 1900, and the third in Rome in 1903. In response to this invitation it was decided that President Huntington should appoint one or more delegates. An exposition was held in Brussels to coincide with the gathering of numismatists, and this was reported in the *New York Times* of June 12, 1910. Huntington



View of Exterior of American Numismatic Society Joined to
Hispanic Society of America



Medal of the International Congress of Numismatics and Art
(Brussels, 1910)



John Paul Jones Medal



Membership Pin

himself was an Honorary Member of the Congress from the United States and he served as its Vice-President. Wood, of course, enjoyed a position in relation to the Congress because of his connection with the American Numismatic Association, and the same was true for several other members of the Society.⁵⁰ There is no record that the Society or any of its delegates took particularly active roles in the deliberations of the Congress, but the medal that was struck in commemoration of it and bearing the portrait of Babelon was issued under the auspices of the Society and offered for subscription to the members in 1912.

The opportunity available to the Society with the opening of the new building was not permitted to remain unused. In March 1909, it was reported that nearly two thousand people had visited the building and inspected the coins and medals that had been on exhibition in the previous month. In March itself the International Exhibition of Medalllic Art was opened at the Society's building. This was a period of quickening interest in medalllic art in America as shown by the changes in the coinage which were carried out at that time and the large number of medals issued throughout the country. Rather lengthy descriptions of the exhibition grounds and the pieces appeared in the local press.⁵¹ It was probably the largest exhibition of objects of numismatic interest ever held in New York City, and it opened for private viewing on March 9th and to the general public on March 12th. The exhibits were in some measure loaned by foreign and American sculptors and medallists as well as by many of the collectors of prominence. The Hispanic Society had erected a temporary stucco building which filled the gap which existed between its own museum and that of the Numismatic Society. This was the main exhibition hall, and approximately 2400 pieces were arranged in these as well as in a portion of the cases on the main floor of the Society's building. The remaining cases on the main floor and all the cases on the second floor of the Society's building were used for the display of objects from the Society's collections. The loan exhibition consisted of works of contemporary medallists with the single exception of one case of medals of the Renaissance loaned by J. Pierpont Morgan. Three separate catalogues were prepared for this exhibition by Agnes Baldwin. The first dealt with the coins, the second with the older medals and jetons, and the third

described the works of the contemporary medallists which were on display. As of March 20th, when the exhibition had been open for only eight days, the attendance was reported as 3,240 in the Annex and 2,454 in the Society's building. By the final day of the display, April 1st, a total of 5,547 people had visited the showings.

The invitation which had been sent to the contributors had contained the announcement by the Exhibition Committee that the sculptor whose exhibit might be deemed to have been most successful by the Committee of Award should be named as Commemorative Medallist for the year 1910 and receive a commission for a medal, the original models and dies of which were to become the sole property of the Society. The cost of this medal was not to exceed \$3,000. The Committee of Award was certainly a distinguished one, including Edward D. Adams, A. Piatt Andrew, Director of the United States Mint, John W. Alexander, President of the National Academy of Design, Herman A. MacNeil, President of the National Sculpture Society, Herbert Adams and Daniel Chester French, former Presidents of the National Sculpture Society, and Thomas Hastings, a well known architect. These men awarded the prize to Godefroid Devreese, a Belgian medallist of great renown. Devreese designed a commemorative medal for the Exhibition which was struck in bronze for the Society's cabinet, but which it must be admitted is not among his best works.⁵²

At the conclusion of the exhibition the objects that had been on loan were packed and shipped to the respective visitors. The fate of those medals which had been purchased by the Society at the Exhibition and which the Customs regulation required to be shipped abroad for reimportation and a few pieces from the English exhibitors is of great interest. These objects were shipped aboard the ill-fated *S.S. Minnehaha* which was lost off the Scilly Islands, and they were reported as a total loss. Happily the pieces were insured, and the exhibitors had been paid for the medals already purchased so that all that had to be done was to collect from the insurance companies and replace these medals. Of course the English exhibitors were reimbursed for their losses.⁵³ By December of the year in which the *Minnehaha* was lost the first consignment of replacement medals and plaques was received

from Paris, as well as all but one from Germany and all from Belgium. The final step in the history of the International Exhibition of Contemporary Medals was taken when Agnes Baldwin, in 1911, published a very ornately illustrated revised catalogue of the exhibition.⁵⁴ A complimentary copy was sent to each exhibitor.

One exhibition held by the Society during this period of vigorous activity is particularly interesting because it is totally removed from the field of numismatics. At the Annual Meeting in January 1911, Mr. Huntington, as Chairman of the Committee on Papers and Exhibitions, announced that arrangements were being made for an exhibition of the work of Prince Paul Troubetzkoy, one of the foremost European sculptors. It was originally planned to hold this exhibition in the temporary building within which the main portion of the International Exhibition of Contemporary Medals had been held, but it was found impossible to get just the right light to show the bronzes to the best effect. The Hispanic Society offered to place its main hall at the disposal of the American Numismatic Society, and so the exhibition was held there.⁵⁵ Huntington at the same time presented a portrait of Troubetzkoy done by Sorolla y Bastida. For this, of course, he received the thanks of the Society, and the portrait until very recent years hung in the office of the Secretary.

Troubetzkoy's sculptures⁵⁶ show characteristics all their own that attracted comment in the press. His fashionable women stood extremely tall and thin with swan-like necks. The exhibition was popular from the very start; on February 8, 1911, a private viewing was held and then it was opened to the general public. Within the first week it was attended by 5,213 visitors, and by the time that it closed on March 12th a total of 23,665 persons had come. During the same period 8,262 visited the Society's museum. But the closing of the exhibition at the Hispanic Society was not the last step because the art works were sent to the Albright Art Galleries in Buffalo for display. Of course a catalogue of the sculpture was prepared and issued. This catalogue contained an introduction by Christian Brinton which not only told of the life of the artist but also gave a critical analysis of his work.⁵⁷

In 1912, the Society presented an exhibition of private gold coins which had been struck in California, Oregon, Utah, and Colorado.

This was duly reported in the local press.⁵⁸ Later in the same year medals, plaques, and drawings by Giovanni Cariatì were put before the public through the agency of the Society. Belden apparently did a great deal of the planning for this particular occasion; the exhibition began with a private showing on November 16, 1912, and was opened to the public the following day.⁵⁹

Cariatì, who had shown promise as a poet, painter, illustrator, and sculptor, had become interested in the art of the medal about 1903, while still a very young man. He had risen gradually in the ranks of contemporary medallists and had shown his works at the Esposizione "Pro Museo Segantini," Galleria Grubicy, Paris, and at the Salon in 1906. In 1909, a special exposition of his works was held at the Esposizione Italiana at Milan, and a few of his works had appeared at the International Medallic Exhibition of the American Numismatic Society. Cariatì had just come to reside in New York and this was the first time that any considerable number of his works had been put on exhibition in this country. His works had been published in a series of catalogues, but he must have been relatively unknown to the New York collectors.⁶⁰ Consequently, it was at the urging of Cariatì himself that this particular exhibition was held, and it was distinctly understood that he was assuming all risks and expenses involved in the transportation and handling as well as the care of the display.⁶¹

Cariatì, however, was unable to complete his preparations by the time set for the exposition, and the opening was delayed until December 11th. A catalogue of the entire exhibition was issued by the Society in the same format as the one for the Troubetzkoy display.⁶² Naturally, a notice of the exhibition appeared in the local press, and since Cariatì had come from Italy so recently his display formed the subject of a long article in the local Italian language press.⁶³

In November 1912, Dr. George F. Kunz, on behalf of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, of which he was President, suggested an exhibition in the Society's building of medals and other objects of interest relating to Joan of Arc. This proposal was accepted, and the display was scheduled for early in the next year. The exposition was actually a joint enterprise of the Joan of Arc Statue Committee for The Museum of French Art, The French Institute in the

United States, and The American Numismatic Society. Engravings, drawings, photographs, stamps, letters, statuary bronzes, coins, and medals, as well as some books and pamphlets were displayed. A complete catalogue of the exhibition was printed including the introductory remarks made by Kunz, C.B. Stover, Commissioner of Parks of New York City, and many others including an address read for the French Ambassador.⁶⁴

As originally planned the exhibition was to be open until February 7th, but because of its importance and popularity, it was slightly prolonged. The displays, of course, came from a number of different sources, and Saltus seized the opportunity to send 221 medals of Saint Joan to the Society as a gift.⁶⁵ Such an exhibit had great public appeal and the newspapers devoted considerable space to it.⁶⁶ Shortly after the exposition closed in New York the objects from the Society's own collection were loaned to the Brooklyn Museum, and later in the year to the Boston Public Library for still another display.

The most interesting feature about this exhibition was the fact that it was so intimately connected with the work of the Joan of Arc Statue Committee. Some three years earlier a group of prominent citizens had joined together for the purpose of erecting such a statue to commemorate the five-hundredth anniversary of the birth of St. Joan. The arrival of that quincentenary, of course, had stimulated a great deal of artistic work relating to her life. Miss Anna Vaughn Hyatt, who later became Mrs. Archer M. Huntington, was one of the well known sculptresses who commemorated the event. In January 1913 her equestrian statue of the Maid of Orleans was displayed in the Salon des Artistes in Paris.⁶⁷ Miss Hyatt was chosen to design and to execute another equestrian statue of St. Joan leading her forces, to be placed on an eminence overlooking the Hudson Valley at Riverside Drive and 93rd Street. Stone from the Rouen dungeon in which Joan of Arc had been imprisoned was purchased and brought to this country by J. Sanford Saltus, John W. Alexander, and George F. Kunz to serve as the pedestal for the magnificent statue.⁶⁸

The participation of the American Numismatic Society in the quincentennial celebration of the birth of the Maid of Orleans did not end with the exposition and the prominent part played by certain members

in the erection of the statue. A short glance into a later part of the history of the Society reveals a beautiful medal designed by Anna Vaughn Hyatt which shows the figure of St. Joan in armor on the obverse and her banner followed by serried penants on the reverse.⁶⁹

At the suggestion of the Committee on Papers and Exhibitions, an exhibition of United States and Colonial coins was held at the Society's building for a month beginning in January 1914. Preparations started the preceding October, and many of the finest collections in the country were represented as well as a selection of pieces from the Society's cabinet. Extra help was employed in the preparation of the catalogue of the exhibition which was well illustrated.⁷⁰ In 1908, the Society had issued a medal in honor of Archer M. Huntington, which will be discussed at a later point in this chapter. A copy in bronze was presented to each of the collectors who displayed pieces at this exhibition. In addition 1000 copies of the catalogue were printed, and a copy was sent to every exhibitor. The press throughout the country recorded this display which dealt with a topic of such general interest as American coinage.⁷¹

One month later still another exposition was held, this time relating to paper money. The exhibition was to last from March 26 to May 15, 1914. On this occasion there was no attempt made to prepare a catalogue, but once again the individual exhibitors were presented with bronze copies of the Huntington medal.⁷² The widely scattered notices in the press which continued to appear even after the exhibition had closed may be taken as a measure of its success. It is significant that even though an examination of those press reports shows that the entire program enjoyed great success, there was a gradual decline in the time devoted to this subject by the Council and the general membership. In some cases, such as the Mexican Coin Exhibit which was also held in 1914, we would be completely ignorant of the very existence of that event if it were not for the newspaper accounts. There is no evidence that this exhibition ever was made the subject of a discussion or a resolution. Apparently it had become a matter of mere form to hold and to prepare these displays. In any event there can be no doubt that the Mexican Coin Exhibit was clearly overshadowed by one on contemporary Paper Money.⁷³ The exhibit of Indian Peace Medals in 1915

is known only from a series of newspaper articles.⁷⁴ The same is true of the exhibition of Bismark medals held that year.⁷⁵

The years from 1914 to 1918 were those of the World War. Virtually all the world stood arrayed in arms on one side or the other, and everybody was affected by the turn of events on the battlefield. Mr. and Mrs. Huntington were caught in Europe at the start of the war, and to their great embarrassment were arrested by the Germans and held as spies. Apparently the Germans conducted a most thorough search of the persons and effects of the Huntingtons and managed to discover a series of maps which they considered quite compromising. The probable explanation for the existence of these maps in Huntington's possession was his membership in the Aero Club. At any rate after a great deal of discomfort Mr. and Mrs. Huntington were released by the Germans.⁷⁶ The Society, of course, held exhibitions which would cater to the public interest in the warring powers. During the period of American neutrality there was first an exhibition of the medals and insignia of bravery of the nations at war, and later another display which was devoted to American decorations from the beginning of the Republic down to 1915.⁷⁷ These were entirely in keeping with the spirit of the times and were well attended. A spate of publicity followed in their wake.

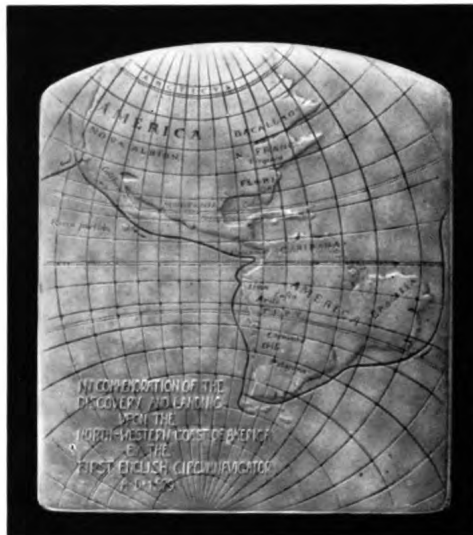
During the period covered by this chapter, the Society was instrumental in the production of medallic works of art as well as in their display. Even in 1905 a suggestion had been put forward to have the organization produce a medal in honor of the unveiling of the equestrian statue of George Washington placed at the entrance to the new Brooklyn Bridge. Nothing, however, came of this proposal though the matter was discussed with the committee in charge.

A year later the United States Government sent a naval squadron to France to return the remains of John Paul Jones for permanent interment in a specially constructed crypt at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis. The Committee on the Publication of Medals felt that the occasion was important enough to warrant deviating from the chronological scheme for the issue of historical medals. The plan for such a medal was carried out with dispatch, being facilitated by the fact that Victor D. Brenner had taken up residence in Paris during the period

when the international ceremonies took place. His services were employed, and with a fine sense of propriety the actual striking was done at the Paris Mint. The medal was issued in the form of a plaquette, the obverse of which was particularly successful and pleasing. An original bust done from life by Jean-Antoine Houdon which was owned by a member of the Society served as the model. Above the inscription JOHN PAUL JONES / .1749.1792. the head of the hero was beautifully worked in high relief with a laurel branch extending diagonally behind it and a small shield with an anchor in the lower left field. The reverse showed Fame blowing a trumpet and proclaiming, in the words of the Special Ambassador of the United States, when formally delivering the remains of John Paul Jones to the American Government, AMERICA CLAIMS HER ILLVSTRIOVS DEAD. These words were inscribed across the top of the field. In the background the dome of the chapel of the Naval Academy could be faintly seen while in front there was the scene of the funeral procession of July 6, 1905, when the gun-carriage bier, decorated with the flags of France and the United States, was drawn through the avenues of Paris by the horses of the French artillery and escorted by sailors from the visiting squadron of the American Navy.

A single gold copy of this medal was issued for a prominent member of the Society and 100 others were struck in silver with yet another 100 in bronze. This gold piece as well as many of the other unique gold copies of medals issued by the Society later appeared in the J. P. Morgan Collection, and it may be presumed that they were struck for him. Only the single gold piece was not struck at the Paris Mint. A copy in silver was presented to General Horace Porter, a former Ambassador to France, and another to the United States Naval Academy. Of course the Society itself placed one bronze piece and one silver in its own trays. The remainder were offered for subscription in December 1906 at a price of \$10 for the silver and \$8 for the bronze specimens.⁷⁸

This plaquette was the thirteenth medal which owed its existence to the Society, and it inaugurated a period of great medallic production. By 1913, the number of medallic pieces issued by the Society had been doubled. More important, however, than the mere number of the medals is the artistic merit of many and the fact that their issuance by



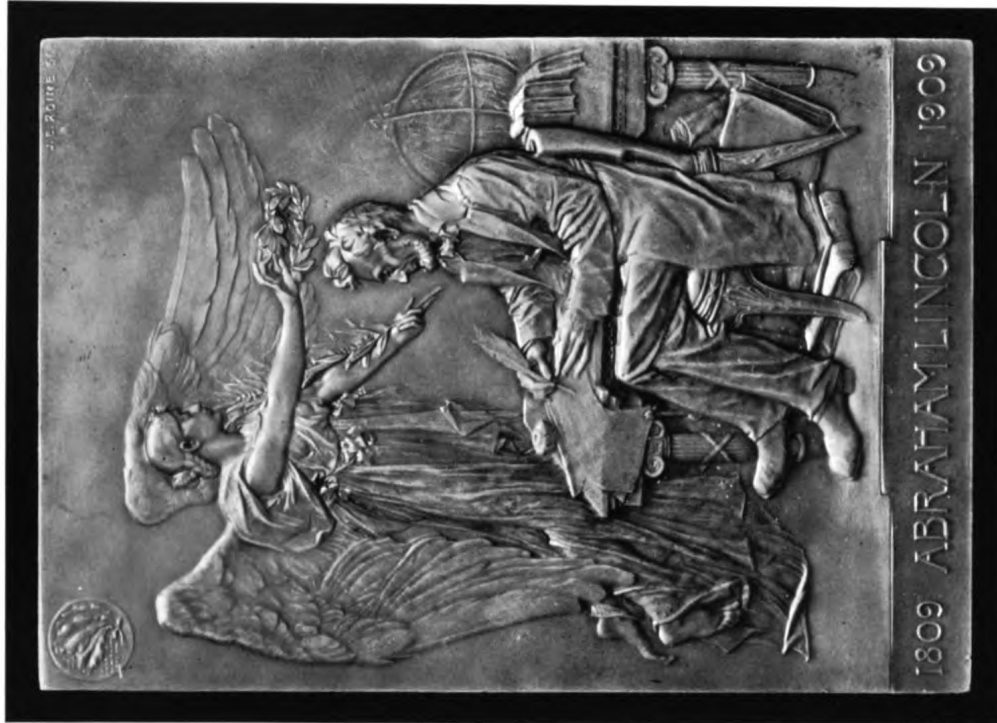
Medal Commemorating Drake's Landing on the West Coast of America (1579)



Archer Milton Huntington Medal



Archdiocese of New York Medal



The Lincoln Plaque

the Society brought certain questions to the fore. The monetary value of many of the medals was dependent upon the fact that only a limited number had been struck, and the dies had then been boldly cancelled by a deep chisel mark across the face. For the collector such cancellation was very desirable because it enhanced the value of the specimens in his cabinet, but for the artist it was more in the nature of sacrilege. Victor D. Brenner took this matter up in connection with the John Paul Jones medal upon his return from Europe in January, 1907. At that time he wrote to the Society and proposed that in the future all dies be kept in a cabinet without mutilation to any of the surfaces but with a label attached indicating when and how many pieces had been struck from the die. He felt that this would afford sufficient protection to the subscribers and at the same time preserve the work of the diesinker unimpaired for the examination and study of those who might be interested in his technique and skill.⁷⁹ At the Annual Meeting in 1907, Brenner put his proposal in the form of a motion. Weeks, with a deeper sense of the feelings of the collector, amended the resolution so that all medals struck by the Society were to be cancelled in some minor way that would not destroy their artistic merit, and the resolution passed in that form. Since that time, however, only a very few of the dies of the Society's medals have been cancelled in any way. The vast majority of the dies have simply been retired to the trays of the collection.

Even before the planning for the John Paul Jones medal was begun, a project involving the production of a medal in honor of Sir Francis Drake had been undertaken. By November 1905, the Chairman of the Committee on Publication of Medals stated that it was the intention to publish the Drake medal in the fall or early winter, and a medal for John Paul Jones in the spring. In actual fact, as we have seen, the John Paul Jones medal was issued earlier and appeared in 1906, while the Drake piece was not struck until 1907.

The Drake medal itself is worthy of description. It was designed and executed by Professor Rudolf Marshall, Royal Medallist to the Court of Austria. It was clearly understood that historical accuracy should dominate artistic sentiment in his design. As in the case of the John Paul Jones medal, one specimen was issued in gold and 100 each in

silver and bronze. The striking was done at the Austrian Mint in Vienna, and the individual copies were numbered serially.

On June 17, 1579, Sir Francis Drake cast anchor and landed on the Pacific Coast of North America on the shore of what is now known as Drake's Bay, near the 38th parallel of latitude in northern California. He claimed possession of the country for the crown of England in the name of Queen Elizabeth and called it "Nova Albion." Thus it came about that Drake had actually located a "New England" on the Pacific Coast some forty years before the Pilgrim Fathers established their permanent settlement at Plymouth. According to the tradition which has been passed down, Drake stayed there for some short time, and the first religious service of the Church of England was celebrated there on St. John the Baptist's Day, June 24, 1579, by Francis Fletcher, Priest of the Church of England and Chaplain of Sir Francis Drake. A California monument now records that this was the "First Christian Service in the English Tongue on our Coast" and the "First use of the Book of Common Prayer in our Country."

Abraham Janssens had done an oil painting of Sir Francis Drake from life, and that painting had been preserved continuously in the possession of his family at Buckland Abbey, Devonshire. Through the courtesy of Lady Drake a series of photographs were obtained of that portrait. On the obverse of the medal the bust of Sir Francis appears with the inscription above it reading SIR FRANCIS DRAKE 1540-1596. In the lower left corner appear the oak leaves from the seal of the Society and the date 1907, while in the lower right field there is a facsimile of the signature of Rudolf Marschall. The reverse of the piece was dedicated to the fact that Sir Francis Drake was the first English circumnavigator of the globe. A celebrated silver medal or rather a silver map of the world nearly three inches in diameter exists, stamped in imitation of an engraving on a thin circular plate showing on each side an outline of one of the hemispheres with a dotted line indicating the probable course of Drake's expedition. This map is thought to have been prepared shortly after Drake's return to England. The original is now in the British Museum, and a facsimile of the side showing the Western Hemisphere was used for the reverse of this medal. Only four specimens of the original map are now known to exist, and

one is preserved in the possession of the Drake family "in a little old black shagreen case, just as the first Sir Francis had it—carried about in his pocket, may be, to show to curious questioners where his ship had sailed." In the lower left of the map on the medal issued by the Society the inscription reads IN COMMEMORATION OF THE / NORTH-WESTERN COAST OF AMERICA / BY THE / FIRST ENGLISH CIRCUMNAVIGATOR / A.D. 1579.⁸⁰

During the course of the preparation of the Drake medal a number of other projects were started. Some few of these were successfully carried to completion. Among those was the preparation of a pin and badge of membership in the Society. This device consisted of a reduced model of the seal of the Society designed by Victor D. Brenner, suspended from a single oak leaf bearing two acorns. The reverse was completely epigraphic and bore the inscription MDCCCLVIII around the top and MCMVIII at the bottom while across the field ran the legend .APRIL. VI.. President Huntington wore this badge in a unique copy which was struck in gold and presented to him. The other members of the Council received the badge in silver and wore it at meetings. One hundred bronze copies were prepared without the clasp and attachment for suspension so that they might be presented to guests at anniversary meetings.⁸¹

Archer M. Huntington had been the donor of the land on which the Society's building was to stand, and the very building itself owed its existence to President Huntington's generosity in giving and in loaning money to the organization. At the Fiftieth Anniversary Meeting on April 6, 1908, as has been mentioned, a note from the Society for a loan of \$25,000 was cancelled by Huntington and changed into a gift. The Society was thereby freed from all indebtedness, and, of course, it was only proper that some step should be taken to indicate the deep feelings of the members towards Huntington for his generous gift. At the suggestion of George F. Kunz a resolution was unanimously adopted providing for a Huntington medal.⁸² Various proposals were put forward as to the form and design of the piece. Victor D. Brenner suggested a design for the obverse with a portrait and the full name inscribed in the rim and perhaps some small inscription in the center field indicating the fact of Huntington's Presidency in 1908, opposite the

seal of the Society. For the reverse he proposed the building within a wreath with the inscription *The American Numismatic Society Celebrated Its Fiftieth Anniversary, Apr. 1858–1908*.⁸³ Brenner, it seems, was premature in his desire to design this medal because it is apparent from the correspondence that he had never been commissioned to prepare models. As soon as Edward D. Adams was informed of the correspondence between Belden and Brenner, he quickly contacted Belden about the matter.⁸⁴ Belden had obtained a photograph of Huntington and when the question of a medal arose he had transmitted that picture to Brenner to see if a medal could be made from it. He had supposed that Brenner was the logical medallist for the work; and, as far as he was aware, even though no definitive arrangements had been made, it seemed quite certain that Brenner expected to design the piece.⁸⁵ The committee charged with the duty of producing the medal, however, wished to choose another medallist as part of their program of encouraging the development of the art by using different artists.⁸⁶ The impasse was finally broken when Brenner wrote to Adams that "After having done a certain amount of work (on the Huntington Medal) I could find no one of the gentlemen interested willing to take up the responsibility of the medal and in consequence have destroyed all the studies I had at the time of my removal to my present quarters."⁸⁷ The Medal Committee was now free to pursue its object in its own fashion. In the meantime, Huntington had expressed himself as opposed to the use of his portrait in the design. The committee was therefore faced with the problem of producing such a medal in accordance with the resolution which specifically called for such a design but modifying it in such a way as to make it acceptable to Huntington.⁸⁸

Emil Fuchs of London, a popular medallist who had prepared pieces in honor of Queen Victoria, King Edward VII, Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Henry of Battenberg, a widely circulated Coronation Medal which reached an issue of 980,000 pieces, a Science, Art and Music Medal, and the South African War Medal, was retained to prepare the design.⁸⁹ Fuchs had already done two pieces for the Hispanic Society of America, and it was therefore quite certain that his work was admired by Huntington.

Once the choice of an artist was made the way was clear to produce the medal. A subscription campaign was begun, and eighty-five members of the Society contributed a total of \$1,094.73 to defray the cost. One copy was struck in gold, which was presented to President Huntington. Eleven were issued in silver; one for the trays of the Society and ten to serve as appropriate gifts to those who had done outstanding work in the science of numismatics.⁹⁰ Bronze copies were offered for sale.

The obverse of the finished piece shows two male figures standing on each side of a coin-press; in front of them a figure of still a third man examining a coin through a glass. Above this scene is the inscription ARCHER MILTON HUNTINGTON MEDAL. The reverse contains a full-length female figure holding a scroll upon which is a representation of the Society's building and the inscription in seven lines, IN / COMMEMORATION / OF THE / FIFTIETH / ANNIVERSARY / OF THE / AMERICAN / NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. In the field to the left the date 1858 appears and to the right the date 1907. Above this scene there is the inscription THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, and in an annulet in the exergue there is the seal of the organization.⁹¹

The bronze copies of this piece which were not sold to the members and private purchasers had their function. We have seen that they were distributed to the various exhibitors at the expositions held under the auspices of the Society. The medal is one of the most handsome issued by the Society, and it spoke well for the group, the artist, and the New York firm of Whitehead & Hoag Co. which struck the piece.

In 1909, a unique opportunity was presented to the City of New York. This year marked the Tricentennial Anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson River by Henry Hudson in his ship the *Half Moon*, and the centennial anniversary of the application of steam to navigation on that river by Robert Fulton in his *Clermont*. The birth of the idea for a magnificent joint celebration of these events in an educational display has been carefully traced in the two volumes issued as the report of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission.⁹² Such a celebration would naturally call for the issuance of an entire series of official insignia and publications. Among the insignia which received an official status was a medal produced at the behest of the

American Numismatic Society. By agreement between the Commission and the Society it was decided that a medal designed by Emil Fuchs and issued by the Society, bearing the seals of both groups, would be struck in various metals and sizes and would serve as the official souvenir of the entire celebration. Under the terms of the agreement, two copies were to be struck in gold, one to be given to the President of the Society and the other to the President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. One hundred specimens were to be issued in silver, to be supplied to the first 100 members of the Society applying for them. These last examples were to be serially numbered. After the issue of these 102 medals the dies were to be surrendered to the Commission for their use. The Commission in turn offered to return the dies to the Society after they had struck off the pieces they required. Before these dies came to their final depository in the vaults of the Society a total of 124,698 medals had been struck from them by the Commission.⁸⁸

The Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission had a Medal Committee of its own, with Henry W. Cannon as Chairman and Edward D. Adams of the American Numismatic Society as Vice-Chairman. In their absence Archer M. Huntington served as Vice-Chairman. Studies for the preparation of this piece were actually begun by the Society's Committee on the Publication of Medals in 1908. A great deal of care was taken to insure historical accuracy, and eminent authorities in various fields were consulted before the actual design was finished. The obverse shows Henry Hudson and a group of sailors on the *Half Moon* watching the hoisting of some heavy article from outside the ship. Perhaps this is a reference to an event in the ship's log which speaks of sending for fresh water and the return of a boat with an abundance of fresh fish. In the background there is a faint suggestion of the high banks of the Hudson River, while in a panel at the bottom there is a view of the ship itself with her Dutch name HALVE MAENE. Encircling the upper margin is the inscription DISCOVERY OF ○ HUDSON RIVER BY ○ HENRY HUDSON ○ A.D. MDCIX. In the annulets dividing the legend are an astrolabe, jack-staff, and sextant. On the lower left, below a circle bearing the seal of the Society, is the inscription THE AMERICAN / NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, and on the right, below a similar circle with

the seal of the Commission, there is the inscription HUDSON-FULTON / CELEBRATION COMM. The artist's name appears below a coil of rope. The reverse is, of course, devoted to Fulton's use of steam. A classical technique was utilized in this design which shows a parapet extending across the field from which two columns with fluted bases rise. From each end of the parapet sculptured bands follow the curve of the rim until they join the columns. In the opening at the left there is a view of New York as seen from the Hudson in 1807 and on the right a view of the New York skyline as seen from New Jersey about 1909. Between the columns hangs a portrait of the inventor of the steamship below which is the inscription ROBERT FULTON / 1765 1815. In the foreground, seated in front of the columns are three draped figures: the one in the center represents the genius of Steam Navigation and holds a model of the *Clermont* in her lap, to the right is the personification of History with a scroll across her lap and a pen in her right hand, to the left is Commerce resting her right hand on an anchor. In the exergue there is the three line inscription FIRST USE OF STEAM IN NAVIGATION / ON THE HUDSON RIVER / 1807. The name of E. Fuchs appears on the step below the feet of History.

Fuchs went to a great deal of trouble to insure the accuracy of detail; he made several trips to Holland to obtain official sanction for his representation of the vessel, the instruments of navigation, the dress of the mariners, the ships' rigging, and even the spelling of the name. This last caused some difficulty. In many records, Hudson's Christian name is given as Heinrick, but, because of the evidence that he was an Englishman and because his name was written as Henry three times in the contract for his employment by the Dutch East India Company and was signed that way on the paper, even though the contract itself was in Dutch, Fuchs used the English form. "The proper spelling of the name of the vessel was not so readily determined. The publications of Holland spelled the name 'Halve Maen,' but it was admitted that the ancient form, and that undoubtedly used when Captain Hudson sailed from Amsterdam, was 'Halve Maene.' Having the highest naval authority for this latter form of spelling, the dies for the medal were prepared accordingly. When about to strike the first medals, papers were received from Holland illustrating the floating of the new

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'Half Moon' in Amsterdam, and describing the details of her construction and shipment to New York. In all these accounts her name was spelled 'Halve Maen.' Although in great haste to make a timely issue, the striking of the medals was immediately suspended, awaiting a cable answer to the inquiry as to how the name was spelled upon the ship sent here. The cable answer from the Dutch authority was reassuring, as he not only reasserted his previous statement in favor of the final 'e' as the form prevailing in 1609, but gave the information that the name would not be upon the ship at all. Upon the arrival of the 'Half Moon' a careful inspection was made, and it was found, as is sometimes done in other departments of human activities, that the old adage 'When in doubt, do nothing' had apparently been availed of, as, sure enough, the stern was decorated with a design of a new or crescent moon, but without any text in ancient or modern form to assure us, notwithstanding any possible doubts, that the design really represented the 'Half Moon.'"

The same difficulties were inherent in the representation of the *Clermont*. Pictures of the Port of New York available in the various museums provided the best sources. Old records revealed that the final successful *Clermont* had gone through a number of changes in the location of the paddle-wheel, the smoke-stack, the number of masts and their rigging. Even after the plaster design of the medal was completed and delivered to the diesinker, it was twice altered as changes were successively made in the construction of the replica of the ship.

Only the portrait of Robert Fulton can be considered accurate. It was reproduced from a painting by Benjamin West, then in possession of Robert Fulton Ludlow, the inventor's grandson. A most diligent search at the British Museum, various museums in Holland, and in the records of the various companies which employed Hudson, revealed that there was no truly authentic portrait of him. Hence the decision not to use any representation which might be confusing to future historians.

Aside from the two gold pieces struck while the dies were in the possession of the Society and the 100 silver pieces sold to members of the Society, the Commission presented a specimen in virgin Alaskan gold to the heads of nations participating in the celebration. Other copies in silver, silver plated hard metal, bronze and aluminum were distri-



Medal Commemorating Hudson-Fulton Celebration



Medal in Honor of Grover Cleveland



Medal Commemorating the Opening of the New Theatre



Members Medal—American Numismatic Society

buted to various other participants. Some specimens in bronze and all of those in aluminum were made available for public sale.⁹⁴

In the same year as the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, work on two other medals was begun. The first was a plaque to commemorate the death of President Grover Cleveland in 1908, and the second was a medal celebrating the centennial of the establishment of the Archdiocese of New York. Both were the designs of Jules Edouard Roiné, who, like Victor D. Brenner, was not only a well known sculptor and medalist, but also a member of the Society.⁹⁵ As originally planned, the Cleveland plaque was to be struck in two copies in gold, one to be retained by the Society, and one hundred serially numbered silver specimens to be distributed to members. The bronze copies were to be placed on sale for the general public.⁹⁶ In actual fact, however, there were only fifty silver specimens and one hundred bronzes struck.

The design itself cannot be considered one of the best to have been issued under the auspices of the Society, but it does mark the first time that the Medallic Art Company was asked to cut the dies. The obverse shows a half length portrait of Cleveland seated, facing right. Above the head appears the legend GROVER CLEVELAND and in the upper right field a wreath of ivy enclosing the words VOX POPULI which refers to his election as Mayor of the City of Buffalo, Governor of the State of New York and twice as President of the United States. Below the entire scene there is an ivy wreath enclosing the seal of the Society and the dates MDCCCXXXVII* MDCCCVIII*. The reverse shows the seated female figure of Democracy with her face upturned to the right as if reading the inscription PVBLIC. OFFICE / A. PUBLIC. TRVST taken from Cleveland's address of October 25, 1881, when accepting the nomination as Mayor of the City of Buffalo. The figure of Democracy holds in her upraised left hand a starred sphere representing the States of the Union and supports her right hand on the tables of the law, which are framed by the fasces of authority. On the supports of the chair on which Democracy is seated are the words PAX and LABOR, while in the dim distance are to be seen a classic building with a pediment and columns as well as a column surmounted by an eagle with outstretched wings. At the bottom is the inscription *PRESIDENT* / MDCCCLXXXIII.

The medal by Roiné to celebrate the centennial of the Archdiocese of New York is of much better design. In the center of this medal is the bust of Archbishop Farley facing left with the inscription JOHN M FARLEY ABP surrounded by a wreath. The border around this portrait shows the busts of the other seven prelates who had held the diocesan office and inscribed around them as a border to the piece are their names. Above the portrait of the presiding Archbishop is to be seen the dove of the Holy Spirit descending, as in so many mediaeval reliefs. At the bottom of the medal there is the representation of the pectoral cross and to the left between the bust of Bishop Dubois and Bishop Concanon the seal of the Society. In the foreground of the reverse there is a representation of the gothic structure of St. Patrick's Cathedral, while dimly in the background on the sides are representations of St. Peter's Church of 1808, in Barclay Street, and St. Patrick's Church on Mott Street, consecrated in 1815. The entire scene is encircled by a wreath which is broken at the four cardinal points to enclose at the top arms of Pope Pius X, on the right the arms of Archbishop Farley, at the bottom the arms of Pope Pius VII, and at the left the coat of arms of the Archdiocese of New York. The legend running around the wreath reads CENTENARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DIOCESE OF NEW YORK.

One specimen of this medal was issued in gold and presented to Pope Pius X. Serially numbered silver and bronze specimens were issued running from 1 to 101 in each metal. The first of each series was presented to Archbishop Farley while the rest were offered to the members of the Society and later to the general public. Other medals from these dies which were not numbered were issued by the Roman Catholic authorities of the City of New York.⁹⁷

Both pieces, though they are far from the finest medallic works produced by the Society, enjoyed great success. The one honoring the Archdiocese of New York was reported in the press in some detail.⁹⁸ In 1914, requests were made of the Society that large castings be permitted of the Cleveland Plaque to be placed in a big boulder at the entrance to *Cleveland Road* at Tamworth, New Hampshire, as well as for a tablet on the Grover Cleveland Home at Caldwell, New Jersey, and for the new high school building named in his honor in Cranford, New Jersey. This action was approved.

No sooner had Roiné completed his work on these two pieces than he was asked to prepare a suitable plaque to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. This uniface piece shows a full length figure of Abraham Lincoln seated at a table facing right with a quill pen in hand. It would seem to be an obvious allusion to the Great Emancipator preparing or signing the proclamation freeing the slaves in the territories in rebellion. A winged figure of Fame bearing a branch of a tree in the left hand hovers before the President and crowns him with a wreath of laurel. In the upper left corner of the plaque is the seal of the Society and below the scene the inscription 1809 ABRAHAM LINCOLN 1909.⁹⁹

The dies for this piece were cut by Whitehead & Hoag Co. Two copies were issued in gold, seventy-five in silver and one hundred in bronze. A very impressive large copy in bronze is presently decorating one of the walls of the Society's building.

In the same year, 1909, the New Theatre at Central Park West and 62nd Street was opened, and since the event was widely heralded, the Society took the occasion to issue a commemorative piece. The medal, designed by Bela L. Pratt, who designed the half and quarter eagles of 1908, is perhaps not one of the better medallic issues of the Society. On the obverse is a seated figure of a nude female holding a mirror. To the left of the figure in vertical fashion is the date, 1909, and to the right the six line inscription THE / NEW / THEATRE / OF / NEW / YORK, below which is the seal of the Society. The reverse shows a full length standing female figure holding a tablet horizontally with both hands. From the tablet is suspended a garland. The base on which the figure stands is inscribed, 1909, and to either side there is a smoking Roman lamp. A curtain extends down from the upper part of the piece and is drawn aside to the right and left by nude children.¹⁰⁰

One specimen of this medal was struck in gold for the proprietor of the New Theatre and presented to Ellen Terry. Fifty were issued in silver and fifty in bronze for subscribers. It would seem obvious from the small size of the issue that this particular piece evoked no great response from the members or other collectors.

It will be remembered that in 1876 the Society had issued a membership medal, and that occasional specimens were struck from the dies

cut by George H. Lovett as the new members desired them. With the change in the name of the Society in 1907 and the new design of the seal, it was no longer practical to utilize these old dies. As a result, in 1910, Gutzon Borglum, the famous American sculptor and medallist, was commissioned to design the new membership medal. The simplicity and fine modelling of the piece are quite impressive. The obverse shows a nude male figure with his back to the spectator examining a portrait medallion which he is holding; his head, slightly inclined to the left and downwards, permits a glimpse of the medallion in his hands. The left arm is extended and holds the medallion, while the right arm is concealed by the position of the body. In the right field is the inscription *FOUNDED / IN / NEW YORK / MDCCCLVIII* and in the left field the initials *G.B.* On the reverse, at the top are two branches of oak and at the bottom, with space below for the member's name, two branches of laurel bound with a ribbon. Between these oak and laurel branches is the six line inscription *THE / AMERICAN / NUMISMATIC SOCIETY / PARVA-NE-PEREANT / MEMBER'S MEDAL / 1910*. The dies for this piece, which were prepared by Tiffany & Co., were a gift of Sanford Saltus.¹⁰¹

During the International Medallist Exhibition, which has already been described, it was decided that the Committee of Award should establish a prize in the form of a commission to prepare a medal. The actual preparation of this piece consumed about a year and a half, and it was only at the Annual Meeting of 1912 that Godefroid Devreese, the commemorative medallist, presented his work.¹⁰² The medal shows a female figure representing America with a laurel branch in the right hand and the United States flag in her left, standing on a globe and facing a nude male figure holding a lyre in the left hand while extending his right hand toward America. The nude male is reclining on a slowly rising cloud below which, in the left field, is the legend *·THE· / AMERICAN· / NUMISMATIC· / SOCIETY·*. On the reverse there is a draped female figure being borne swiftly to the right on the back of an eagle which is flying through a cloud bank. In the left hand this figure holds a flaming torch which gives forth rays inscribed *LIBERTY*. Below the entire scene is the four line legend *·INTERNATIONAL· / MEDALLIST· EXHIBITION· / NEW·YORK· / 1910·*.¹⁰³ To say the least, the idea involved

in the design of this piece is obscure, and its exact iconographical significance is elusive. This is rather surprising because other medallic works by the same artist are far superior, and Devreese was at one point commissioned to design some of the coins for his native Belgium, as well as for the Republic of Haiti.¹⁰⁴

Despite the questionable nature of the commemorative medal, when in 1913 J. Sanford Saltus established the Saltus Medal Award, some consideration was given to the suggestion that the obverse of the Devreese piece be utilized as the obverse of the newer prize. The Council discussed the matter and eventually rejected the proposal, settling on a new design by A. A. Weinman.

Devreese, however, did design still another piece which was issued under the auspices of the Society. At the International Numismatic Congress held in Brussels in 1910 it was decided at the suggestion of Archer M. Huntington that a medal should be issued in honor of Ernest Babelon who had acted as President of the Congress. This piece was struck under the joint auspices of the Société Hollandaise-Belge des Amis de la Médaille d'Art and the American Numismatic Society. On the obverse there is a clothed bust in profile of Ernest Babelon with the legend ·ERNEST BABELON· ·DE·L'INSTITUT, and in the right field G. DEVREESE / 1910. Only the obverse of this medal was by Devreese, and he utilized a reducing machine in cutting the die from a large model. The die for the reverse of this piece was prepared by Rudolf Bosselt by the older process of engraving directly on the block of steel. Bosselt, an artist from Dusseldorf, had remained a zealous advocate of the doctrine that a medallist, to achieve the best results, should engrave his design directly upon the steel and not model it in a softer medium.¹⁰⁵ Bosselt's design shows a head of Athena, in profile to left, wearing a helmet with a large ornate crest; her hair falls on her neck below the helmet. With her right hand she grasps a spear near the head. A portion of the Panathenaic festival procession is shown on the upper edge of the circular shield which covers her shoulder. A legend reading ·CONGRESS INTERN· DE NUM ET D'ART DE LA MED. BRUXELLES, 1910, encircles the entire design. There were 100 medals struck in silver and 200 in bronze.¹⁰⁶

After the death of John Pierpont Morgan in 1913, a committee con-

sisting of Archer M. Huntington, William B. Osgood Field, Edward D. Adams, Edward T. Newell, and John J. Waterbury was set up by the Society to commemorate Morgan's great contribution to the progress of art. Morgan had been very helpful to the Society by lending works from his magnificent collections for the various exhibitions, and, of course, his contribution to scholarly research in this country through the Morgan Library was incalculable. As a result, the committee decided to issue a memorial plaque in his honor, and Emil Fuchs was retained to design the medal.¹⁰⁷ Even though the dies were cut in Europe, the actual striking was done in New York by Whitehead & Hoag Co. Only a single specimen in gold for presentation to the Morgan family was issued, but there were an additional 100 in silver which were quickly subscribed by the members and still another 200 in bronze.¹⁰⁸

The medal itself was successful from a financial as well as an artistic viewpoint. By January 1914, all save thirty-two bronze specimens had been purchased. On the obverse there was depicted a classical facade with four columns of the composite order and stepping down from a niche or baldachino in the center there is a draped female figure representing Art. The right hand of the figure rests on a square post which is surmounted by a small piece of statuary while in her left hand, which rests on a similar post, there is a laurel wreath. Between the two columns on the right there is a relief of a sculptor at work and between the columns to the left a similar relief of a painter and model. At the top, directly under the pediment, in three divisions is the inscription CHARACTER RELIGION FRIENDSHIP. Below this within wreaths at each side of the facade are the dates MDCCCXXXVII in three lines on the left and MCMXIII in two lines on the right. The seal of the Society was placed on the base of the column on the extreme left while in the space between the bases of the two columns on the right is the artist's name E. FUCHS. On the reverse there is a tablet on which is inscribed in three lines JOHN PIERPONT MORGAN, and on each side there are standing figures with arms resting on top of the tablet and hands clasped. The figure to the left is a draped female with palm branch, representing Fame, and the one at the right a nude male with sledge and anvil, representing Industry. The tablet itself stands on feet and rests on an ornamental base.¹⁰⁹

The Society now enjoyed a rather unique position in the American scene. It had produced a great number of medallic works of art, sponsored changes in the currency, held successful exhibitions, and achieved a certain measure of renown. In view of this it was not surprising in 1912 when George H. Sullivan proposed that the Society should act as trustee for the Algernon Sydney Sullivan Medal. Algernon Sullivan had become a member of the Society in 1880, and he continued the association until his death in 1888. On one occasion in 1886, Sullivan served out an unexpired term as Vice-President. He was a lawyer by profession, and in later life his son George H. Sullivan was his partner.¹¹⁰ After his death his son established the Algernon Sydney Sullivan Memorial Fund which was to award five medals each year to those candidates who had done the best in the Bar Examinations in New York City. George H. Sullivan wished to have the Society to act as trustee for the medal, and his proposal was accepted. The Society was granted some commercial stock to cover the expenses of administering the award, but it soon became evident that it was impossible to find anyone who would take the responsibility for selecting the recipients. While the entire problem was being discussed, the New York Southern Society, an organization of southerners residing in New York, of which Algernon Sullivan had been the first President, had established a series of Sullivan awards at various Southern colleges.¹¹¹ This series of awards grew in numbers while the American Numismatic Society found it impossible to fulfill its trust. Even an offer of aid from the Southern Society did not alter the situation, and by 1929 it was apparent that the award would never be made. As a result, George H. Sullivan transferred the securities and some new ones to the value of about \$3,000 to the Society as a fund for the purchase of medals, preferably by foreign artists. This fund was to be known as the Algernon Sydney Sullivan Memorial Fund and is still in existence.¹¹²

Gifts to the Society during the period 1905-1915 were certainly significant not only in monetary terms but also for building up the collections and for establishing the physical plant. In this last case, of course, the debt to Archer M. Huntington is practically incalculable. In 1914, a new plot of ground adjoining the Society's building on the west with a frontage of 50 feet on 155th Street and a depth of 63 feet

11 inches was presented to the Society. The land was actually given in March, but at Huntington's request no formal announcement of the gift was made until November. Of course, such news cannot be kept secret, and, indeed, no attempt appears to have been made to keep it so, but at the time no official notice was taken of this donation.¹¹³ Construction upon this property was delayed for many years.

The greatest growth of the Society during this decade was registered in the collections. In 1905, one of the finest collections of Far Eastern coins was donated to the Society. Charles Gregory, a member who had never held an office in the organization but had been active in committee work, donated his collection of 1411 items including many very rare Chinese, Japanese, and Siamese pieces. This was the first sizeable collection of coins of the Far East to come to the Society, and in recognition of his gift Charles Gregory was declared a Patron.¹¹⁴ From time to time Gregory added to the collection, and there were to be very substantial gifts from others at a later date which increased the size and value of the holdings in that field.¹¹⁵

In 1906, Samuel H. Valentine, a brother of Herbert Valentine, donated 2,880 specimens which were chiefly U.S. coins and political pieces. Herbert Valentine had been a member of the Society from May 19, 1885, and in addition to serving two years, 1892-1893, as Curator of Archaeology, he was Librarian from 1896 until his death. He left a legacy of \$1,000 to the Society in his will, and his brother decided to honor his memory by donating his collection as well. His death on Sept. 29, 1905 was a blow because of his constant interest and unflagging efforts.¹¹⁶

Numerous smaller donations were received from various individuals such as George H. Lovett, a designer of medals and diesinker, who left his collection by bequest to the Society, and Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy, who donated a copy of the *Corpus Nummorum Italicorum*. Of course all these gifts were vital to the growth of the collection, but it is only the largest ones that can be discussed in any detail.

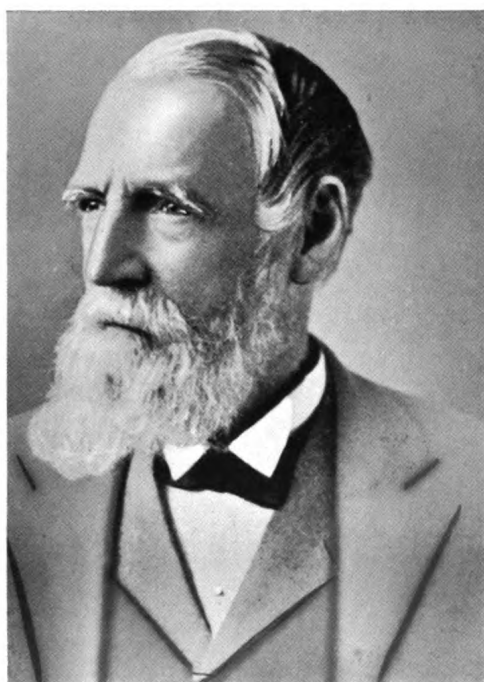
John Pierpont Morgan had presented his invaluable collection of United States coins consisting of 410 gold, 357 silver, and many bronze specimens to the American Museum of Natural History. This col-



Athenian Dekadrachm



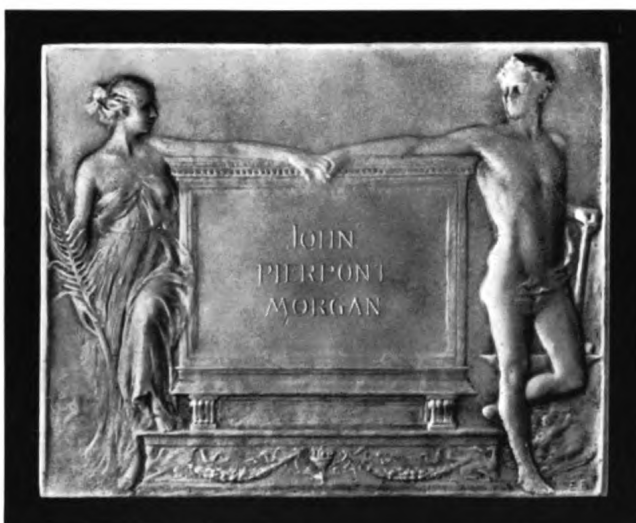
J. Sanford Saltus



Samuel Putnam Avery



Howland Wood Holding the
Swedish Eight Thaler Piece of Charles X



John Pierpont Morgan Memorial Medal



Saltus Award Medal

lection had been assembled by R. C. H. Brock of Philadelphia, and had been acquired by Morgan after Brock's death. With Morgan's consent, that collection was transferred to our Society in 1908.¹¹⁷ In addition, a second portion of the Morgan Collection consisting of the Greek, Roman, and modern coins and medals was received on indefinite loan from the Morgan Library in 1916. It was, however, withdrawn and dispersed in 1949, but an illustrated catalogue of the collection was published by Wayte Raymond, the well known coin dealer. The most unusual piece in the Morgan Collection was an Athenian dekadrachm, which was acquired by Wayte Raymond and presented to the Society. By purchase, the Society also acquired all the Etruscan pieces, the complete series of Roman heavy bronzes, and five Roman bronze medallions. A series of medals of the English Pretenders was donated by Wayte Raymond, and there were some other few purchases of coins of importance of towns such as Gela, Metapontum, and Terina. The remainder of this very precious Morgan Collection was dispersed with a selection of Renaissance medals going to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the famous Aboukir medallions being purchased by Gulbenkian, the European oil investor.¹¹⁸

The greatest benefactor of the Society, of course, was Archer M. Huntington, under whose aegis it acquired a permanent home and made its largest strides. Most of Huntington's gifts were given selflessly under a condition of anonymity, but with the passage of time and his recent death it hardly seems fitting that that condition be retained. A history of this organization which maintained a studied silence about its greatest benefactor would hardly tell the entire story.

Huntington's benefactions were not limited to the physical property which was the home of the Society; he also added to the growth of its collection. In 1909 he presented 1160 medals struck at the French Mint. A year later, in co-operation with Saltus, he donated the 260 pieces of the George W. Devinney Collection of Decorations and War Medals. In 1913 these two gentlemen again combined their efforts and donated the Higgins Collection which consisted of 1567 medals of the French Revolution of 1848. Certainly one of the most important contributions made to the Society during that period was the result of the co-operative endeavors of Huntington, Field, Newell, Ramsden,

and Saltus. The first intimation of the availability of a small but choice collection containing a number of Chinese coins in the Lo Collection is found in a letter from Belden to Wood in which it is suggested that this collection be exhibited for a time in New York. Wood had evidently gone to the American Numismatic Association's convention in Chicago and discovered the coins there. Belden advised shipping them to New York for display.¹¹⁹ Wood made the necessary arrangements so that the unusual collection could be retained in New York as long as desired. Once in the City, numismatic circles were deeply affected by these specimens of the earliest Chinese coinage. Plans were formulated for its purchase, and subscriptions were raised from the five men concerned. In March of 1913 the transaction was finally completed.¹²⁰ The very next year Huntington donated the Bryant Collection of Paper Money which was chiefly American and consisted of 4,431 items. His constant willingness to subscribe funds for purchases and exhibitions was most important to the growth of the Society, but these benefactions were too numerous to be listed in this history and only the most important ones have been cited. Huntington's gifts to the Society continued as long as he lived, but it is perhaps best to delay the discussion of the later donations until the general treatment of the period.

It would be unjust to deny the great importance of the contributions of Archer M. Huntington, but at the same time it would be equally improper to affirm that he alone was responsible for the growth which was so marked during this period. Indeed, as has already been pointed out, he went to great pains to have others join him in as many enterprises as possible and to encourage others to help in their own way. Among those who aided the Society materially was Daniel Parish, Jr., a former President, who in 1908 donated 3,541 coins and medals of modern Europe, with an estimated value of \$50,000. At that time it was estimated that the entire cabinet of the Society contained 42,000 specimens so that this was a tremendous gift which included choice items. Later, a gift of 145 magnificent Greek and Roman coins was also donated by him.¹²¹

A clear example of the importance of the contributions of others is presented by the gift of \$5,000 to the permanent funds of the Society by J. Sanford Saltus in 1909. Saltus requested that no one outside of

the members of the Council be informed that this donation came from him. Belden in reporting this to Pryer said, "I am going to try and induce him to let us announce his name in connection with it, as I think he should have the credit that belongs to him, and if the gift is announced as from 'a friend' everybody will jump to the conclusion that Mr. Huntington is the donor, and it will be much better for the Society if people understand that he is not the only one who makes large gifts."¹²²

At the Council Meeting of October 23, 1909, the President announced the gift and Saltus was given a vote of thanks. All the members of the Council joined in urging him to permit the use of his name, and he reluctantly consented. At the regular meeting of November 17, 1909, this was finally made known to the membership at large.

The benefactions of J. Sanford Saltus, of course, cannot be limited to a single year. Even after 1906, when Mrs. Saltus died and Saltus himself resigned from the Council and from his committee posts in a feeling of despair over his loss,¹²³ he continued his interests and aid to the Society and by 1907 accepted the post of Second Vice-President. The Society's collection of decorations of honor and medals of valor is the result of the donations of Saltus more than any other individual. On his frequent trips abroad he was able to acquire many rare or unusual items which he donated. In 1914, it is recorded that 93 decorations were given by him and, in 1918, the number is simply given as several hundred. But Saltus did not restrict himself to those areas in which he was particularly interested. In 1906, he donated an almost complete set of half-cents as well as the 1793 'strawberry leaf' cent which had been lacking in the Society's collection. He also gave a number of medals commemorating Indian peace treaties. In 1912, after the exhibition devoted to Joan of Arc, he presented 221 medals which had been displayed; and in 1918 he donated a Confederate half-dollar which has remained one of the prizes of the collection. As a result of his continuing interest in building up the holdings of the Society, J. Sanford Saltus was the fourth member to be named a Benefactor.

It was in 1913 that Saltus presented a check for \$5,000 to be used as a permanent fund for the striking of a medal to be awarded from time to time "to sculptors for distinguished achievement in the field of

the art of the medal, to authors who have merited signal honor for numismatic research and scholarship, or to those who have materially aided in broadening the knowledge of the Science of Numismatics."¹²⁴ The fund was accepted with thanks, and the medal has been awarded to the most outstanding artist in that field.

Mrs. Edward Groh, the widow of one of the founders of the Society, died in 1910; in the same manner as her late husband she had forwarded the aims of the organization. Mrs. Groh had become a life member in 1905, upon the death of her husband, and with her passing she bequeathed \$1500 and the "Groh Loving Cup" to the organization. The money was added to the funds for coin purchase, and the cup was put on display in the library for many years. At the Fifty-fourth Annual Meeting in 1912 a resolution was passed honoring the memory of Mr. and Mrs. Groh.¹²⁵

At that same meeting a resolution was passed honoring the memory of Isaac Greenwood who had joined the Society on January 12, 1859, and died in 1911. Greenwood's services to the organization had been numerous; at one period at the end of the Civil War he had served as Second Vice-President for two years. It was Greenwood's good fortune to live a long life, and in 1911 he was honored as the oldest member by the presentation of a silver membership medal.¹²⁶ In his letter accepting the gift Greenwood, who had been confined to his home by infirmity for some time, expressed his appreciation.¹²⁷ His gift to the Society in that year of a collection of 3,139 specimens of modern, United States, European, and Oriental coins and medals, as well as 300 paper notes and his library, testified to his deep attachment to the organization.¹²⁸

In 1910, the Oettinger Collection of medals by Anton Scharff, one of the most celebrated of modern medallists and son of the Vienna Mint-Medallist, Michael Scharff, appeared on the market. Anton Scharff's career was a distinguished one which was crowned by his appointment as Court-Medallist in Austria in 1887.¹²⁹ With the aid of Edward D. Adams, Archer M. Huntington, and J. Sanford Saltus, this collection was secured for the Society. The interest of these men in medallic art made it possible to build up our great collection.

One of the great funds established for the Society during this period

was the Samuel P. Avery Fund. Both Samuel P. Avery, Sr., an art dealer, and his son and namesake, an importer, were members of the Society.¹³⁰ In 1894, the elder of the two had joined the organization, and he remained on the membership rolls until his death in 1905. In 1912, Samuel P. Avery, Jr., made the unsolicited offer to be one of four contributors to a fund of \$10,000 for the increase of the Society's collection. He promised the sum of \$2,500, if each of the other contributors to the new fund would do likewise. Archer M. Huntington and J. Sanford Saltus quickly agreed to be two of the three needed contributors. Avery had put a deadline of the first day of 1913 for fulfilling the conditions, and there was only a month and a half remaining. Letters were quickly sent out to various friends of the organization, but the response failed to yield an individual who would place the entire remaining sum at the disposal of the Society. The deadline for raising the money was postponed, and since many smaller contributions were coming in, Avery was asked if he would be willing to have the fourth contribution of \$2,500 made up of several smaller ones. Avery went even further and consented to have the fund started with only three contributions. For this he was honored by being presented with a gold membership medal suitably inscribed. Notices were again sent out to the members requesting their support of the fund, and by April 1914, it had reached \$11,160. In 1916, Avery added more than \$1,500 which brought the total of his donations over \$5,000, and he was duly named as a Benefactor.

The most unusual accession during this period was a thirty-one pound eight thaler piece of Charles X, Gustavus of Sweden, dated 1650. This enormous coin was acquired in 1914, and the piece was so unusual that it received great publicity not only in the local Swedish press, *Nordstjernen* (The North Star), but also in the American newspapers.¹³¹ Five hundred dollars for the purchase of this piece was donated by Emerson McMillan, who was consequently named a Patron. McMillan, a New York banker, had joined the Society in 1906, but his activity in the organization apart from this gift appears to have been slight.¹³² The Society naturally passed a resolution thanking him for the gift.

In 1915 thirty-two members, including Stephen H. P. Pell, subscribed to a fund for the purchase of a collection of Indian Peace

Medals. Pell was a prominent banker and broker, and his interest in American medals and decorations can be judged from long service on the Decorations and Insignia Committee.¹³³ The collection of Indian Peace Medals in the Society's trays is particularly fine, and the core of it owes much to the efforts of Pell and others who were interested in Americana.

A review of this decade from 1905 to 1915 finds the Society in a uniquely healthy state after tremendous growth. At the start of this period there were no benefactors who had given as much as \$5000 to the organization, but by the end, Archer M. Huntington, Arabella Huntington, Daniel Parish, Jr., J. Sanford Saltus, and Charles Gregory had been named as such. Numerous gifts had been received from an increasing number of members, and the interest of younger men such as Newell and Reilly, who were to do so much for the organization, had become firmly attached. A measure of the growth can be seen in purely financial terms when it is remembered that in 1908 the permanent funds only slightly exceeded \$16,000 and the budget was in the neighborhood of \$2,500 per annum. By 1915, the total of securities and cash reached nearly a quarter of a million dollars, and the budget had grown accordingly. From an organization searching for a home and struggling for life each year, the American Numismatic Society had been transformed into an established institution of permanence with a home and museum of its own.

COMING OF AGE

1915-1930

The Great War which raged over Europe in the years between 1914 and 1918 had relatively little effect upon the activities of the American Numismatic Society until April 6, 1917, when the United States declared war upon Germany. Like most institutions of this country, the Society continued to carry on its day-to-day affairs with little worry concerning the events in Europe save for a display of interest in the numismatic productions of the various warring powers. In 1915, an exhibition was held of the portrait medals of Prince Otto von Bismark, the man who had done the most to create a powerful, unified German state.¹ In the same year another exhibition was held dealing with American war medals from the date of the creation of the Medal of Honor in 1862 down to the Nicaraguan Campaign Medal of 1912.² Thus, it is evident that interest in the events in Europe did not preclude an equally avid patriotic attachment. This is further borne out by a display of Iron Crosses held in May which was followed by an exhibition of American Peace Medals given to the Indians, and finally by one devoted to the coins of the warring nations.³

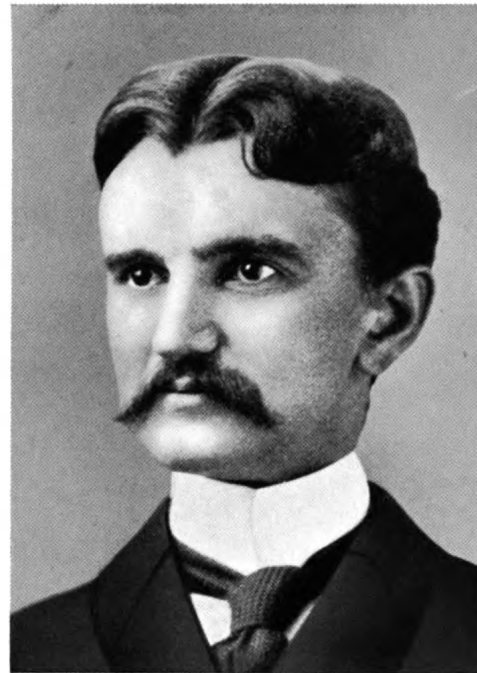
The United States, while not remaining aloof from the world-shaking occurrences of the war, continued the peaceful activities of normal life. In 1915, the New York Numismatic Club initiated a movement

for changing the design of the half dollar, quarter, and dime. The designs then in use had been adopted in 1892, and the law permitted changes to be made every twenty-five years without the necessity for special enabling legislation. Naturally, the American Numismatic Society was requested to cast its weight in favor of a change, and the suggestion was made that a special committee be appointed to secure the desired result.⁴ The exact role played by the various societies of numismatists cannot be traced with any degree of assuredness, but in 1916 new designs were adopted for the three coins in question.⁵ A special meeting on January 4, 1917, was devoted to a report by Adolph A. Weinman, the designer of the new dime and half-dollar, and Herman A. MacNeil, the designer of the new quarter, on the experiences that they had undergone in the course of their work, and Weinman made specific mention of the fact that the Society and various other groups had promoted this object, held exhibitions with that in mind, and taken other steps toward more artistic mint productions.⁶ Other aspects of this successful attempt to change the three coins were traced by various speakers including Dr. George F. Kunz of the Society and Dr. T. L. Comparette, the Curator of the United States Mint Cabinet, who was also a member of the organization. In its report at the Annual Meeting on January 20, 1917, the Committee on United States Coins signalized the new issues and described them as "eminently satisfactory."

It was during the period of United States' neutrality in the great conflict that certain changes in the organization and staff of the Society were initiated. At the meeting held on January 15, 1916, an amendment was passed to the Constitution which provided for the office of a President to be elected by the Governors. Naturally, this involved certain changes in the By-Laws which were made at the same time.⁷ These changes had been discussed and adopted by the Council at its meeting the previous November. The logical candidate for the office of President was Edward T. Newell who was duly elected by the Governors. President Newell delivered his first address in that capacity to the Society at the Fifty-ninth Annual Meeting held on January 20, 1917. In attacking the problems which were to be faced, he pointed out that the Governors in the past had served chiefly as ornaments to the member-



Robert James Eidlitz



William Gilman Thompson



James Earl Fraser in his Studio



Bald Eagle—Declaration of War Medal



Medal Commemorating the Laying of Cornerstone for St. Bartholomew's Church



Medal Commemorating Completion of the Catskill Aqueduct

ship list even though they were specifically declared to be officers under the Constitution of 1910. In addition, the Society faced the necessity of increasing its expenditures for salaries because of the increase in the cost of living which resulted from the war. Under these conditions, it was decided that the President and the Treasurer, Mr. John Reilly, Jr., should be prevailed upon to devote a larger measure of their time to the Society and to remove their collections to the Society's building. This would enable the organization to economize in one department and to save approximately the amount required by the added expenditure of increasing the salary of the Curator and other employees. A letter was sent to Bauman L. Belden, who had served as Secretary and Director of the group since 1910, explaining to him the difficulties which were facing the body, and Belden promptly tendered his resignation with regret so that the additional money might be saved.⁸ This change in itself would have saved the Society no money at all because it necessitated certain structural changes in the building to accommodate the two new officers as well as the payment of a sum of money to Belden for his salary and a bonus, but once again Archer M. Huntington stepped into the breach and made the change possible at no loss to the organization.⁹ The Council took this occasion to pass a resolution honoring Belden for the many years of faithful service which he had given the Society and expressing its hope that "outside activities (would) not interfere with Mr. Belden's interest and researches in the special field where he is so valuable."

The Society, however, could not carry on without a Secretary, even though it was possible to manage without Belden's services as Director. For the interval before a new Secretary was chosen Henry Russell Drowne was asked to carry out the functions of that office. In his report delivered at the Annual Meeting of 1917, Drowne pointed out that he was not able to give the time which it required, and that he was merely serving temporarily. At the June meeting of the Council he had submitted a note to that body emphasizing the necessity for securing an individual with qualities that would make the office a source of strengthening the influence of the group at home and abroad. At the same time he suggested that the office should be honorary but that the incumbent should be free to give most of his time to his work in the

office and outside the building, including journeys of some length. He further pointed out that "the work of a good Secretary would be the finest advertisement we could have."¹⁰ Newell himself had stressed the necessity for finding just the right man for this important post in his Presidential Address at that meeting.

It was not an easy matter to find an adequate replacement for Bauman L. Belden. For eighteen years he had called the members to the meetings, and he knew more about the individual participants in the Society's activities than any other man. His services during that period were never forgotten, and in 1928, on the suggestion of Harrold E. Gillingham, Bauman L. Belden was unanimously elected an Honorary Councillor for Life.¹¹ Almost an entire year was consumed before a replacement was found. Surprisingly enough the new incumbent was not found in some distant locale but within the confines of the Society. As early as 1909, Sydney P. Noe had taken an interest in the Society and its work.¹² Noe at that time was connected with Dr. C. Van Dyke in the Gardner A. Sage Library of the Dutch Reformed Theological Seminary near Rutgers University from which he had graduated. He had extensive knowledge of bibliography, and had visited Europe twice in the company of Dr. Van Dyke. After five years association with the Gardner Sage Library it became evident to Noe that there were still greener pastures. The Society at that moment was searching for a new Librarian because of the retirement of A. D. Savage. Thus it happened that after some correspondence between Belden and Noe, the position was accepted by the latter on October 25, 1915.¹³

In his new position as Librarian, Noe made some exceedingly important advances for the Society. Previously the method for cataloguing and the actual care of the books had been something less than satisfactory. Noe devised a new plan for cataloguing which permitted greater ease in locating volumes; scholars were no longer dependent upon the memory of the Librarian. He also carried out the first steps in the creation of a new device, a photofile of the illustrations in auction catalogues. This extremely valuable tool for all numismatists had earlier been suggested, and so quickly did this enterprise move forward that by 1917, 10,000 cards with illustrations had been placed in the file.¹⁴ In addition, Noe completed a catalogue of the pamphlets then

held by the Society.¹⁵ This display of energy marked Noe as the logical choice for the post of Secretary and he assumed his new duties in April 1917, but retained his position as Librarian.

In another move to secure efficiency, the Committee on Membership, that on Papers and Exhibitions, and that on Publicity were dropped from the list of standing committees.¹⁶ From comments made in the Council it is clear that a majority felt that the functions performed by these committees in the past were now entirely within the competence of the permanent staff of the museum.

On April 6, 1917, his patience having been exhausted in his dealings with the Imperial German Government, President Wilson went before the Congress of the United States and requested a declaration of war. The country had been stirred up by a series of incidents including the sinking of the *Lusitania* and the Zimmerman note, and with little opposition the Congress took the United States into the World War. Naturally enough, there was an immediate outcry against what was termed German barbarism and a great change took place in the thinking habits of most Americans. It was under the stress of these emotions that various proposals were made for changes in the Constitution of the Society. In 1917, it was proposed to change the class of so-called Members and Honorary Members to Fellows and Honorary Fellows. Under the pressure of events, it was suggested that a new provision be added stating that "Only native born citizens of the United States shall be eligible to the Council." Of all of the public offices within the power of the American electorate, only that of President of the United States required such a qualification. No action was taken on this particular provision at the Annual Meeting of 1918, but it was announced that this amendment would be discussed and voted upon the following year. Before that time, the Armistice signed in Compiègne Forest on November 11, 1918, removed the emotional drive from the proposal. The Council itself defeated the measure and it was never brought before the entire body of the Society again.

It was not, however, the only manifestation of such war hysteria which gripped the Society. In May 1918, perhaps at the height of emotionalism regarding the war, Bauman L. Belden seriously suggested to the Council that steps be taken "as soon as possible" to remove from

the Society's rolls of membership all German and Austrian subjects. The Council was not to be hurried into any such action without a thorough investigation, and Belden was appointed a committee of one to report as to which scientific societies here and abroad had passed similar resolutions and to present a list of those members, showing their status, whom he deemed objectionable. Belden was not to be put down quite so easily for at the next meeting of the Council in June 1918, he resumed his attack on the enemy with a motion that the Secretary be "directed to remove as members all citizens of Germany and Austria." This motion perished for lack of a second. The Council of the Society, composed as it was of worldly men, realized that wars were merely transitory phenomena in the history of nations, and that enemies and opponents on one day might well be allied for common survival on the next.

Naturally, the most vital effect the war had upon the functioning of the Society was that many of the most important participants in the Society's activities were forced into other duties. Without treating the various individual military careers of all these men, suffice it to say that some of the members served with eminent distinction. Stephen H. P. Pell was honored with the Croix de Guerre for wounds incurred in the service of his country. A. Piatt Andrew, another member, also distinguished himself in the American Ambulance Corps. Newell himself went to the army and was eventually commissioned, and Noe also was called to the colors. Newell, writing to Noe on July 23, 1918, said, "Speaking from the standpoint of the Society I am utterly dismayed at your threatened departure. The Society *will* undoubtedly close its doors in this event coal or no coal." Fortunately, that was not the case. By November 1918, soldiers were being returned to civilian life, and the last of that month saw Noe once again at work in the museum. Newell had only recently been commissioned and he expressed some fear in one of his letters that he might be held beyond the end of the war and through the peace conference.¹⁷ His hopes for an early return, however, were not disappointed and the Society was soon back on an even keel.

In 1917, several timely exhibitions were held. During July and August of that year, there was a display of the paper money issued in

Belgium and Northern France. After the publication of the medal commemorating the declaration of war by the United States, there was an exhibition devoted to the forms taken by the eagle on coins and medals from the earliest times to the World War. Of course, this does not mean that displays of other objects of numismatic interest were neglected completely. For example, an attractive collection of coins and medals relating to Luther and the Reformation was displayed in conjunction with a lecture by Dr. Jeremiah Zimmerman, and the J. Pierpont Morgan loan collection was shown in its entirety during the month of December when it formed the subject for a meeting. Most of the exhibition, however, continued to deal with military subjects. In June of 1918, it was proposed that there should be an exhibition of the distinguishing marks on the uniforms of the officers and men of the Army and Navy of the United States. Such a display would include caps, collar ornaments, shoulder straps, chevrons, insignia, badges, decorations, etc., and would serve a particularly useful purpose during the war. Offers of help were received from various other public bodies. It was even suggested that it might be particularly effective in stimulating new membership applications at that time. This was an important consideration because a campaign for such new membership was then in force. This exhibition received the most wholehearted support of the membership including very generous financial assistance, and created great popular interest. The display actually served a multiple purpose not only for the public but also for the many Army and Navy personnel who visited the museum on that occasion. The staff of the Society was also of considerable service to many institutions and publications in answering queries on the subject, and Howland Wood took particular pains to keep the information up to date.¹⁸ With the end of active hostilities there was a sharp drop in the interest in things military, and so barely a month after the Armistice this particular exhibition was dismantled.

By 1921, the subjects that were to be treated by displays at the museum were of a much more peaceful and artistic character. In the early part of that year, four of the Governors met at Archer M. Huntington's office and all agreed upon inviting Mrs. Clare Sheridan to exhibit her sculpture in the museum for a month. The Council ap-

proved this, even though the subject matter was patently not numismatic, because of its stated conviction that "this exhibit will be of considerable benefit to the Society and introduce us to a good many who should know about us." Huntington did not ask the Society to bear the financial expenditure incidental to the display of sculpture in a museum designed for other purposes. The costs of the removal of all the cases on the ground floor, the covering of the walls with burlap, and transferring to the cabinet all the pieces that had been on display were borne by him.

On May 5th of that same year, the hundredth anniversary of the death of Napoleon occurred. A most remarkable gift had been received during the previous year in the form of the William R. Powell Collection of about 1,700 Napoleonic coins and medals. This collection was promptly put on exhibition for that anniversary and remained on display throughout that spring and summer.¹⁹

When the Napoleonic medals and coins were removed they were replaced by a representative selection of United States coins, tokens, and medals. One section of this new exhibition was devoted to the series of political medals from the time of John Quincy Adams to the present, and it occupied all the flat cases around the walls. The Convention of the American Numismatic Association was entertained in the building on the evening of August 30th, and 104 persons were present.

Archer M. Huntington's interest in sculpture influenced other displays sponsored by the Society. President Newell proposed that the Society should take part in the 1923 Spring exhibition of American sculpture. The National Sculpture Society at that time held a display on the terrace of the Museum. In this instance, a collection of medals by renowned American sculptors was shown to the visitors. Because of the Saltus Award Medal Fund and the co-operation which the Society had received from the Medallic Art Company, it was a source of satisfaction that the Society already had in its possession a very fine collection of such works of American art. As time went on, it came to be the finest in the world. Medals had been received from the various recipients of the Saltus Award, and other sculptors who had maintained close relationships with the Society were also generous in donating specimens of their productions. In addition, an appeal for con-

tributions of medals and coins to the Society in the form of Christmas presents had yielded many acquisitions. The Medallic Art Company had taken a particularly active role in building up the Society's collection by sending as many medals as it could with the express permission of the artists. This was particularly important because this one company was most active in the production of works of medallic art in this country.²⁰ Since the American Numismatic Society was so closely involved in this display of American sculpture and medallic art it was particularly gratified when Mayor Hylan visited the exhibition and was received on the terrace. The actual length of time during which the objects were on display was from April 12th to August 1st, and in all probability it was the most extensive exhibition of American sculpture ever held up to that time. The museum of the Society was the headquarters for the administrative work, and the success of the whole was in no small measure due to the time and energy given by Agnes Baldwin Brett.

At the conclusion of this exhibition, it was natural to hold a second which would deal primarily with the display of European medallic products. The Committee on Foreign Coins and Medals took the initiative in this case, and the remarkable exhibition which followed was a source of pride to the entire membership.²¹

There was, however, one spectre which hovered over the bright horizon which has been depicted in the early part of this chapter. The menace was financial insolvency. In 1916, it was reported by the Council that the Samuel P. Avery Fund which had been started in 1913 with a contribution of \$2,500 and which grew very rapidly during the first few months was still about \$1,500 short of the \$10,000 goal.²² There seemed to be better prospects of acquiring that sum and fortunately the expenses for the year were relatively low and the Society ended that period showing a balance of \$255.19 in its current funds and a balance of \$1,793.16 in its permanent funds. By 1917, this situation had changed, and there was active pressure for retrenchment. The Annual Report of the Treasurer for that year showed that while income had amounted to approximately \$11,000.00, the expenditure had been in excess of \$15,000.00.²³ The retrenchment then instituted resulted, as we have detailed, in the resignation of Bauman L. Belden and a strict economy

drive in all activities of the Society. A full year later, Reilly, the Treasurer, was still reciting the tale of woe; he pointed out that the balance for current expenses was merely \$1,132.52, an uncomfortably small sum. Only by the strictest economies and privations had the Society been able to remain debt free. Such a situation could not be overlooked, and President Newell addressed himself to it at the Annual Meeting of January 12, 1918:

The rigid economy of which I have just spoken has enabled us to come through the past year with a very small deficit. In previous years our deficit usually amounted to thousands of dollars, which had to be met each time by special subscriptions. In 1917 more has been accomplished in every department than ever before, with a final deficit of about two hundred dollars only; but it must be remembered that we were assisted by the liquidation of some assets stored within our building, such as old publications, past numbers of the Journal, unsold medals and the like. Those have now been converted into money, but the prospect of realizing to any great extent on such as remain is practically nil. What has been rigid economy will this coming year have to become uncompromising penury. This will necessarily have a terribly retarding effect upon the progress of which we are all so proud.²⁴

Much of the money which had been realized by the sale of old publications and medals retained in the building had been devoted to specific purposes such as enlarging and improving the library. The publication costs as well had been defrayed from a special fund which was now practically exhausted, so the financial condition of the Society was even bleaker than had been portrayed. With all the economies and with these additional funds which could not normally be expected the Society ended the year 1917 with a deficit of approximately \$200.²⁵ In his financial report the Treasurer, John Reilly, Jr., said:

In spite of the most careful management and absolute denial of necessities in every department, we have been unable to live within our income. We are in the same plight as all others with fixed incomes in this period of rapidly rising costs. The solution is an addition to our endowment and increase in associate membership.²⁶

The solution was not quite so simple. The records of the Council during the year show that at one point approximately \$2,000 more would be needed to meet the year's expenses. The only suggestion forthcoming was that the President should appoint a Finance Committee



Medal Commemorating Flight across the English Channel of
King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of the Belgians



Medal Commemorating the Peace of Versailles



Medal Commemorating Dedication of Joan of Arc Park



Presentation of Medal to the Prince of Wales aboard HMS Renown

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Edward T. Newell | 2. Prince of Wales |
| 3. Prince's Equerry | 4. John Flanagan, Sculptor |
| 5. Dr. William Gilman Thompson | 6. H. Russell Drowne |

to see who would be willing to enter a class of Sustaining Members at \$100 while the other classes of members were to have their dues raised. This proposal was finally framed in the form of a motion which created a new class of "Sustaining Fellows," but the Council merely recommended this motion to the Governors for consideration, and nothing more was heard of it.

It is, of course, true that the Society did attempt to take some active steps to remedy its ills. An intensive membership campaign was begun as early as January 1918, and Robert Eidlitz contributed \$200 towards its success. The actual campaign was soon in full swing and by April fifty-two names had been presented for election. The Secretary, in commenting about the results, wondered whether the previous lack of growth could not be attributed to the fact that invitations to join had not been more widely extended. Particular use was made of the Banker's Directory to secure names of persons who would be able to support the Society to the fullest.²⁷ Circulars were sent to interested people who might be likely prospects. To attract these new members the privilege of subscribing to medals to be issued in the near future was held out. Eidlitz took particular note of this promise because there were no plans for the issuance of such medals, and he suggested that a subscription medal be issued to members only to commemorate the observance of the Fourth of July by other nations.²⁸

Fortunately, as we shall see later, there was no need for such special action because the year 1919 was truly outstanding from the standpoint of medallic issues. This was largely the result of the efforts of one man, J. Sanford Saltus, but included among the medals issued at that time was such a Fourth of July piece. We must, however, reserve the discussion of the medallic issues of this period for a later point and return to the financial problem.

At the Annual Meeting held on January 10, 1920, John Reilly, Jr., presided and read to the members a speech which President Newell had prepared before his recent departure for Europe. Newell pointed to the success of the membership drive, but noting its costs, said it would not be continued into the new year. The need remained for a "larger permanent endowment fund." President Newell could only appoint a Finance Committee and await the results of their deliber-

ations. In the report later delivered to the Council, Reilly estimated that an additional \$6,000 would be needed for the year 1920. A large proportion of this was given directly by Archer M. Huntington and the remainder of the sum had to be raised from among the most interested participants in the work of the Society. Reilly proposed on behalf of the Committee that the Society ask its members for a guarantee fund for five years, "feeling sure that we will then have attained such a commanding position that a more permanent foundation will be assured." One month after this request was made the total of \$4,010, which surpassed the amount asked, had been received. From April of 1920 the new budget seemed assured.

Reilly's estimate of the situation proved to be optimistic, for the next year began with another round of discussion about the budget. It seemed impossible to trim expenses without seriously damaging the effectiveness of the Society, and there was a need for items not even mentioned in the tentative budget. The only effective answer was to continue the search for financial aid. The goal was now put at \$100,000 additional endowment. To economize during this year, the series of evening meetings which brought only a poor attendance was cancelled. All expenses were cut as far as possible, and at the end of the year a financial statement disclosed a more favorable situation. In 1917, the deficit had been \$220.17; in 1918, it had been \$243.55; in 1919, it had risen to \$832.92, and, in 1920, to \$952.15; but in 1921 there was a favorable, balance of \$23.08. This was the most complete statement of the finances of the Society yet published, and it is clear that only because of generous support from individual members was it possible to maintain the organization.

In 1922, the favorable trend of the preceding year seemed to reverse itself, and the end of the year found the Society in need of approximately \$1,000. Six donors, including Archer M. Huntington, wiped off this deficit so that the balance sheet actually showed a credit of \$859.04. The slate was now clean, and attention was given to secure a greater return on the invested endowment. Certain bonds were sold and guaranteed mortgages yielding five percent were purchased, but even so the rising costs of day-to-day activity seemed to swallow the income faster than any remedial action could be taken. In 1923, Archer

M. Huntington again stepped into the breach to help the Society bridge the gap, but the following year was again a poor one; now, even donations did not save the Society from falling into the red. Deficits seemed a perennial problem.

President Newell was determined to raise the necessary funds to maintain all activities of the Society. In January 1925, he appointed an ad hoc committee of four, including himself. The problem was finally solved in that year when a bequest was received from the estate of Arabella Huntington which amounted to \$20,000. This sum plus another \$500 from the permanent funds of the Society was invested in guaranteed mortgages by the Treasurer.

President Newell could not restrain his joy at the Sixty-eighth Annual Meeting held on January 9, 1926, when he said:

Perhaps the outstanding note of this meeting will be the Treasurer's report. It so often has been a note of sadness in the past that I am particularly sorry that a sudden indisposition is keeping our Treasurer away from us today. I know that he was looking forward to this meeting with a justifiably complacent pleasure as he contemplated what he was about to tell you. I will not be stealing any of the thunder from his report when I whisper to you that we are actually closing 1925, not only without the usual deficit but with a slight balance! Like Job's comforters, however, I hasten to add a jarring note. However attractive the contemplation of 1925 may be, let not our complacency become too great. We cannot afford to sit back and fold our hands. What our Treasurer has achieved has been accomplished only by hard and persistent — I should perhaps say persuasive — labor on his part, backed to the limit by the loyal and generous support of so many of our members. This gives us every encouragement for the new year—but we are not out of the woods yet—not by any means. We are still lacking sufficient income to meet, even partially, our barest needs—let alone any possible enlargement of our activities. We still remain in urgent need of an increase of at least a hundred thousand dollars of our Endowment Fund. Until that has been secured I am afraid we shall have to postpone all immediate thought of the additional building (as outlined in my last annual address) which we so urgently need. The tentative plans of which I spoke at that time could not, for several reasons, be worked out in 1925. But let us not despair—we have so much for which to be grateful in the year just past. In thanking our Treasurer for what he has accomplished, let us also not forget those generous and loyal members who helped to make his report so attractive.²⁹

Never again did the Society face quite the same financial difficulty as plagued its activities during the few years from 1917 to 1925. Two

years after this happy turn of events, Archer M. Huntington took the final step towards assuring the future of the organization by donating the \$100,000 which Newell had so desperately sought. With his usual desire to maintain anonymity in such matters, Huntington stipulated that this gift was to be treated in the strictest confidence. The income from this new gift was to be used to pay the annual salary charges heretofore levied against a new publication fund known as the Notes and Monograph Fund; to improve the protection of the Society's property, and to increase the scholarly production which was the Society's principal aim. Naturally, Huntington's requests in this matter were followed and steps were taken to improve the physical arrangement of the coin room and to hire an assistant who would help in the production of scholarly studies, and, at the same time, be an added protection to the collection. There were few limits to Huntington's generosity. The very next year, 1929, he made the substantial donation of \$50,000 to the permanent fund; this new gift was in addition to sums which he was then providing for a new building. From this point on, the Society was firmly established as a well-endowed organization which could face the future confidently. Archer M. Huntington's benefactions covering other aspects of the Society's work will be treated as they affect the various activities of the program followed.

Huntington's interest had peak periods, but no matter how preoccupied with other matters he always had time for the Society's affairs. Occasionally, he was in sharp opposition to proposals made for the government of the organization, and he then presented his point of view as forcefully as possible. In 1918, a suggestion was made by Bauman L. Belden that the Board of Governors should be eliminated from the structure of the Society. The Council never endorsed this proposal, but the threat to the constitution of 1910 was real. Huntington, who had been President when that Constitution was drawn up, stood squarely in favor of retaining the Board. Some tension was generated by the dispute, but the Board of Governors was retained.³⁰ The old Constitution was to be amended in the course of time, but was not to be discarded at one stroke.

There were individual changes of personnel both among the officers and the staff, but none of these were structural. Thus in 1920, when

President Newell went to Europe, he was temporarily replaced as Chairman of the Board of Governors by John Reilly, Jr. Again in 1924, when Mrs. Brett was about to depart for Greece to do research, her official title was changed to Associate Curator so that she could represent the Society. In 1924, when John Reilly, Jr., returned to China, it was necessary to find a new Treasurer, and the choice fell upon Harrold E. Gillingham. One addition was made to personnel in 1930 by the creation of the post of Assistant Librarian. Naturally the Council would have been loathe to give up Noe's supervisory control of the library because he had been the individual most responsible for the cataloguing and increased holdings, but it was apparent that he needed aid in carrying out the routine tasks. For this position a young graduate student from Princeton was engaged; Sawyer McA. Mosser was to remain with the Society to the present day and to succeed Noe in the library and later in the office of Secretary.

Some indication has been given of the status of the library when Noe first took charge of it, but it is only by reading the plaintive notes in the Librarian's reports that one can appreciate the true extent of the difficulties facing him. In a report of January 1917 he said: "We have no provision whatever for our Library! One thousand dollars would go far towards immediate needs. Twenty-five hundred invested at four percent would give us \$100.00 a year, which is the minimum needed to keep us from slipping backwards. May these humble requirements influence our 1917 budget." The sum involved seems paltry today or in terms of the valuable function then being performed, but it must not be forgotten that this request was made at the beginning of the dark period of deficits. It is to the eternal credit of Edward T. Newell and the men surrounding him that they heeded this request to the extent that their limited resources permitted. Newell's scholarly instinct led him to grant as much as was within his power.

In 1917, it was decided that the stocks of medals issued by the Society should be disposed of in such fashion that the maximum amount of money be realized. Income from the sale of the publications of the Society was allocated to the library for a limited period. From these sources, the sum of approximately \$500 was realized. This relieved the needs of the library at several points, but when the necessary purchases

were made to keep the library current there was little left for further growth.³¹

Yet the library did grow by astounding proportions during these years under Noe's supervision. In 1920, Archer M. Huntington donated a series of lexicons and dictionaries which greatly enhanced the utility of the collection. By purchases the various gaps were slowly closed, and a series of reciprocal exchange agreements were made with other societies. In 1921, the largest single addition to the library, up to that time, was made. The Hispanic Society of America had acquired a magnificent collection of books dealing specifically with all phases of coinage, and a total of more than 1,000 volumes was placed on permanent loan in the library.³² At the same time, there was a gratifying increase in the number of individual donors to the library funds as the members became more and more interested in that aspect of the Society's work. This was, in part, a natural result of the increased efficiency with which the library was managed. In 1924, Ferris P. Merritt, a member of the Society, started a new fund devoted to it. He donated a Serbian bond of \$500, and announced his intention to add substantial sums from time to time until a total of \$5,000 had been reached.³³ This Merritt fund was the only one devoted solely to the library until 1941, when a new donation was made by W. Gedney Beatty for a second special fund.

It was only at the close of the period covered in this chapter, however, that the final arrangements were made which ensured that the library would continue to be the finest of its type. In 1930, an agreement was signed between the Huntington Free Library and Reading Room, at Westchester Square in the Bronx, and the American Numismatic Society which stipulated that in return for the transfer of approximately 1,000 duplicate volumes from the shelves of the Society to the Huntington Free Library a sum of \$1,000 would be paid annually to the Society for the purchase of new books. The title to the 1,000 duplicate and non-numismatic volumes would remain in the hands of the Society and the title to the newer volumes would remain in the possession of the Huntington Free Library, but the newer books would be maintained at the Society's building and the duplicates would be elsewhere. All books were to be available for consultation.³⁴ As the Librarian pointed out at the time:

This amount should prove ample for securing all desirable numismatic literature that may be published, as well as providing, in addition, means for securing titles we lack or cognate material which we have not been able to afford hitherto. With the means thus provided the Library should achieve a position of greater usefulness and should be enabled to offer new stimulus towards the production of numismatic literature, and should be able to remove some of the handicaps which may have prevented writers obtaining the books they wanted in the past.³⁵

During the period of financial difficulty, another interesting turn of events took place as a direct result of the economy drive. Many of the officers of the Society or the members of the staff were deeply interested in the American Numismatic Association, an organization less scholarly in its approach to numismatics but an avenue of contact for all coin collectors. Men such as Howland Wood, Edward T. Newell, and John Reilly, Jr., were active members of both organizations. The Association sponsored a monthly journal known as *The Numismatist*, in which a specific section was devoted to the activities of the various numismatic groups throughout the country. What was more natural than that the Society should make an agreement with the Association to publish its annual *Proceedings* in *The Numismatist* and thus save the publication costs which were at that time quite burdensome. This was done in 1918, and in addition the Association was asked to prepare separate booklets containing these *Proceedings* bound separately with a cover, title page, list of officers, committees, and members of the Society. This was not as sharp a deviation from previous practice as it seems at first glance because minutes of individual meetings of the Society had been printed in *The Numismatist* for some time, and the Society had maintained a subscription for 400 copies at a price of \$4.00. This subscription was now reduced to 350 at the same price of one dollar per volume. Thus there was a saving of \$50 and a gain from the fact that the *Proceedings* were not published separately by the Society even though they were made available as pamphlets.

In 1920, however, there was a decided turn for the better in the matter of financial resources for publication. As will be shown, the publications of the Society had up to that point depended on individual acts of generosity to a large degree, but at that time the idea for a new series was sponsored by Archer M. Huntington. A fund known as the Numis-

matic Notes and Monographs Fund was established by him with a capital of \$100,000 to insure the publication of a series of scholarly studies in a specific format on pages of $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches. It was a small pocket book with paper covers and ruled margins. With this new series available to the Society, the publication of the *Proceedings* as part of the *Numismatic Notes and Monographs* in the same format was suggested. Under the agreement between the two organizations then in force, the payments made for the publication in *The Numismatist* actually were a subsidy to that journal. The practice had continued because there had not been any less expensive means for publication without laying an additional burden on the staff of the museum. A re-examination of the question revealed that the amount of labor required for publication in the new format was not more than was necessary for preparing copy for the journal and in addition the saving of the subsidy, which by 1920 had risen to \$450 was something to be taken into account. The only matters to be determined were whether the new Numismatic Notes and Monographs Fund was available for this purpose and whether the withdrawal of the subsidy might not cripple *The Numismatist*. By November, an investigation had revealed that the change could be made, and as a result *The Numismatist* was notified a month in advance of the publication of the *Proceedings* for the next year that it could no longer expect the same arrangement to be followed.³⁶ The *Proceedings* for the next three years were published in the new format and once again that way in 1926, but the labor proved to be greater than had first been imagined, and for all the other years until 1933 they appeared in *The Numismatist*.

This incident involving the publication of the *Proceedings* can serve to illustrate the close relationship between the American Numismatic Association and the Society. There were, of course, other facets to this friendship. In 1922, the Annual Convention of the Association was held in New York and the local New York Numismatic Club was host to the gathering. Even though the Society was not officially one of the participating groups, inquiries were made as to how a co-operative effort might insure the success of the convention.³⁷ The New York Numismatic Club suggested that an invitation be extended to the members of the Association to spend an afternoon at the museum, and that the Society prepare a special exhibition as well as extend its facilities to



Medal in Honor of the Prince of Wales



John Flanagan at Work



Case for the Prince of Wales Medal



Medal in Honor of the American Red Cross



Medal in Honor of Joseph Hodges Choate

those attending the convention. This proposal was accepted, and it contributed a good deal to the success of that year's convention.

This period in the Society's history is most notable in three specific fields. It was a period of great medallic production, one of enlarged publication of scholarly works, and also of physical expansion with the addition of a new building. Individual members of the Society stand forth as the moving forces in the accomplishments achieved in these various areas. In the field of medallic productions, the name of J. Sanford Saltus must be given particular prominence, and his labors resulted in an especially rich series of medals. Perhaps even more important was the establishment of the J. Sanford Saltus Award. It will be remembered that in 1913 Saltus had established a \$5,000 fund for striking medals to be awarded from time to time "to sculptors for distinguished achievement in the field of the art of the medal, to authors who have merited signal honor for numismatic research and scholarship, to those who have materially aided in broadening the knowledge of the Science of Numismatics."³⁸ For three years after the establishment of this prize no steps were taken towards designing the piece or giving an award. Finally, at the end of 1916, the Medal Committee was requested to make the proper arrangements. Unfortunately, this came at the moment when Saltus resigned from the Council giving as his reason the loss of his wife. His services to the Society had been so outstanding that he was elected an Honorary Councillor for Life at the following Annual Meeting.³⁹

As has already been pointed out in a previous chapter, the Society had determined to use the Huntington medal for almost the same purpose as was stipulated for the new prize. Some distinction had to be made between these two awards. As a result, literary attainment in numismatics was made the criterion for the Huntington award, and excellence in medallic art the deciding factor in the case of the Saltus prize. Medals and their art comprised a large part of the collection and the interest of the members, but there had as yet been only a few attempts to encourage participants in this valuable and attractive field. The time was then ripe for encouragement to sculptors to apply themselves to this historic art form, and to build up the collection of contemporary specimens.

The work of preparing a suitable medal for the prize was entrusted to the Committee on the Publication of Medals. This group, in its report of 1918, recommended that a Saltus Award Medal Committee of three be appointed. This second committee in turn was to select two sculptors of prominence who in turn would choose a third member. Naturally these three would not be eligible for the award while they served in that capacity. The Council named W. Gedney Beatty, Dr. William Gilman Thompson, and Robert James Eidlitz to serve as the Saltus Award Medal Committee, and held a meeting in March to which the National Sculpture Society members were invited and at which the medal was awarded for the first time.

The medal itself was the work of Adolph A. Weinman. The first copies were cast, but since the best results were not obtained by that process, J. Sanford Saltus asked that dies be prepared at his expense. In 1919, the first award was made to James Earl Fraser, and castings in full size of the artist's model were exhibited at the Century Association and the National Arts Club as well as the Architectural League. The galvanos prepared by the artist were displayed at the National Academy of Design.⁴⁰ The following year Adolph A. Weinman himself was the recipient of this award at the regular meeting of May 6, 1920. He richly deserved this prize because of his many successful works and his designs for the United States coinage of 1916 which have already been mentioned. The first of the struck specimens was presented to him.⁴¹

This prize has done a great deal to stimulate medallic works of art in this country. Distinguished medallists have always been on the committee to determine whether or not it should be awarded in any specific year and to nominate the recipient. The very success of the project motivated the members of the organization to demonstrate in concrete fashion their appreciation for the generosity of J. Sanford Saltus. At the Annual Meeting of January 14, 1922, Saltus was named an Honorary Governor for Life.⁴²

Saltus received honors from many quarters. He was elected President of the British Numismatic Society in 1922 and the first dinner meeting to celebrate his election was scheduled for June 28th. Then on June 24, 1922, at the Hotel Metropole in London, Saltus died suddenly

after having apparently been in the best of health. His body was found in his room and the manner of his death remained a mystery until after the official investigation.⁴³ It is quite evident that he had no reason to commit suicide because he was then about to marry Mrs. Estelle Campbell of New York, a widow who had many of the same interests that he enjoyed. His body had been discovered lying on the floor of his hotel room fully clothed and it was believed that he had passed away several hours before. The coroner's inquest disclosed the fact that the day before his death he had purchased a small quantity of potassium cyanide for the purpose of cleaning some recent purchases of silver coins. Once in his room, Saltus ordered a bottle of ginger ale, and after his death two glasses were found on the dressing table, the first contained the cyanide and the second some ginger ale. Mrs. Campbell told of having often seen Saltus clean coins with cyanide and of having begged him to give up using it, telling him that "it was only a question of time when something awful would happen."⁴⁴ While Saltus was cleaning his new coins for presentation to the British Society he must have picked up the wrong glass. The coroner's verdict was "Death by Misadventure" which in the United States would have been "Death by Accident."⁴⁵

Saltus had accumulated a magnificent collection of decorations in the course of his life and quite a number of these were in the possession of the Society at the time of his death. The residuary legatees of his estate decided to permit the Society to retain permanent possession of all such property without restriction.

The outburst of interest in medallic art began as soon as the United States joined in the World War. Shortly after that event the noted American sculptor and medallist, Eli Harvey, was engaged by the Society to execute a commemorative piece. Harvey was particularly renowned for his work on animal sculpture and decorations for the lion-house at the New York Zoological Park. The American bald-headed eagle was chosen as the design for the new medal. In view of Harvey's outstanding success in the reproduction of wild-life a dynamic picture of the living bird was chosen rather than the symbolic representation which is so often shown. The final model was approved by William T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Park, and

it enjoys the distinction of being the most life-like portrayal of an eagle ever produced in medallic art.⁴⁶ The original idea for the design of the medal, which bore the date April 6, 1917, for the Declaration of War against Germany, came from William G. McAdoo, the Secretary of the Treasury, who was interested in using this medal to forward Liberty Bond Sales. Edward Adams offered to bear the initial expense of \$500 in connection with this enterprise, and the Council quickly seized the opportunity.⁴⁷ A specimen of the medal was later sent to General Pershing who had made a specialty of studying these birds. Other copies of the medal were dispatched to Secretary of the Navy Daniels, and various prominent men at home and abroad. The medal was very well received and, at their request, the Bankers Trust Company was granted permission to use the design in their Third Liberty Loan Circular. A large bronze plaque of the original model was placed in the company's offices for all to see.⁴⁸ Newspapers over the country requested permission to reproduce it. Since it was widely known from use on Liberty Loan posters, it proved to be one of the most successful issues.

In 1917, the Society was consulted when the Parish of St. Bartholomew decided to issue a medal commemorating the laying of the cornerstone of its new building. William B. Osgood Field took the initiative in this instance and suggested that the piece be issued under the Society's auspices. Newell and Eidlitz were asked to represent the organization in superintending the making of the medal which was issued that summer. Since the moving force in the issuance of this medal came from the church, this piece has never been listed among the specimens struck by the organization. It does, however, bear the seal of the American Numismatic Society and should therefore be reckoned among its sponsored art works.

A similar event took place in the same year when at the request of Robert W. De Forest, President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and Chairman of the Mayor's Committee for the Celebration of the Completion of the Catskill Aqueduct, the Society issued a medal to record that engineering feat. Daniel C. French, a member of both the National Academy of Design and of the Society, created the piece which was cast rather than struck.⁴⁹ Circulars were sent to the members

and to those on the Mayor's Committee with the result that twelve copies were issued in silver and fifty-seven in bronze. This, however, was rather gratifying in view of the high prices which were asked. The Society's participation in this enterprise justifiably established a precedent for future civic issues.

It was not long before this policy began to bear fruit. The visit of the British and French War Commissions to the city in 1917 was the occasion for a request to give commemoration to this event. The obverse of this new piece was also designed by Daniel C. French, but the reverse was prepared by another member of the Society, Miss Evelyn B. Longman.⁵⁰ It was a beautiful medal showing a head of Victory crowned by a trench helmet to which was bound a sprig of oak, a lily, and a cluster of pine needles as emblems of England, France, and the United States. It bore the inscription TO COMMEMORATE THE VISIT TO NEW YORK OF THE FRENCH AND BRITISH WAR COMMISSIONS 1917. The reverse depicted a group of three figures. The inspiration of France personified by Joan of Arc, and the chivalry of England in the person of a mediaeval knight, both in full armor, were shown seeking the aid of American Liberty in the war for freedom. Five medals were issued in gold and presented to M. René Viviani and Marshall Joseph Joffre of the French Commission and the Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour and Lieutenant-General G.T.M. Bridges of the British Commission as well as to the former Mayor of New York City, the Hon. John Purroy Mitchel. The committee in charge also decided to offer it to art institutions and others in the form of a limited number of replicas.

It was quite obvious that the Society was enjoying a period of great medallic productivity, and in July 1918, Robert J. Eidlitz recommended still another medal to commemorate the observance of the Fourth of July by other nations. Three or four sculptors were asked to make suggestions for this piece, but the final design was that of Allen G. Newman, a winner of the prize offered by the National Arts Club for a Valor Medal and the designer of a medal of Joan of Arc.⁵¹ In 1918, the Independence Day celebration was given world-wide significance and meaning by the number of participating nations including Great Britain, Belgium, Greece, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Argentina, Nicara-

gua, Guatemala, Peru, Cuba, Portugal, Servia, Italy, and France. All these countries were represented by escutcheons on the reverse while the obverse showed a figure of a woman lightly touching the Liberty Bell. The inscription of the date JULY 4, 1776 made the meaning clear. The reverse stated in bold words TO COMMEMORATE THE INTERNATIONAL CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY JULY 4, 1918. The subscription for the piece, however, was not large, for it was restricted to the members of the Society and the members of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense.

More intriguing than this piece was the issuance of another medal to honor the King and Queen of the Belgians. In 1918, the royal pair had flown from Belgium to England, and J. Sanford Saltus, who was always vitally interested in the careers of European royalty, requested that the Society strike a piece in honor of "the first king of the air." He offered to pay for the dies and one gold specimen for the King. The medal was designed by Theodore Spicer-Simpson, an artist of international reputation, and was somewhat less bombastic than Saltus had suggested. On the obverse were the jugate heads of the royal pair encircled by the inscription KING ALBERT AND QUEEN ELIZABETH OF THE BELGIANS. Beneath the busts on a scroll were the words (*Horum omnium*) FORTISSIMI SUNT BELGAE, a quotation from Caesar's *Commentary on the Gallic War* which is usually translated "The bravest of all these are the Belgians." The Belgian monarchs had crossed the English Channel in both directions by air to be present at the silver anniversary of the marriage of King George and Queen Mary of England. The reverse showed the airplane in flight over the waves with a gull in the foreground and contained the inscription COMMEMORATING THEIR AERIAL CROSSING OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL JULY 1918. A gold specimen was presented to the King and Queen with other unnumbered silver specimens destined for Victor Emmanuel III of Italy, Alfonso XIII of Spain, and Manuel II of Portugal who were Honorary Members of the Society.⁵² Saltus presented still another copy in a tinted metal to the British Numismatic Society and bore the entire expense for the enterprise.⁵³ The final touch to this project, however, came in a suggestion which pleased Saltus very much and which he referred to as "very European." It was proposed that the gold for the specimen to be given to the

King should be obtained by melting Belgian gold coins.⁵⁴ Indeed, Saltus was so pleased with the actual results of the project that before he departed for Europe he requested that the Society should prepare ten more copies in silver and an additional ten in bronze which he could distribute to friends and societies abroad.⁵⁵

Quite naturally the signing of the Peace of Versailles was the subject for a new medal in 1919. Indeed, the decision to strike such a medal was taken some time before the actual signing of the document. Since time was not a crucial factor in the issuance, a competition was arranged among various artists to determine the final design. The competitors were limited to the sculptor-members of the Society, and the contest was closed on January 15, 1919, with Chester A. Beach the victor.⁵⁶ Since the contest and the actual designing of the piece were carried forward so rapidly, it was necessary to delay before striking the medal, so that its issuance would coincide with the signing. The winner of the competition was one of the younger American sculptors who had already established an enviable reputation.⁵⁷ In this medal, Beach tried to combine in symbolic form all the hopes felt by the peoples involved in the negotiations at Versailles. The description given in the circular of the Committee on the Publication of Medals is well worth repeating verbatim:

On the obverse Peace is shown with the palm branch and wreath of victory—a beautiful womanly embodiment. On the other side of the winged horse, there is the manly form of Justice—a figure of Right Triumphant. The helmet of conflict is still upon his head, but the sheathed sword shows that the battle has been won. At the side, the wreathed scales appear. Justice and Peace advance together. Above the longing for peace and justice, however, the treaty of 1919 is distinguished beyond all others by the earnest desire that in future, war may be eliminated. The powerful figure mounted on Pegasus expresses the idea of the League of Nations incorporated in this treaty. The clasped book of the law and the dynamic outstretched arm need no interpreting—the forcefulness of the type and its virility suggest that henceforth the principals of righteousness will be in control. This thought is further emphasized in the fallen figure of destruction, whose torch is being trampled beneath the foot of Justice. In its lines, in its planes and in the composition this is a monumental design.

On the reverse is shown the palace of Versailles where the treaty was signed. The sun is bursting through the clouds of war and its rays light up the facade. The whole is framed by a decorative wreath. The inscription Peace of Versailles, 1919, and the name of The American Numismatic Society complete the design.

A successful medal, which achieved distinction because of the beauty of the obverse figure as well as the distinctive Gothic lettering, was produced in the same year by Miss Anna Vaughn Hyatt. Miss Hyatt had created the singularly fine statue of Joan of Arc, placed on Riverside Drive overlooking the Hudson. The surrounding portion of the slope was transformed into a park which the City of New York named in honor of the Saint. Naturally, the Society, because of its connection with the original statue, chose to commemorate this dedication as well, and Miss Hyatt consented to make the design for the new medal. The piece itself was distinguished by the mediaeval style which was woven into the figure of Joan in armor bearing a sword, which she grasps about the blade with both hands, while viewing the cross formed by the junction of the pommel, blade, and guard. An inscription in Gothic lettering reading HOMAGE TO THE MAID OF FRANCE further contributes to the mediaeval flavor. The reverse shows the banner of Joan of Arc with other pennants fluttering behind conveying the suggestion of the ceremonies at the dedication. It bears the inscription, also in Gothic letters JOAN OF ARC PARK DEDICATED JANUARY 6, 1919.⁵⁸ By a fortunate set of circumstances, the actual piece appeared in the same year as the canonization of St. Joan in Rome and therefore served doubly as a timely tribute.⁵⁹

The year 1919 was one which witnessed more than the usual number of members of European royalty visiting the United States. Reports of the peregrinations of these people reached J. Sanford Saltus in Paris, and he determined to celebrate each of these events in medallic form. The Prince of Wales was one to make the voyage and also the King and Queen of the Belgians. Unfortunately, it was at this very moment that President Wilson was stricken, so that an official visit became quite impossible for the Belgian royal family, with the result that no medal was issued for their voyage. In the case of the Prince of Wales, on the other hand, Saltus wrote to Noe, "If the Prince of Wales comes to the U.S. or even any part of America, I want a medal struck in honour of his visit." Saltus offered to donate the amount required by the artist, the diesinker, and for one gold medal to be presented to the Prince and six silver specimens for the Society. The details of the arrangements were left in the hands of the responsible officials of the Society.⁶⁰ The



Medal in Honor of Visit of Marshall Foch to the U.S.



Medal Commemorating the Ride of Paul Revere



Medal Commemorating Tercentenary of Purchase of Manhattan from the Indians



Albert R. Frey



Confederate Half Dollar

final product was the creation of John Flanagan, pupil of Augustus Saint-Gaudens. Saltus had other copies of the medal struck for presentation to various persons and organizations after the final arrangements had been made.⁶¹ On November 18th, the presentation ceremonies to Edward, Prince of Wales were held aboard the H.M.S. *Renown*. The Committee, composed of Newell, Reilly, and Drowne for the Governors and Gillingham and Dr. Thompson for the Council, was taken aboard the warship and presented to the Prince. Newell made an informal speech of presentation and at the same time managed to ask the Prince whether he would accept an honorary membership in the Society. (Newell was in turn requested to present this invitation in writing.) The medal bore a portrait of the Prince in profile with his crest in the field and the inscription EDWARD PRINCE OF WALES. The reverse showed a welcoming figure of Columbia while at both sides of the field there were oak branches which were national emblems of Great Britain. In the field to the left of Columbia was the inscription COMMEMORATING / THE VISIT OF / H.R.H. THE PRINCE / OF WALES / TO THE / UNITED STATES / NOVEMBER / M · C · M · XIX below which was the seal of the Society with the letters A · N · S inscribed across it.⁶² The case in which the medal was presented was of equal beauty, and Dr. Kunz was so struck by it that he photographed it for Saltus. The natural grain of the wood came out to perfection, and on it was a statement bearing witness to the fact that the wood came from a tree planted by the Prince himself.⁶³

The Belgian monarchs, even though their visit could not be completely official, did come amid a wave of good feeling in 1919. Saltus pressed strongly for a fund to strike a medal in honor of this event, but the numerous medallic issues that had recently appeared resulted in apathy for the new venture. In a final offer he made a plea for striking such a medal with the expenses being borne by him in the same way as for the Prince of Wales piece, but this also was unsuccessful.⁶⁴ As the time for the visit neared he wired in desperation, "Wrote you yesterday—Belgians sail Monday—if required I will donate all expense of medal—quick work needed." By this time it was too late, but he had given an earlier proposal in one of his letters which was accepted. On August 11th, he had written from Paris.

The King and Queen will be the first King and Queen to 'Visit' the U.S. They come from a country that fought with us, and the King is an Honorary Member of the Society. I am sure, it would hurt us not to strike a medal to mark the Royal Visit, of the first of our Royal members to visit America. It has also occurred to me that it would be a graceful act on the part of our Society to, should She come to America, to elect Her an Honorary Member, so at the next, or the next proper, meeting of The American Numismatic Society,

I propose for Honorary Membership
Her Majesty, The Queen of the Belgians.

It was realized that a proper procedure might be arranged in which the Queen would be elected to Honorary Membership and presented with a gold membership medal. This was communicated to Saltus, and he readily agreed.⁶⁵

A formal invitation to visit the Society was extended to the King and Queen through Baron de Cartier, the Belgian Ambassador, but the number of other visits required made this impossible.⁶⁶ The presentation was carried out at a reception held at the New York Public Library on Saturday, October 4, 1919. It was an informal gathering with about twenty war relief organizations represented. Those delegated by the various societies stood about and applauded as the royal party entered. After one or two of the other delegates had been greeted by the Belgian monarchs, Newell was asked to make the presentation to the Queen.⁶⁷

After this spate of medallic issues, President Newell commented at length upon this particular activity in his Presidential Address of 1920. He said:

Nearly all the foremost medallists in America have now, one after the other, been called upon to assist in making our series of medals the finest that has ever been issued by any society in our country, and we may be justly proud of it. It appears to me, from several points of view, that activity is one of the most important that can be undertaken by our Society. Continued progress in this particular field cannot fail to increase still further the slowly awakening interest in the Art of the Medal in America, and therefore to encourage artists to make this one of their principal instead of one their minor forms of expression. It is unquestionably true that of late years, possibly due to the war, possibly to other factors, medallic art both here and abroad has fallen below the standard that might have been expected. Now, with the quickening to art that in the past has so often followed a great war, with the changed conditions and new outlooks that have been brought about by what may

or may not have been an unmitigated evil, medallic art ought certainly to blossom forth afresh, and it should be our Society's proudest boast that it was one of the first to encourage as well as to take advantage of such a revival. There fortunately remain a number of foremost artists in our country whose talents could profitably be employed by the Society, this coming year, to increase still further the value of our medallic series. Thus we may expect not only to retain the interest of many lovers of this form of art who have recently joined our Society principally because of the fine medals being published by it, but also to secure further members who will soon come to see that otherwise they are missing a unique opportunity in not becoming one of us. It would indeed be lacking in gratitude of the most elementary nature if we did not here state that the remarkable achievement of 1919 is very largely due to the initiative and to the untiring generosity of our great friend, Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, who in many cases made it possible for us to enter upon the striking of a medal.

An illustration of the commanding position assumed by the Society in medallic art in America is provided by the Red Cross medal which Daniel C. French was asked to design in 1920.⁶⁸ Robert W. De Forest, then Vice-President of the American Red Cross, wrote to Newell suggesting that substantially the same procedure be followed in the case of this medal as was used in the issuance of the Catskill Aqueduct piece.⁶⁹ Thus the Society had nothing to do with the actual approval of the design nor did the finished piece even bear its seal though the medal has always been listed among those sponsored by it. The fact that the Society had attained a pre-eminent position among the medallic issuing bodies in this country was responsible for a stream of requests for its participation in such enterprises. Many private groups found it advisable to follow the path chosen by the City and to associate the name of the American Numismatic Society with their projected issues. Thus, as a second example, the Century Association issued a medal in honor of Joseph Hodges Choate in 1922,⁷⁰ and even later when a medal in honor of Cardinal Mercier of Belgium was struck by the noted Belgian artist Jourdain the Society was asked to aid in the project. The Cardinal had visited America after the war, and he was very popular here. All proceeds from the sale of this piece were used for the charities of Cardinal Mercier, and the Society offered to take charge of its sale without cost.

Constantly on the alert, Saltus proposed still another medal on learning that Marshall Foch was to visit New York in October 1921.

He forwarded a cablegram requesting that the Society strike a medal of Marshall Foch at his expense.⁷¹ Naturally, this did not give very much time for a competitive series of designs, so Robert Aitken, the designer of the Panama-Pacific Commemorative Quintuple Eagle (the first \$50 gold piece issued under the authority of the United States), was requested to undertake the assignment because of the rapidity of his work and his readiness to begin immediately.⁷² In the meantime, the Society established contact with Grover A. Whalen, Vice-Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Ceremony.⁷³ Fortunately, Marshall Foch had been asked to lay the cornerstone of the new building of the American Academy of Arts and Letters which adjoined the Society's own edifice on Audubon Terrace. On the same day, November 19th, the presentation of the gold medal was made in the Society's building in the presence of the Council and a limited number of guests. John Reilly, Jr., Acting-President in the absence of Newell, made a short presentation address, and, at a later date, replicas in bronze and silver were offered to members of the Society, the Alliance Française and the Institut Française aux Etats-Unis. The medal itself was a simple one showing a portrait of the Marshall on the obverse and a welcoming figure of Victory on the reverse.⁷⁴

During 1924 no medals were issued by the Society, but 1925 was the 150th anniversary of the historic ride of Paul Revere, and the decision was made to issue a commemorative piece. The design was entrusted to Anthony de Francisci, who had modelled the Peace Dollar and the Maine Centennial Half Dollar. Several of the New England societies were given the opportunity to participate in this subscription.⁷⁵ The choice of subject matter served a dual purpose. Most of the recent issues of the Society had been devoted to foreigners because of the interests of J. Sanford Saltus, and this had caused some measure of criticism. Still, the response to the request for subscriptions was somewhat disappointing. Through the generous support of several of the leading jewellers and booksellers on Fifth Avenue and one firm in Boston, the medals were offered for sale at cost, but the piece proved a financial failure.⁷⁶ No medal with a satisfactory likeness of Paul Revere had ever been struck, and the portraits by Gilbert Stuart and St. Memin showed him only during his advanced years. The portrait in

profile which occupied the reverse was necessarily imaginative. Below was the inscription in parallel lines PATRIOT / SILVERSMITH-SOLDIER / ENGRAVER and beneath that a sword and a silver bowl entwined with a fillet. The reverse was the part which excited the most comment. The subject was quite naturally the midnight ride immortalized by Longfellow. The horse was depicted facing right with Revere facing the saddle about to mount. This was the feature which caused most criticism because the attitude assumed by Revere placed him mounting from the wrong flank.⁷⁷

The last of the medals in this period was one issued to commemorate the Tercentenary of the Purchase of Manhattan Island. Originally, it had been contemplated to strike a piece in honor of the founding of New York, but it was soon discovered that the evidence for the date 1623 was rather weak, and that sufficient justification for a settlement prior to the purchase of the island in 1626 could not be found. The project was therefore postponed until 1926, and Hermon A. MacNeil was asked to create a suitable medal in conjunction with the celebration of the Tercentenary.⁷⁸ For this particular issue the assistance of the New-York Historical Society was received. The object in MacNeil's mind was to express the progress that had taken place on Manhattan Island since its purchase. On the obverse a group of Indians are shown bartering with the Governor, and in the background the sails and part of the hull of the high-pooped Dutch ship can be seen. Strings of wampum serve to enclose the entire scene and the word MANHATTAN in the exergue. In addition, the date 1626 occurs in the upper left quadrant of the field. The reverse is much more symbolic and requires a closer survey. It was the artist's aim to depict the ideals which had led to the City's greatness and upon which the future depended. Jugate male and female figures, with wings outspread to indicate that they are personifications, are shown striding right. The virility of the one figure represents the commercial progress of the City, while the grace of the companion is the embodiment of the intellectual life of the municipality. The skyline of Manhattan served to link this scene with the concept of change, and in the lower left quadrant appeared the initials of the two sponsoring groups, A.N.S. / N.Y.H.S.⁷⁹ Despite the fact that this piece received support from both sponsoring organi-

zations, it was a financial failure. In view of this lack of interest on the part of the members and the fact that Saltus' sponsorship was no longer available, an interval of thirteen years was to elapse before the next piece was issued.

In addition to the production of numismatic works of art, the Society retained its strong interest in the publication of scholarly studies. At the very beginning of the period covered by this chapter the most important of the works sponsored was the *American Journal of Numismatics* which had improved considerably in quality under the watchful eye of the Publication Committee. In 1915, this Committee consisted of Reilly, Field, and Wood, and later of Reilly, Wood, and Noe. Among the outstanding works to be published under the Society's sponsorship during this period was a *Dictionary of Numismatic Names* by Albert R. Frey, which appeared as volume fifty of the *Journal*. In addition, Newell had begun the publication of the series of Seleucid studies with a paper on the mint of Antioch which appeared in the succeeding issue. There were, however, great difficulties facing the Society at this time in the lack of publication funds. Manuscripts might be submitted, but unless there was a sufficient sum at the disposal of the Committee there was no possibility of putting them before the public.⁸⁰ Once the small funds were exhausted, it was necessary to turn to the friends of the Society for additional resources. Fortunately, these friends never deserted the Society, and Archer M. Huntington and Edward T. Newell were constant in their support of the *Journal*.⁸¹ The *Journal* was necessarily a constant drain, and it came out irregularly. This strain was too great, and it finally passed out of existence after the publication of volume fifty-three in 1924.

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Governors held on April 27, 1920, a careful study was made of the ways and means for the production of a new series of volumes to be known as *Numismatic Notes and Monographs*. Archer M. Huntington was particularly interested in this new enterprise, donating funds to carry out this project. The format of the new series was determined by him.

The new series, despite the seemingly convenient format for publication, was not designed for production of popular works, but was rather to be devoted to "original scholarship." Only the most scholarly

treatises were to be included in the *Numismatic Notes and Monographs*. Naturally this did not exclude books which because of the subject matter or the excellence of the treatment would achieve a wider circulation, but it did establish criteria other than popularity for deciding whether or not to publish a particular work. The announcement of the anonymous gift and the conditions imposed upon its use filled a gap in the numismatic activities of the Society. With the establishment of the new series the Society was "enabled to take its rightful place alongside the great societies and museums of Europe in the publication of works of real scientific value."⁸²

The first volume in the new series was particularly welcome because of its importance. Sydney P. Noe had written a short monograph on coin hoards which was used to initiate the new project. Ten other works appeared in the first year of the series. There was another one by Noe, three by Newell, and one each by Wood, Westervelt, Miss Baldwin, Perez, and Smith. The subject matter covered in these volumes ranged over the entire field of numismatics including ancient and modern coins and medals as well as jetons.

The editing and management of the publications of the Society had originally been confided to Howland Wood, but with new works appearing at such a pace it was quite apparent that he could not continue this activity along with his curatorial work. It was also obvious that the Secretary and Librarian, Noe, was also fitted to handle this task by reason of his training. The Council, in October 1921, appointed Noe Editor and Publication Manager with the duty of reporting directly to the Council.

For the first time in its history the Society could actively contemplate a continuous publication of longer works of a high order of merit. The articles in the *American Journal of Numismatics* had tended to become longer as they became more scholarly and detailed, and there had also been the drawback, noted by the Committee on Publications, that once a work appeared in the *Journal* the authors very often feared that it would lose some of its effect by being accompanied by others on still other subjects. This might have caused some of the members to hesitate before submitting the results of their research. The new series obviated that difficulty by making it possible to produce each work

separately, and the resources were plentiful enough so that the Committee could actually solicit new monographs.⁸³ Quite naturally, with the increased activity in this field, it became necessary to stipulate the exact duties of the publication staff and the Committee on Publications. The Committee, appointed by the President, was to have the final governing authority about whether or not a manuscript was to be published. The Publication Staff, which included Noe as Editor and Wood as Associate Editor as well as an assistant, was to receive all manuscripts and to make recommendations to the Committee regarding the value of the various articles submitted. It was, however, decided that the composition of the Staff should not be determined by the Committee on Publications but by the Governors. Thus, there were two independent bodies which could act as a check upon one another. This arrangement apparently worked to the best advantage, for during 1922 the new volumes were received abroad with high praise. Six monographs were published during that year, and three were derived from European scholars of note, R. B. Whitehead, George F. Hill, and M. P. Vlasto.⁸⁴ It was all the more remarkable that this record was achieved during a period when Noe was abroad and Wood was perforce carrying the entire burden of the publications alone as well as the curatorial office.

In 1923, as the year was drawing to a close, it was noted that the Publication Fund which had been used for the *Journal* contained less than \$2,500. This amount could hardly accommodate the articles which the Society had already promised to publish and in addition the *Proceedings* would have to be issued. The *Proceedings* of 1921-1923 had appeared in the *Numismatic Notes and Monographs* series, but it was noted that there was an unusually large number of excellent articles waiting to appear. Consequently, it was decided to issue the *Proceedings* through *The Numismatist* as had been done in the years 1918-1920. For the next two years this policy was adhered to, but in 1926 it was finally shown that the guide lines which had been included in the original format of the series added appreciably to the cost of printing. Under the terms of the original grant any changes of format had to have the approval of the donor, and this was quickly given, with the understanding that the actual size of the book was not to be increased. Even

so, it was possible to increase the length of the individual lines so that a longer text might be included on each page, and, of course, much more might be printed at reduced cost. The *Proceedings* of the Annual Meeting of 1926 appeared in the new format which was used consistently thereafter.⁸⁵

The entire history of the publications of the Society was reviewed by President Newell in his address to the Annual Meeting of January 8, 1927. He told how it had become necessary to end the publication of the *Journal* in the post war period, and how Archer M. Huntington, in 1920, had brought forward the idea for a new series. Not all works of scientific merit, however, could be fitted into the restricted format of the new series, and so Newell pointed out that the Society had the responsibility to publish other works from time to time. Two such works were scheduled to be published in 1927, one dealing with a little studied field of ancient numismatics and the other with an important phase of American coinage. In the course of that year, Bauman L. Belden's work on *Indian Peace Medals* and Newell's on *The Coinages of Demetrius Poliorcetes*, which was published in London by the Oxford University Press, were issued. These joined a series of other publications such as Miss Baldwin's *Electrum Coinage of Lampsakos* published in 1914, and William's *The Gold Coinage of Latin America* in the following year. Between these two early works and those of Belden and Newell, a series of four other works by Newell, three of which had first been published in the *Journal*, were printed separately. The cost in the case of these publications was usually borne by the author.

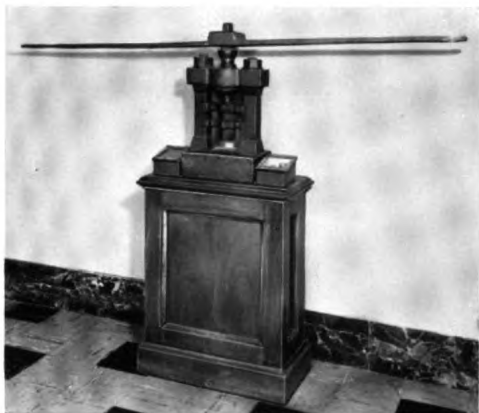
It would be pointless to recite the titles of the many well-known works which have appeared since the inception of the active program for publication, but it must be admitted that the *Numismatic Notes and Monographs* series, which has grown consistently with time, never declined in scholarship. Today, it is conceded to be one of the most important series of volumes devoted to numismatic research. Its reputation has grown with its age. The Society was not solely devoted to the publication of works already written, but also to the stimulation of new research and writing.

The events of this period from 1915 to 1930 illustrate as clearly as any the importance of continuing support from an active membership.

A Society of this type, however, does not draw its support from all members equally but rather to a greater degree from those who have the means and the will. Quite naturally, the growth in the collections represents by far the greatest single evidence of this generosity on the part of the members. For this period, the figures illustrating that growth are so large that it is no longer possible to mention any but the most important accessions. A survey of the total history of the accessions was prepared by the Curator in 1923, and the tale told by the figures which mounted from 160 pieces in 1858 to almost 11,000 pieces in 1922 is sufficient to show the vast growth of more recent times.

By far the greatest area of growth in the numismatic collection occurred in the Oriental field. Pandit Ratan Narian of Delhi had assembled a magnificent collection of Orientalia including Siamese porcelain tokens and many Indian coins. This collection was purchased by Joseph H. Durkee about 1887 and passed from him to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. In 1917, negotiations with the Museum were successful, and this entire collection was placed in the Society's building on a five year loan with the added proviso that it could only be withdrawn after that date upon six months notice.⁸⁶ The Annual Meeting of 1918 was greeted with the news that 17,513 Oriental coins had been added to the collection during the preceding year.⁸⁷ The vast majority of these coins resulted from the acquisition of two collections which had been assembled by Edward T. Newell and Howland Wood. For the first time, the Society occupied a position of pre-eminence in this new field. The Far Eastern section had been vastly improved when the Lo Collection had been acquired some years before, and still later when John Reilly, Jr. moved his coins and Orientalia into the building. Now the Mohammedan series was well represented.

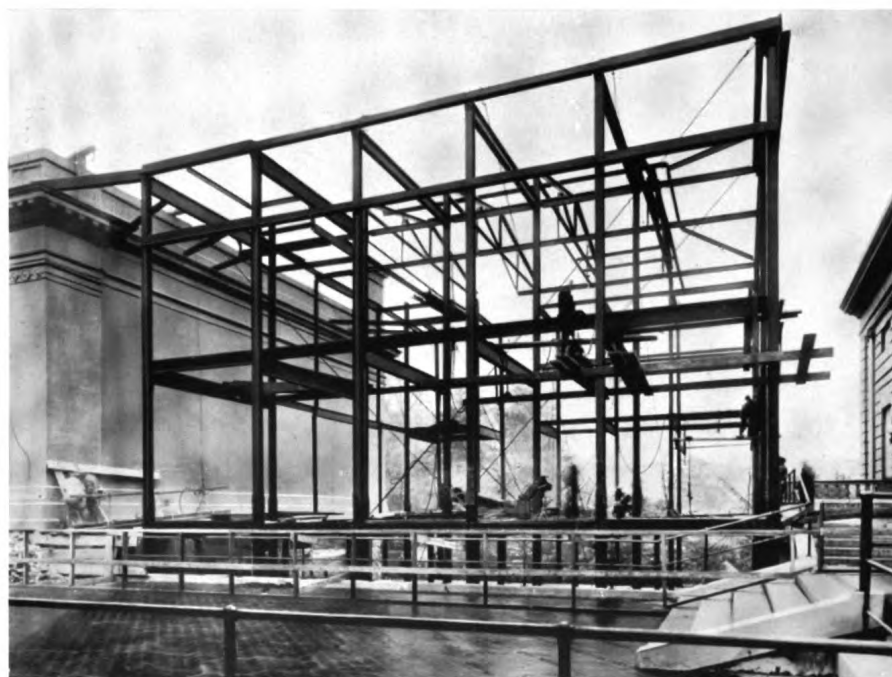
It is impossible to give more than these sketchy details of the individual acquisitions which made the Society the possessor of one of the finest Oriental collections in the world. With the possession of this vast store of research material there was quite naturally some pressure for the establishment of a new committee devoted to it.⁸⁸ Such a Committee on Oriental Coins was functioning by 1921. In the following year, President Newell presented to the Society still another gift including approximately 8,000 pieces of the Valentine Collection of copper coins.



The Bechtler Press



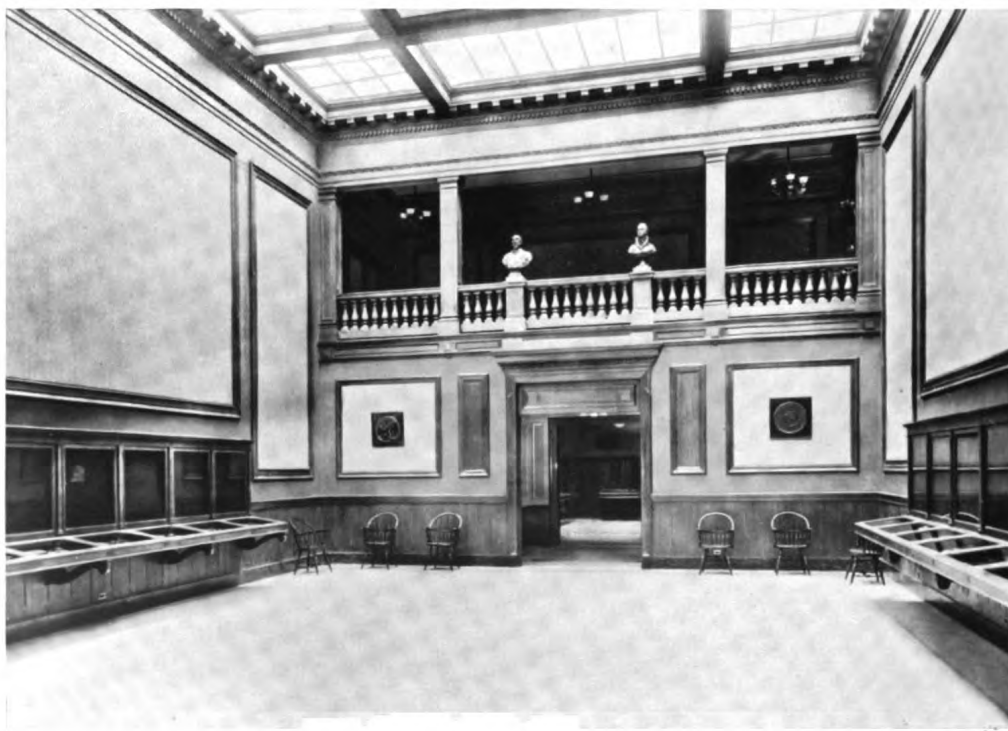
Julius Guttag (*left*) receives his 50-year Gold Medal from President Panosh of American Numismatic Association



New Building for American Numismatic Society under Construction (1929)



Exterior of American Numismatic Society (1930)



Western Exhibition Room (1930)

Visitors to the Society, even from the lands in which these coins were still to be found, were astounded on seeing the collection. R. B. Whitehead, who had been in the Indian Civil Service, and was a well-known student and writer on Indian numismatics, expressed his surprise both at the quality and extent of the material available at the Society.⁸⁹

Naturally enough, there were also gifts of individual pieces of great rarity. The possession of such items marks a great collection as distinguished from simply a very large one. In 1918, one such rarity, the Confederate half-dollar was donated to the Society by J. Sanford Saltus.⁹⁰ This was one of two known specimens, and its possession has been a source of pride from the date of its receipt. It was mentioned at several points in the *Proceedings* of 1919, and all subsequent treatments of the Society's cabinet never fail to record its presence.

In 1920, the William R. Powell Collection of coins, medals, and tokens relating to Napoleon was presented to the Society.⁹¹ Powell had sent this entire mass of material, which included some specimens relating to the French Revolution, to the Society as a gift. The Council promptly elected him an Honorary Fellow and, as we have seen, an exhibition was devoted to these historic pieces. At the time of the gift Powell had not even been a member of the Society, and thus his donation was also a good omen of the fact that the museum was now recognized as an institution of national importance.

The members of the Council, particularly President Newell, and the members of the staff, were also very active in encouraging the growth of the collection by a series of gifts. Those of Newell far exceed the limits imposed upon this history and only the largest and most important have been recorded. Howland Wood's donations were not on such a scale, but they were equally significant as the product of the work of a skilled numismatist. Other members purchased sections of Wood's collection and gave them to the Society. As an example, in 1919, William P. Beaver, purchased a section of Wood's American coins and medals and combined them with his own. He then presented the organization with a total of about 800 coins and medals, chiefly political, including a group of 'Bryan' free silver medals.⁹² This was an important donation because the high prices charged for American coins precluded many purchases and also restricted the number of gifts of such pieces.

In 1921, the Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle Collection of 1,726 specimens, formed by the distinguished English scholar who had been for many years the Examiner of Treasure Trove for the Indian Government, was presented by Newell.⁹³

In the succeeding years, the coins of Central Asia and the Near East seem to have been received in greater numbers. In 1922, the first of the pieces from the General Starosselsky Collection were acquired. A long residence in Persia prior to World War I had enabled this Imperial Russian officer to acquire a large number of coins among which there was a predominance of Persian pieces and those of neighboring countries. The Society was permitted to make a selection with the result that the process of acquiring those which were desired extended as late as 1938 when a total of 1,125 pieces were purchased.⁹⁴ These were later joined by 2,000 other Near Eastern coins from the James B. Nies Collection which had been bequeathed to the Society upon the death of its owner, an active member.⁹⁵ Three years later, still another five hundred Moslem coins of types or varieties not in the cabinet were added from the Longworth Dames Collection which was sold in 1927. These included some exceptionally rare Afghan issues of the Durrani.⁹⁶ Many of these were donated by Newell and the remainder were purchased.

The collection of Indian Peace Medals was naturally of greatest interest to Bauman L. Belden, who wrote the classic study of them in 1927. As Chairman of the Committee in charge of these medals, Belden succeeded in collecting from subscribers a sufficient amount of money for the purchase of the Wyman Collection. With the acquisition of these pieces, the Society's holdings of Indian Peace Medals took a commanding position.

Quite naturally, the very growth of the Society's holdings stimulated others to give their collections in the full knowledge that they would be safe and well cared for by experienced curators. In 1925, a collection assembled by Frank I. Liveright containing 1,743 varieties of metallic currency of World War I, chiefly German and French, was given to the Society. In 1940, Liveright added still another 2,000 Canadian tokens to his gift. The year after this first donation, Felix Warburg had also presented the Society with some choice Greek and Roman speci-

mens, but perhaps the most impressive gift to the eyes of the visitor to the museum was received in 1928, when Julius Guttag donated the coining press used by the Bechtlers for minting their private gold in North Carolina. It has consistently attracted a great deal of attention from visitors. Julius Guttag, moreover, continued to add to this gift by donations of recent issues of foreign currency as well as German and Austrian paper money and tokens of the first World War. In 1934, a selection from his outstanding Latin American collection was presented, and it included 1,653 coins, tokens, and medals.⁹⁷ This collection had already been described in a book written by Guttag.

This rather astonishing growth in the resources of the Society, both in terms of the library and the various collections, necessarily caused the Council to consider the problem of expansion of facilities. As early as 1922, Bauman L. Belden had noted that the building was becoming more and more crowded and the need for space was continually increasing. He proposed that a Building Committee be appointed to consider the ways and means. The vacant lot to the west of the museum, already in the possession of the Society, was available for such a project, and this proposal was quickly accepted in a unanimous vote.⁹⁸ Less than a quarter of a century before, the Society had been harassed by the lack of an appropriate home, but now it was considering expansion of facilities which seemed more than adequate at the time of their construction.

The Committee on Building was appointed by President Newell and appears to have met on several occasions during the year, but funds were the basic need. These discussions were being carried out at the very moment that the Society was undergoing its most pressing period of want. A new solution was offered in 1923 when Archer M. Huntington informed Newell that it was his intention to deed to the American Numismatic Society the land directly back of the Church of Our Lady of Esperanza and bordering on the plot already presented by him. On this land, beneath the continuation of the terrace connecting the building of the American Academy of Arts and Letters with the main portion of Audubon Terrace, a large vault had been constructed which would be available for storage. Huntington's generosity, however, went even further, for he provided a concrete and masonry connection

between that vault and the basement floor of the existing building. This sensibly eased the crowding within the Society's quarters, but it could not be an adequate solution, because the entire vault was underground and therefore unsuitable for use as a library or working space.

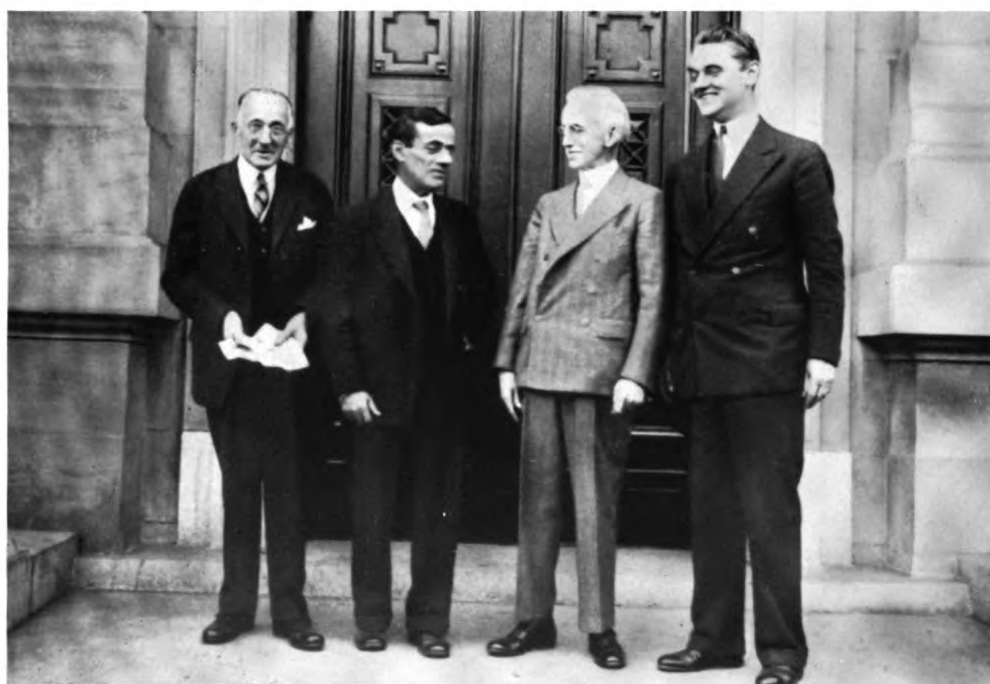
In 1924, the problem of a new building was still before the Council, and various plans for raising the necessary capital were proposed. Another committee was established. Newell, in his Presidential Address of 1925, pointed to the difficult conditions that had arisen in connection with lack of space. The library had expanded until it had burst the bounds of the original room set aside for it and encompassed the entrance to the museum with books from the floor to the ceiling. Many volumes had to be kept in the basement to provide a suitable working area on the first floor for Reilly and Wood. At the same time the size of the numismatic collection was so great that it overflowed that department, and whole collections were improperly housed in the gallery on the second floor. Exhibition space had been cut to the barest minimum and was confined to the first floor. Under these conditions, it was hard to suggest to members and others that the Society's quarters formed the logical place for keeping their collections. It was impossible to promise that suitable working arrangements could be maintained. In short, the need for a new building could not be erased from the future. Despite the pressing financial problem which faced the Society, it had to think in terms of expansion. Newell outlined the entire problem in the most forceful terms to the members, and made a strong plea for support.⁹⁹

Nevertheless, for the next three years the lack of financial stability forced a continual postponement of any action with regard to a new building. By 1928, however, it was clear for all to see that the Society would weather the storm and could move forward. At the Annual Meeting of that year Newell gave the signal for a more intensified drive to erect a new building:

While I am on the subject of our building I would again like to remind you of the self-evident fact that, as the years go by, our building is not growing any larger or roomier. A least three years ago special attention was called to the vital need of an additional building, but any definite action had to be postponed because the necessity of increasing our endowment fund was yet more vital. Your devoted Treasurer



View of Audubon Terrace Looking East



Robert Robertson, Howland Wood, Farran Zerbe and Edward T. Newell
in front of American Numismatic Society (1935)



Medal Commemorating Sesquicentennial of the Birth of George Washington



Sydney P. Noe (1947)



Herbert E. Ives, President 1942-1947

has since worked hard on this particular problem and with a very considerable amount of success. All thanks to him and to our friends who have so generously contributed! Though we are still far, very far, from the goal—as he will be the first to assert—at least we now see a little light. If I am correct in this surmise, then the time has come for once more seriously considering the much-needed increase to our building. It is not so much that we need more space for our increasing collections — we do—but coins, medals and paper money are comparatively small, flat affairs and can always be stowed away for the time being. Do not stop, therefore, from increasing our collections! What we do vitally need is more working space and facilities for special research work and the ever-increasing number of serious students who desire and should be encouraged to make use of our building. That, after all, is the ultimate and most important function of our building, its library and its collections. It is for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge that this building was erected and these collections gathered together—not for the mere purpose of serving as a storage house. The library now has only one room left to accommodate comfortably a single casual worker. Another student has been barely accommodated in a cramped little alcove blasted by main force into the serried ranks of cases on the west side of the gallery—and that is all. We have no place to put even one more student, and there are several in prospect. And we ought always to have available space to which we could invite a member to bring his collection and himself, a not remote possibility.¹⁰⁰

In November of that very year, Archer M. Huntington donated the required funds for the new building. With his customary reticence, Huntington made the gift anonymously. A committee consisting of Newell, Huntington, and Eidlitz was established to carry out the terms of the donation by supervising the construction. Newell reported these events to the membership, and circuitously told the Society that “a certain gentleman, who very strictly insists on being known only as the Anonymous Donor, informed me through Mr. Huntington that he was prepared to erect for us the desperately needed addition to our present building!” The new building was to be of four stories, not including the basement for the heating plant, and to cover an area of sixty feet square. Combined with the then existing museum, it would give the Society a home with a facade of 100 feet and a depth of sixty feet. It was to be constructed of stone and to conform in architecture with the other museums on Audubon Terrace. Naturally enough, the plan called for combining the existing structure and the new one into a single building with an entrance in the center and a long facade. The

interior as well as the facade of the two structures were to be integrated by a series of doors into the older building so as to permit free access from one to the other without any noticeable demarcation line.¹⁰¹

The construction of the new building occupied the Fall of 1929, and it was impossible to hold the regular Fall Meeting of that year because of the work going on. Robert J. Eidlitz, who was the president of a large, well-known construction firm, gave particular attention to the erection of the new wing which was displayed to the delighted members at the Seventy-second Annual Meeting on January 11, 1930. The design by H. Brooks Price, a well-known New York architect, was most successful and impressed all favorably. The meeting of that year began in the old building, but after a few remarks by Newell thanking Eidlitz, and a reply by Eidlitz, the membership adjourned to the spacious new assembly room where they listened to congratulatory telegrams from the New York Numismatic Club.

A sum of \$12,000 remained after all expenses had been paid, because the anonymous donor had also presented the Society with a separate check to cover the architect's fee. This money was set aside at the suggestion of Eidlitz to serve as a Maintenance Fund which would be invested. All these arrangements had been completed by the time of the formal opening which was scheduled for November 13, 1930, a day on which the American Academy of Arts and Letters intended to open an exhibition. The Academy very kindly consented to permit the use of their mailing list and to co-operate fully in celebrating the event. When the day arrived, a reception was held in lieu of the Fall meeting. The local press reported the new opening in glowing terms and explained the work of the Society.¹⁰²

This was clearly the high point in the history of the Society during the period from 1915 to 1930. The new building had been necessitated by the numerous accessions and the increase in general activities, and in turn was to provide the facilities for future growth.

THE MATURE YEARS

1931-1945

With the vigorous display of energy shown by the Society in the quarter of a century after the acquisition of its home on Audubon Terrace, there began a period quite different in tenor. The Society was now secure and prominent in the community, and its greatest task appeared to be acting in the capacity of the senior body of numismatists in this country and maintaining the highest standards for numismatic scholarship. In the performance of this task, there could not have been a better suited individual than Edward T. Newell, who led the Society through most of the next decade. Newell was a distinguished scholar whose enthusiasm for numismatics, not only as a discipline with values of its own but also as an invaluable ancillary science for archaeologists and historians, was to be a molding force in determining the course of events.

The first half of Newell's long term in the office of President, which extended from 1916 to 1941, was marked by the great medallic series in the production of which Saltus had played the most prominent part. The financial difficulties which faced the Society for several years prevented any fully developed program from being acted upon. In addition, there was the problem of expanding the actual physical facilities which were available. This was to consume a great deal of Newell's

time and energy, and to prevent the intensified application of the resources of the organization in the channels where it would have been most effective. The second half of Newell's presidency presented him with the opportunity to carry out just such a program of vigorous scholarly activity. Funds were now available for a broadened publication effort, the interest of many older and younger scholars had been attracted, and lastly, the Society could place itself at the disposal of the various groups engaged in excavations in Europe and the Near East. This change in emphasis was noted in the Presidential Address delivered on January 10, 1931.¹ The body of that speech was devoted to an explanation of the new arrangement with the Huntington Free Library and Reading Room and a summary of the connections between the Society and the excavation groups at Dura-Europos, Seleucia-on-the-Tigris, in Anatolia, and at Corinth. This marked a radical departure from the past. Even though a great deal of energy had been expended in arranging for the expansion of the Society into the new wing of its building, time was found "for extending and strengthening the very important contacts" which the organization enjoyed with other institutions of learning and research. Numismatic advice and assistance were furnished directly to the excavators. Largely this resulted from the presence of Prof. Alfred Bellinger of Yale and President Newell himself. Bellinger was directly connected with the excavation at Dura-Europos, and he was later to be the author of the final report on the coins found there.² Before that final report, however, Bellinger prepared four studies on the hoards found at Dura while Newell prepared a fifth, and all these were published by the Society in the *Numismatic Notes and Monographs* series.³

It was quite natural that by far the largest portion of the address of President Newell should be devoted to the new arrangement with the Huntington Free Library and Reading Room. This agreement, which was mentioned in the last chapter, was fully described. Early in the winter of 1930, President Newell was suddenly asked to become one of the members of the board of five trustees in charge of the rehabilitation and future enlargement of the library which was located on Westchester Square in the Bronx. The endowment of the library had been materially increased, and more land had been purchased and added

to the previous site. On this expanded plot, a new building capable of holding 100,000 volumes had been built and staffed with a manager, chief librarian, two assistant librarians and other help. According to Newell, it was the sponsor's intention to transform this purely local reading room into an "important institution of research rather than a public library of the ordinary type." In order to accomplish this, the American Numismatic Society and the Museum of the American Indian-Heye Foundation were asked to co-operate, and three of the five members of the board of the reorganized institution were derived from the co-operating bodies. The Museum of the American Indian transferred its entire library to the new facilities, while the American Numismatic Society merely removed its non-numismatic volumes and duplicates to the new building. Part of the arrangement under which these transfers had taken place was the establishment of a new book purchase fund, and one-fourth of the income from this fund was to be at the disposal of the Society for the purchase of books on numismatics and cognate subjects. Naturally, the ownership of these new volumes was to remain vested in the Huntington Free Library and Reading Room, but they could be held by the Society. Liberal loan privileges were to be extended by the Library to the Society. As was pointed out in the last chapter, this new fund made possible the greatest advances in the library's resources.

In the course of 1931, the full severity of the depression, which was gripping the nation and indeed the world, became apparent. It was necessarily a year of retrenchment. All institutions were feeling their way forward most cautiously because of the uncertainty of the economic situation. The American Numismatic Society had not been crippled by the blow of the stock market crash and the subsequent business decline, but it had definitely been hurt. Newell delivered a very short address at the Annual Meeting of 1932 and began that address with the old saw "happy is the country that has no history."⁴ The brevity of the address permitted discussion of only the relatively small growth of the collection, the somewhat larger increase in the library because of the new funds, and most important of all the close contacts with the various American scientific expeditions and schools. The aid extended to these groups did not involve a particularly large expenditure, but

only the use of the personnel and facilities which were already present. Five separate excavation groups had sent their coins to the museum for study or publication. The Oriental Institute of Chicago submitted the coins recovered from Megiddo and Ali Shar. The University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania was then engaged in excavating at Beth-Shan, and Dr. Ovid Sellers was leading the group digging at Beth-Zur. The coins from both these sites were sent to the museum for examination. Dura-Europos, however, was the most important site from the standpoint of the classical archaeologist. The other sites which have just been mentioned had declined greatly in importance by the advent of coinage. Dura-Europos was at its peak during the Roman period, and the numismatic remains from there required a particularly careful study. Yale University, which was engaged in the excavation at that site, permitted the publication of the coinage studies to take place through the Society. In addition, a scholar who had been trained in numismatics by serving in the Society was engaged to prepare the numismatic part of the work from the excavations of the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania at Lepethus in Cyprus, and later with the expedition of the University of Pennsylvania in the Troad. Finally, much assistance was given to the preparation and study of the finds from Corinth made by an expedition of the American School at Athens. These were scholarly advances with which the Society could associate itself without any added expenditure but with a resulting growth in stature. As a result, every effort was made to continue this program of assistance in the succeeding years. In 1932, Newell applied himself to the study of two hoards found at Minturno, Italy, by the excavators of the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania. This was the first serious venture at Italian archaeology to be financed with American capital, and it was of vital importance that the results demonstrate the high caliber of American scholarship. The final publication of these two hoards appeared in 1933.⁵

The connection with the Yale University excavations appears to have been the most fruitful both from the standpoint of publications and the benefit to the Society itself. In this case, with the active support of Professors Rostovtzeff and Bellinger, the necessary complete installation for the electrolytic cleaning of the excavation pieces was installed

in the museum without cost to the Society. Naturally, the primary purpose for this new apparatus was the cleaning of the pieces found at Dura-Europos, but it was to remain in the possession of the Society after that work was completed. In addition, Prof. Bellinger delivered a lecture on the excavations at Dura at the request of the Council on December 12, 1933.

Hoard and casual finds from numerous sites about the Mediterranean began to arrive at the museum with some regularity for examination. The scholars in the field learned to utilize the assistance of the staff of the Society to the fullest extent. In 1932, the coins which had been recovered from the ancient city of Troy were cleaned at the Society and a series of conferences were held with Prof. Allen B. West about an interesting and important hoard which had been buried at Troy during the reign of the Emperor Probus. Finds from Memphis in Egypt and Beisan in Syria were also studied and prepared for publication. At the time Newell said:

...Never before has so much actual research by outside students been carried on in our building as in 1934. The facilities of Library and Coin Room were frequently taxed to their utmost. The scientific world is indeed in our debt not only for the facilities offered by our building but also for the devoted help and encouragement given by the Librarian, the Curator and by their several assistants.⁶

In the last chapter it was also noted that the Oriental collection in the Society's cabinet had begun to assume proportions which were worthy of greater recognition than ever before. This had the effect of increasing the attention paid to this aspect of numismatics, not only by the members of the Society but by outsiders as well. Upon invitation, the Society sent to London a representative selection of Mohammedan coins struck in Persia from the time of the first caliphate in the seventh century A.D. to the present. These coins were to be part of a display at the International Exhibition of Persian Art which was held by the Royal Academy. Since the exhibition itself received a great deal of publicity in the newspapers and special attention was given to the contributors, the Society became even more widely recognized.⁷ This growth of interest in the Oriental field was also reflected in the newer publications of the Society. In 1934, its first book devoted to Islamic

numismatics was published.⁸ A second such volume appeared in 1936 with succeeding works on Oriental topics in 1937, 1938, and 1939.⁹ A gap of ten years was to ensue before publications in this field were to be resumed. This notable display of energy in a particular field of study is directly connected with the fact that a Research Assistant in Mohammedan Numismatics had been engaged. Dr. George C. Miles, who had just received his doctoral degree in Oriental Languages, was the first and only person to hold this position. During the two years, 1937-38, that he was working on the Islamic collection verifying past work by Howland Wood and going somewhat further, there was emphasis on this phase of the museum's work. In 1938, he presented a statement of his work in the form of a report which was inserted into the *Proceedings*. In this short four page report the contents of the Islamic cabinet were described.

Just as the period from 1915 to 1930 was marked by the number of medallion issues, so the succeeding one was to be noted for the scholarly enterprise and expanded series of publications in all fields. The advent of the *Numismatic Notes and Monographs* series had greatly stimulated the publishing endeavors of the Society by presenting it with the resources and vehicle for this work. From its establishment in 1921 through 1930 a total of forty-five volumes in this series alone had appeared. Naturally, there were other publications not included in this total. During the next fifteen years another sixty-two volumes were added to the list. With this extensive series of publications it is especially worthy of note that the quality of the individual volumes by no means declined. Indeed, the very success enjoyed by some of the past books required their reissue in more expanded and complete form. This was particularly true of the *Bibliography of Greek Coin Hoards*. The series itself had been begun by a short work by Sydney P. Noe on *Greek Coin Hoards*, and in 1925 the first edition of *A Bibliography of Greek Coin Hoards* by the same author appeared. Historians and classicists as well as archaeologists and numismatists discovered this book to be an invaluable tool in their own research. By 1937, the number of hoards recovered and known had been substantially increased, and Noe had maintained his file on them. In that year an expanded second edition listing all the new finds was published and quickly replaced the older work. Since that time,

despite the ever growing list of hoards, a third edition has not appeared, but the Society has attempted to maintain a current file on all Greek coin hoards. It cannot be doubted that at some time in the not too distant future it will again become necessary to bring this standard reference work up to date.

Quite naturally the close connections which the Society maintained with the various archaeological expeditions affected the character of many of the volumes published after 1930. It is pointless to list those in addition to the Dura publications already mentioned which appeared under the seal of the organization, but a simple survey of the hoards and finds mentioned in the titles of some of these works is sufficient to indicate to even a casual surveyor the archaeological influence of the work of the Society.

The depression which passed over the country and the world during these years, however, did not pass unnoticed in this particular aspect of numismatics. Even though the funds for publication in the *Numismatic Notes and Monographs* series were quite well protected by the trust established for the continuance of this enterprise, the quantity of published matter presented a problem. In February 1933, the Council decided that expenditures for publications "should be kept as low as possible and that the number issued annually should be reduced." They even went to the extent of discussing the advisability of placing advertising matter on the cover page. Fortunately, it was not found necessary to resort to this practice in the quest for funds, but because of shortages in the general operating resources a request was made to Mr. Huntington for permission to draw upon the Notes and Monographs Fund for a sum not exceeding \$2,500 should there be a deficit. In this regard, it should be remembered that for some years prior to the establishment of the Notes and Monographs Fund the Society had customarily drawn approximately that amount for editorial expenses. When the new building was erected, Mr. Huntington expressed the desire that all the income from the Notes and Monographs Fund be devoted to the actual costs of publication and not to editorial assistance. This was promptly complied with by the Council, but even so the surplus from the fund continued to grow because the manuscripts were not received in sufficient numbers and the lack of help prevented more

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frequent publications. The result was that the year 1932 witnessed an accumulation of about \$14,000 in the Numismatic and Monographs Fund while the general business decline had cut the income of the organization from other sources.¹⁰ It seems obvious that this request was made to cover the editorial expenses if that should become necessary. Archer M. Huntington readily agreed to the new practice. The income from the General Fund of the Society in 1932 was reported as some \$1200 less than it had been in 1931, and it dropped steadily until by 1934 it was approximately \$3,000 less than it had been in 1931 with the result that \$2,000 was transferred from the Numismatic and Monographs Fund to the General Fund. The very next year, however, there was a slight rise in the income from the General Fund and the crisis passed.¹¹

The improvement of the financial condition of the Society after this short interval is proof of its essentially healthy condition; it was now possible to plan a new series of publications. For the printing of lengthy, original studies, especially where extended illustration was necessary or where large-flanned coins of considerable number were involved a larger format was required than that used in the *Numismatic Notes and Monographs*. By 1937, planning was completed for the new series which was to utilize the format of the older *American Journal of Numismatics*. The new series was not to be given to all members without charge. Instead it was offered at half price for a six month period following the publication of any volume. It was in this new series that Newell published his two studies of Seleucid coinage and that his posthumous work on the *Alexander Coinage of Sicyon* appeared. Before 1945, a total of five volumes of *Numismatic Studies* had been issued.¹² Most of the works in this series attained rapid recognition as important studies.

Newell's death in early 1941 presented the publication staff and the Council with a new problem. Much of the important research carried on by Newell had already been committed to notes in addition to which there was the overwhelming mass of material in his private collection which could be utilized for further study. By the terms of Newell's bequest a fund was established with a capital of \$25,000 for the publication of numismatic works. It was the sense of the Council that this money should be used primarily for the printing of

material from his own collection. In addition, Sydney P. Noe who had worked so closely with Newell was asked to undertake the final steps in the preparation of the last of Newell's works for the printer. Fortunately, the largest part of the work had been completed by Newell himself, and the final volume of numismatic studies from Newell's pen was issued in 1950 through the labors of Noe.¹⁸

One last change in the structure of the staff connected with the publications of the Society took place in this period. Noe had assumed the office of Editor at the Annual Meeting of January 12, 1923. In 1944, the pressure of work from the number of positions held by Noe made it imperative that he be relieved of this burden. Professor Bellinger was well aware of this situation and offered to assume the Editorship without salary. He was uniquely fitted for this task by reason of his academic experience and the many publications which he had written. He was naturally fully aware of the problems faced by the Society and the authors of learned publications, so his offer was quickly seized and acted upon by the Council. A resolution was passed at the same time expressing the deep appreciation of the services of Noe while he was Editor.

A complete series of personnel changes were carried out in other fields of the Society's activities because of the sudden death of some of the most important members of the Staff and Council. In 1932, the first changes were introduced because of the retrenchments made necessary by the effects of the depression. Again, Noe was called upon to assume new responsibilities. In June of that year, he was appointed to the position of Director. As such he was to be the manager of the building with the exception of the coin room, vault, collections, and exhibits. He was, however, to have full authority over all employees to insure a maximum degree of efficiency. This position was not properly accounted for in the Constitution of the Society, though it was some years before this difficulty was discovered. In February of 1938, the appointment was rescinded by the Council on grounds of its unconstitutionality. At the same time, it was pointed out that Noe was still holding the posts of Librarian and Editor as well as Secretary. The result was that he was relieved of the post of Librarian and Sawyer McA. Mosser, who had served as his assistant, was appointed to fill that position and at the same time to serve as Associate Editor.

These latter changes had been occasioned by the death of Howland Wood on January 4, 1938. In 1913 Wood had come to the Society as its Curator, and in addition he had served as editor of the *American Journal of Numismatics* from 1910 to 1920, and as associate editor of the *Numismatic Notes and Monographs* after 1920. In that year he had been the recipient of the Archer M. Huntington Award for his publications in numismatics.¹⁴ The major portion of Newell's Presidential Address which was delivered some eleven days later was devoted to the career of Howland Wood, whom he described as "one of those rare geniuses who combined an inherited urge to collect, an insatiable curiosity as to the "why" and the "wherefore," and an orderly mind which could not brook obvious gaps or disorderly arrangement."¹⁵ The collection at the time of Howland Wood's entrance upon the office of Curator had contained about 50,000 items, but at his death the Society's cabinets had grown to approximately 200,000 pieces and stood in the very front rank of the great public collections of the world. Attributing and arranging this vast number of coins and medals must have been a Herculean task, but it was carried out with a minimum of assistance. Carrying on the work so patiently begun by Wood required an equally skilled individual, and the Council promptly fixed upon Sydney P. Noe as the man. Ten days after Wood's death, Noe was appointed as his successor. The readjustment of personnel described was a consequence of this appointment.

Letters of sympathy for the Society occasioned by the sudden loss of Wood were received from many widely scattered groups throughout the world. The Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal, the Hispanic Society of America, and the Royal Numismatic Society in London all sent communications. The Council enacted a memorial to Howland Wood which was ordered placed on the minutes and a copy sent to his family as well as to *The Numismatist* for publication.

Just the year prior to the events described above, Robert Robertson who had been serving as Assistant Curator to Wood suddenly died. One month later William L. Clark was appointed to succeed Robertson.¹⁶ Clark's interest in numismatics had been almost purely from the standpoint of the collector. By 1937, he had become a member of the Ameri-

can Numismatic Association, the American Numismatic Society and some local coin clubs. With a very general background which covered varied fields of numismatics, Clark could easily assist Wood in the work relating to the modern coinages.

During the year of Wood's death still another addition was made to the staff of the Society. In the spring of that year, Raymond E. Main was brought to the Society and assigned to work in the library. His assistance in clearing the accumulated cataloguing and in aiding in the preparation for the Augustus Exhibition to celebrate the Bimillennium of Augustus' reorganization of the Roman Empire immediately demonstrated his value to the organization. Since he had not been engaged in numismatic research before coming to the Society, he quite naturally devoted himself to the administrative work in the library and elsewhere in the museum. Except for the short period of the Second World War when he was abroad in the Army, Main has continued with the Society ever since, rising to the position of Assistant Secretary in general charge of the administrative functioning of the Society.

With the ever growing activity of the Society as an institution devoted to research, recognition was granted to it in 1937 by election to the select roster of participating groups in the American Council of Learned Societies.¹⁷ From that time to the present, the Society has always been represented by a delegate on the Council. This was a form of public recognition of the worth and value of the Society's endeavors by a group of noted scholars who met for the purpose of furthering learning both in the United States and abroad.

The scholarly endeavors of the Society were many faceted. Not only was aid given to other groups and distinguished works published, but also scholars in various fields, such as archaeology, were brought to the Society to carry on research and utilize the collection in its museum. Miss Dorothy Cox, who had been on excavations for almost ten years, was brought to the Society in 1931 as a third member of the coin room staff.¹⁸ After serving in the coin room for approximately a year Miss Cox joined the staff of an excavation in Cyprus. Thus the Society provided her with an opportunity to continue her numismatic studies apart from the excavations.

The work of interesting younger people in numismatics was pressed

with great energy. Emphasis was placed upon students, particularly those in preparatory schools. The Council had formulated a plan in 1933 which envisioned an approach to various well-known schools for a lecture on the subject to be delivered by the Secretary. By December of 1934, some twenty schools had been approached, and whereas six institutions definitely declined, Groton, Brooks School, Phillips Exeter, and Phillips Andover accepted the offer. Three other schools, Kent, Westminster, and Moses Brown indicated that they might make arrangements for a later date. Taft and the Belmont Hill School replied that it might be possible to extend such an invitation in the following year. Five schools did not respond at all to the plan while two others suggested that the cost involved outweighed the benefits.

This record was sufficiently encouraging and it was thought it would be wise to extend the program to the high schools of New York City. In this case, the benefits were likely to be somewhat greater in proportion to the travel distance required for the speaker. At the same time a campaign was considered which would involve an approach to the teachers of Classics whereby it might be determined exactly how many of them might be interested in attending a monthly meeting at the museum at which some branch of the subject would be presented to them and the facilities of the museum as well as the possibilities offered by the coins themselves would be emphasized and demonstrated. These plans, however, were not carried through.

Apparently, the results of the first few lectures were sufficiently encouraging to warrant the expansion of the program. Several very promising contacts were made at the preparatory schools, and one new member was enrolled. The co-operation of the high school teachers of the City was enlisted to further an interest in numismatics.¹⁹ One member of the Society became so enthusiastic about the plans that she anonymously donated a handsome frame of electrotypes of fine ancient coins to be used in connection with the lecture series.

During the spring of 1935, the lectures were continued at the various schools. The results indicated that the Society could not expect to interest the younger people until it was prepared to do more in the way of helping them make a start in numismatics. The two monthly numismatic magazines in this country co-operated fully in the program

to stimulate the public to a realization of the pleasures and value of numismatic study. It was, however, a long road that had been marked out which involved showing amateur collectors that there were greater benefits than seemed apparent at first glance. In this year the lecture series was extended still further to include Wheaton College, as well as Phillips Andover, Exeter, and St. Marks.²⁰ The following year, however, this program of lectures was not repeated.

The most important phase of the educational activities of the Society revolved around the use of the facilities of the museum for the training and research work of graduate students. In 1938, a group of students under the supervision of Prof. Karl Lehmann of New York University began a comprehensive study of the representations of classical architecture which appeared on Greek and Roman coins. This was a tremendous undertaking for which the need was clearly established. Archaeologists in the field and in museums and universities were continually utilizing such representations for the reconstructions which they were called upon to make. The only volume which made a pretense of covering the field, Thomas L. Donaldson's *Architectura Numismatica*, was out of date because it had been published in 1859 when modern numismatic research was just beginning. With only this work at their disposal, archaeologists had to devote long hours to tracing the architectural representations through the various numismatic catalogues. Lehmann set out to remedy this by a joint undertaking with his students. Naturally, the Society was the most logical place in this country for this work to be done, and the facilities of the library were therefore placed at the disposal of the research group. The work was divided into sections with various students accepting responsibility for these parts. Unfortunately, the entire program was never fulfilled, but certain sections devoted to specific problems were completed, and some were published by the Society. One of the most valuable was devoted to the temples of Rome while another dealt specifically with the temple of Artemis at Ephesos.²¹ These were scholarly treatments of individual aspects of the broader problem and their greatest importance lay in the application of numismatic research to other disciplines. In these two volumes, numismatic evidence was not treated as an end in itself, but rather was utilized to gain a fuller view of ancient archi-

ecture.²² The co-operation between the New York University Institute of Fine Arts and the American Numismatic Society in this enterprise might serve as a guide post for what could be accomplished if such joint undertakings were to become more common. The failure to complete the final work simply serves to point out the vast resources which are required for such a task.

What has been said up to this point shows quite clearly the different character of the Society during this period as compared with the years between 1915 and 1930. It must not, however, be assumed that the organization necessarily turned its back upon its past activities. Even though this was not a time of great medallic activity, the Society was called upon to issue the last of its medals, save for the piece commemorating its centennial. A tradition had been established that the City of New York could utilize the facilities of the Society when it undertook to give medallic commemoration to historical events. The year 1932 marked the bicentennial of the birth of the first President of the United States. The War Department gave recognition to this event by re-creating The Order of the Purple Heart which had originally been established by Washington as an award for military merit. This was duly reported to the Society by the Committee on War Medals and Decorations.²³ Naturally enough this event was commemorated in a variety of ways, and the City of New York established a commission for its celebration. At its request a collection of coins and medals was loaned for exhibition at a replica of Federal Hall erected in Bryant Park. Seven years later the sesquicentennial of the first inauguration took place. These two events occurred so closely in time that it is most probable that the Society decided to recognize the second because of the numerous memorials of the earlier one. As a result, a medal was struck in honor of this first inauguration. The design was entrusted to Albert Stewart, one of the better known younger American sculptors who had already produced several pieces of great merit. On the obverse the bust of Washington was shown in the uniform of the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, with his face in profile. The dates 1789 and 1939 were separated at the bottom by the three leaves and initials of the Society's emblem. Around the portrait was the inscription · ONE · HUNDRED · AND · FIFTIETH · ANNIVERSARY. On the reverse thirteen

stars surrounded the inscription · TO / COMMEMORATE · / THE · INAUGURATION · OF · GEORGE · / WASHINGTON · / FIRST · PRESIDENT · / OF · THE · UNITED STATES · / APRIL · 30th · / 1789.²⁴

Just a year earlier, the Society had commemorated another historical event, but in a quite different fashion. The year 1938 witnessed the bimillennium of the birth of Augustus, the first Roman Emperor. President Newell noted the numismatic as well as the historical significance of this event in describing the plans for an exhibition devoted to Augustus:

Of very considerable interest to the members, and I trust profit to the Society, is the contemplated opening of an exhibition in the Spring commemorating the two thousandth anniversary of the birth of the greatest of all the Roman Emperors, Caesar Augustus. It is peculiarly appropriate that the Numismatic Society should hold such an exhibition and celebration. For by his reasoned policies Augustus very largely changes the aspect of ancient coinage, and some of the effects may still be seen today. Augustus boasted that he had found Rome of brick, and left a marble city. Similarly, he had found the Roman coinage, a somewhat haphazard arrangement in the hands of a committee of four political appointees, ever being supplemented by numerous issues of special appointees or of various generals in the field—with all the disorganization and chances of abuse that such an arrangement connoted. In addition, many Greek communities still enjoyed the rights (and, possibly, privileged graft) of local coinage in silver. Octavian largely changed this. He saw to it that the coinage of gold and silver was firmly vested in the head of the state, he eliminated many of the local mints, placed such as still were allowed to continue under imperial jurisdiction, increased the artistic aspect of the coinage as a whole, and gave the Roman Empire a uniform and well-ordered currency. For the comprehensive numismatic display which we are planning, we have, of course, the Society's collections to draw upon. But this will hardly be enough, and we seriously urge our members and friends to "rally around" and help your officers and staff to make this exhibition and celebration not only equal to the importance of the occasion, but the finest and most successful numismatic event that has ever been attempted this side of the Atlantic.²⁵

The exhibition opened on April 28th with a private viewing and an attendance of 163 persons. Publicity had been obtained in the *New York Times* and in the *Sun* with some highly favorable and complimentary comments. On May 20th, Prof. Lily Ross Taylor of Bryn Mawr delivered a lecture on "Caesar Augustus, Prince and Emperor" to which the local chapter of the Archaeological Institute of America was invited.²⁶

Of course, there were moments in the history of the Society which in retrospect do not seem to have been particularly important but which required attention at the time. One such occurred, when it was discovered that on November 19, 1932, an attempt had been made to force the lock of one of the horizontal wall cases near the former entrance to the old building. This attempt at burglary warranted discussion by the Council. It is true that the Council had always been conscious of the need for security and that from the very moment when the first few coins were donated to the Society precautions were taken to insure that they would be safe. This particular burglary attempt, however, brought this problem very quickly to the fore. Attention was called to the insecurity of these cases and the burglar alarm system was found to be faulty because of the absence of an indicator to show which of the several alarm buttons had been affected. Nothing, however, appears to have been done until March 1933 when the Curator reported that an attempt had been made to rifle the exhibition case containing the Bechtler coins. After an extended discussion at the Council meeting it was decided to close the museum to visitors until remedial action could be taken. At the December meeting of the Council, Newell appointed a committee consisting of Robert J. Eidlitz and himself to consider the recommendations which had been made by the staff during the preceding months to increase the security of the collection. A long report was produced by Eidlitz at the following meeting, and the present security system stems largely from the findings of that committee. Eidlitz was an ideal figure to aid in the work because he had constructed the building and he was able to utilize the people in his firm who specialized in safety devices. An additional item of expense was necessitated by this situation, but it cannot be said that the system was foolproof as yet. On November 10, 1939, the Secretary reported the theft of three gold medals and three decorations from the swinging cases in the smaller exhibition room at the Society. These objects had been purloined on or about October 19th. Once again the Council met and discussed the situation with a view towards finding a permanent remedy. Steps were taken to tighten the security precautions still further, and this time with success.

Still another interesting sidelight occurred in connection with the name of the Society. Originally it had been called The American Numismatic Society. After its reorganization following the Civil War it was known as The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society. In 1907, the name was changed again to its original form. In the interval, however, the American Numismatic Association had been organized in 1891, and incorporated in 1912. In addition it must be remembered that the Society had become the possessor of a museum and building for its functions, so that the situation had changed considerably since the reversion to the original name. In 1921, President Newell suggested at the annual meeting that the members take cognizance of these facts:

To my mind, the Society might consider the advisability of taking steps officially to name this building (with its contents) the American Numismatic Museum (or some similar title). It will naturally always remain the property of the American Numismatic Society. My point is that outsiders—and in many cases even our own members—do not really appreciate what our Society is or what it stands for, and so may often hesitate to present their collections to us, misguided by the name, “Society.” The word *Museum* has something definite and permanent about it, whereas the word *Society* apparently lacks just this all-important atmosphere.³⁷

Newell concluded by pointing out that this was merely a suggestion, but he felt that it was worthy of consideration. No action was taken at the time, and the matter was left in abeyance for years. In 1937, the Secretary recalled this to the Council and added that the suggestion did not involve changing the name of the Society, although it did point in that direction and much might be urged in favor of that being done. The elimination of confusion between the Society and the American Numismatic Association would certainly have been a benefit, but it is doubtful just how effective the change to American Numismatic Museum would have been in accomplishing this. A second inducement was naturally the ease of obtaining members and support for a museum from non-numismatists. Lastly, the Secretary pointed out that without such a change it would become increasingly difficult to obtain a quorum for official meetings and to find fellows who might be available and acceptable for vacancies on the Council. His reasoning in this last argument in favor of the change is somewhat elusive, and it has cer-

tainly proved wrong. Nevertheless, he brought the proposal before the Council, and we may surmise that it had previously been discussed with President Newell and several Council members. At the suggestion of Samuel R. Milbank a committee was appointed to investigate the questions raised by this proposal, and, as is so often the case in such instances, nothing further was heard of the project.

The year 1939 provides a suitable point for a review of the events to that point. In the Presidential Address of that year Newell seized the opportunity to do just that. Wood had died the previous year and Noe, the Secretary, Editor, and Librarian had been appointed to succeed him. This necessitated a complete revision of staff appointments which has already been covered. The following year was Noe's twenty-fifth anniversary as a member of the staff. A resolution of the Council was enacted to commemorate the event:

Resolved that the Council considers the Society fortunate in having had the conscientious and intelligent services of Mr. Sydney P. Noe as our Secretary during the past twenty-five years and wishes to express its appreciation of his long, faithful and most satisfactory work with and for The American Numismatic Society.

A copy of this resolution was spread upon the Minutes.

Serious work had been started in the training of new numismatists. Dr. George C. Miles, the first and only incumbent of the Huntington Scholarship Fund, had come to the museum to work on the Mohammedan coins. Students of the New York University Institute of Fine Arts had begun work on their extensive project involving the representations of ancient buildings on coins. Close relationships had been established with the various universities and scholars engaged in archaeological research. In addition, a plan had been drawn up for making a photographic record of the entire coin collection in the Society's cabinet. This was later carried out and resulted in a completed photographic record. Exhibitions had been held from time to time, but never with the same fervor as the ones which immediately followed the opening of the building, and attempts were made to stimulate a drive for memberships by special displays for the Metropolitan Coin Clubs. These yielded very gratifying results and were revived

during the years 1943-1945, but interest in them was never as great as it had been at the start.

The exhibitions, the publications, and the scholarly endeavors of the Society must all give way before the growth of the collection during the years 1930 to 1945. A simple listing of the quantity of coins and medals acquired by the Society in any one specific year would not do justice to the changes. The Newell bequest alone was sufficient to change the character of the Society's cabinets. It would be much more appropriate to concentrate on some of the more interesting acquisitions and perhaps a few of the more amusing ones. In 1931, the Curator announced to the Council the acquisition of the Robert Louis Stevenson plaque. The Treasurer, who was present at that meeting, reported a story of an incident in connection with the modelling of the portrait. It was Saint-Gaudens himself who told the tale to Gillingham, and Gillingham's recital of it and the letter were transcribed into the minutes. Gillingham told the story in his own words:

When in Paris during the summer of 1899, I chanced to meet that great American sculptor, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, and frequently played golf with him at Maison Lafitte, near Paris. Our luncheons on such occasions were usually taken in the rear part of a small French grocery store and wine shop, near the golf grounds; over which was our dressing room. One day, while we ate our bread and cheese and drank the vin ordinaire (from the bottle—of course. For glasses were not served in that primitive shop) we naturally turned to story-telling. Saint-Gaudens was giving some of his experiences, and happened to mention that with Robert Louis Stevenson in 1888, when he went to Manasquan, New Jersey, to finish the medallion he had been working on for some time, he had taken with him his son Homer, then about eight years old, and on the way down from New York had explained to Homer that he was to meet a man whom he should always remember, as he was a great writer whom the world would later recognize as superior to many. Upon arriving at the Union House at Manasquan, where Stevenson was then staying, the boy was introduced, and naturally was not much interested in the conversation carried on by the two older men, nor impressed with the sick man, then in bed; and soon the boy went out of doors to play.

In trying to get Stevenson to properly pose, in a natural attitude, Saint-Gaudens suggested that he write something, and try to forget the presence of the sculptor. Stevenson finally took paper and pen; and drawing up his knees, started to write, while the artist created the design of the medal in question. When Saint-Gaudens had finished, Stevenson was still busy writing; and folding the paper he put it into an envelope which he addressed to "Master Homer Saint-Gaudens" and handed it to

the father, telling him to give it to his son in five, ten or fifteen years, or "when I am dead." Here is the letter, as published in Stevenson's *Letters to his Family and Friends*,* and practically as described to us golfers that day in 1899 at Maison Lafitte, by Saint-Gaudens.

(*Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson, Vol. 2, p. 125. New York, 1899).

Manasquan, New Jersey,
27th May 1888

Dear Homer Saint-Gaudens,—

Your father has brought you this day to see me, and he tells me it is his hope that you may remember the occasion. I am going to do what I can to carry out his wish; and it may amuse you, years after, to see this little scrap of paper and to read what I write. I must begin by testifying that you yourself took no interest whatever in the introductions, and in the most proper spirit displayed a single-minded ambition to get back to play, and this I thought an excellent and admirable point in your character. You were also (I use the past tense, with a view to the time when you shall read, rather than to that when I am writing) a very pretty boy, and to my European views, startlingly self-possessed.

My time of observation was so limited that you must pardon me if I can say no more; what else I marked, what restlessness of foot and hand, what graceful clumsiness, what experimental designs upon the furniture, was but the common inheritance of human youth. But you may perhaps like to know that the lean flushed man in bed, who interested you so little, was in a state of mind extremely mingled and unpleasant: harassed with work which he thought he was not doing well, troubled with difficulties to which you will in time succeed, and yet looking forward to no less a matter than a voyage to the South Seas and the visitation of savage and desert islands.

Your father's friend,
Robert Louis Stevenson

Thus, there was a story to accompany the new acquisition, and the connection with the Society was clearly established through the person of Augustus Saint-Gaudens. The original design of the medal, as depicted on the specimen acquired by the Society in 1931, was later altered and enlarged for the panel made by Saint-Gaudens for St. Giles Church in Edinburgh, where Stevenson is shown with a pen in hand and paper on his knee. A single medal of this type is not in itself of any great importance, but the fact that Saint-Gaudens had been so closely connected with the Society and was so well known as the foremost American sculptor gave the piece added significance when it was related to the incident.

During the same year in which the Stevenson plaque was acquired the death of Bauman L. Belden occurred. He had been a member of the Society since 1886 and a life member since 1910. As Secretary from 1905 to 1915 and as Director from 1909 to 1915 as well as a member of the Council from 1906 to 1928 and an Honorary Councillor from 1928 to 1931 he had truly devoted himself to the interests of the organization. His contributions to the science of numismatics and services to the institution were duly recalled by a resolution of the Council which was spread upon the Minutes when news of his death was made public. At the sale of his effects, the Council decided to make a small appropriation to be used for the acquisition of such items as the remaining copies of his publications on United States War Medals and certain other pieces which the library might need. It also made available funds for the repurchase at auction of various publications issued by the Society which were in Belden's library.

Two years later the Society was fortunate enough to secure a large part of the famous Gampola hoard of 494 larins and 53 other coins. In the very next year, this hoard was the subject of a monograph produced by Howland Wood.²⁸ Dr. Casey Wood, who made this donation, requested that part of the hoard be retained for the cabinet of the Society and that the remainder be used either as gifts or in trading with other museums or for sale so that the proceeds might be used to increase the holdings. The hoard itself had been found at Gampola in Ceylon where it was acquired by Dr. Wood. A selection of 160 coins was retained.²⁹

In the same year, 1933, a gift of 488 medals was bequeathed from the collection of Dr. George F. Kunz. Kunz had been one of the most active of the Society's members and officers. The role which he had played in the production of many of the early medals of the Society has been fully described. As a result of his connection with Tiffany and Company he was enabled to acquire many very rare pieces which were issued through that firm. His bequest consisted chiefly of United States and European medals including some Russian pieces. Of great interest in this gift was a gold piece commemorating the victory at New Orleans by Andrew Jackson.³⁰ This medal was struck by Congress.

The accessions for the year 1933 were particularly important, both in medals and in oriental coinage. The Medallic Art Company and

President Newell continued their longstanding practice of donating to the museum. Perhaps the most interesting of the medallic pieces acquired during the year was a satirical piece issued to commemorate an event of some public attention. On August 28th of that year Senator Huey Long of Louisiana had gone to the washroom at the Sands Point Bath Club, and there he had been hit in the eye by an unknown assailant who apparently disapproved of the Senator. This event was duly reported in the press with some fanfare, and Owen P. White, the novelist and Associate Editor of *Collier's* magazine, had made the public suggestion in jest that the assailant should be awarded a gold medal. The populace immediately responded with a series of contributions to defray the expense, and in a very short time the sum of \$1,000 had been raised to accomplish this purpose. White was now troubled because even after the medal had been designed and struck he thought that the only way he could dispose of it would be to present it to the trophy room of the Sands Point Bath Club because "no dignified museum would be frivolous enough to accept it." Newell, upon receipt of this report, promptly wrote to White explaining that The American Numismatic Society was "one of the most dignified museums in this country," and that he considered the washroom medal a public expression of the American people. He therefore requested that the museum should be its repository. On September 20th, a ceremony was held at the museum to make the gift. A vacant chair was present throughout the event so that the assailant might claim his reward, but no one came forward. In making the presentation, White said, "This is an historic occasion. It is unique. Perhaps not in the annals of any country, certainly not in the annals of this one, has there ever been a moment like it."

Newell replied, "My interest in the medal is purely numismatic. When I learned from the newspaper accounts that this unknown hero had not been positively identified, or at any rate was too modest to come forward and admit his identity publicly, I thought perhaps the Society and its museum might become the repository for the medal. Accordingly, I wrote to Mr. White, whom I had never met, and the result is the ceremony today. I appreciate the honor of accepting this medal commemorating the act of this noble but unknown hero. I feel

sure it will find its place in history along with the medals presented at Marathon. Some day it may hang side by side with the medal presented by the Emperor Honorius to the general who defeated Alaric, the Goth, the inscription on which reads: 'Triumphator barbarorum,' which means 'the conqueror of the barbarians.'"

The statement issued by Newell in his Presidential Address of 1934 explains more completely his motives in entering into what was essentially a political controversy. In that speech he said, "The part we played in what may be termed the affair of the Huey Long Medal had for its purpose the ideal of better government and the discouragement of unworthy individuals in high office. By this we have secured for our collection a unique gold satirical medal of historic, artistic and civic value; considerable publicity at no cost to ourselves; a good laugh in these far too serious times; as well as numerous complimentary remarks anent our bold stand for civic virtue." Perhaps this was spreading the numismatic veneer rather thinly and transparently over an incident fraught with political overtones. Certainly the design of the piece by George DeZayas was quite clever, but it could not be pointed to as a work of artistic excellence and was not intended to be such. It was a gold medal suspended by two chains from a bar pin, and the length including the chains and pin was about four inches. The shape of the entire medal was suggested by the fact that the incident took place in the washroom, and on the obverse there was depicted a Kingfish, the face of which was being struck by a fist issuing near a washbowl with two faucets of running water. A crown was to be seen falling from the head of the fish, and to the right of the design was the date MCM-XXXIII. Upon the lower border was the inscription PUBLICO CONCILIO PRO RE IN CAMERA GESTA which may be translated as "By Public Acclaim for a Deed Done in Private." The reverse of the original had the inscription PRESENTED TO THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY SEPTEMBER 20, 1933. It was displayed in a case with a card reading, "Medal to the Unknown Hero Who Hit Huey Long. Deposited in the Museum of the American Numismatic Society by the American People."

Naturally it attracted a great number of visitors, and Wood reported five days after the presentation that over 100 people came on each day

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to view it. It was even found wise to issue copies of the piece without the pin and chains with a different reverse inscription: BY / PUBLIC ACCLAIM / FOR A DEED / DONE IN PRIVATE / SANDS POINT / AUGUST 26 / 1933.³¹ The Medallion Art Company sold these replicas in some quantity and thus proved the popularity of the piece.

In addition, the year 1933 witnessed the purchase of two most interesting silver bars of the Han Dynasty of the first century A.D. These were of extreme rarity and were accompanied by a small inscribed gold bar or nugget, which if it could be established as a coin, might antedate by centuries any coin previously known. This gold bar was confided to several Chinese scholars to determine whether it was to be attributed to the later part of the Yin Dynasty in the middle of the twelfth century B.C. or the first part of the Chow Dynasty which succeeded it. No definite conclusion has yet been reached.

Even the depression years of the thirties do not seem to have seriously affected the quantity and value of the Society's acquisitions. In 1933, the H.A. Schnakenberg Collection was dispersed by the death of the owner. Fifty-six pieces from that collection were donated to the Society by the heir in memory of his father. This gift included many important specimens particularly in the gold series of European coins.³² In November of the same year, the F. Munroe Endicott Collection was presented by Mrs. George Endicott, the sister-in-law of the collector, and DeWitt Endicott, his nephew. F. Munroe Endicott had been an enthusiastic collector in his youth. He was a secretary in the American Legation in Cairo when his imagination was aroused by the largest find of silver coins of Alexander the Great ever unearthed, the Demanhur Hoard. With his friend Sir Ronald Storrs, of the British Mission, who was later Governor of Jerusalem and Cyprus, Endicott spent his spare time searching for Alexander's coinage. The finest and rarest of the coins from the great hoard were divided between these two. Among the pieces secured by Endicott was one on which the name of Nikokles, the King of Paphos, was inscribed in the lion's scalp. This piece was published with his permission by Newell in the *Numismatic Chronicle* in 1919. The Demanhur Hoard provided Newell with the material for a reattribution of the coinage of Alexander the Great.³³ When the material from the hoard had been exhausted, Endicott continued to

collect coins of the Ptolemies and later Roman issues of Alexandria. Later, he began to acquire the Greek issues of Italy and Sicily as well as fine portrait types of the Roman series. Finally, he came into possession of the Catacombs Hoard of Roman imperial denarii. When his collection was given to the Society it contained about 500 denarii, nearly all of which were in mint condition and formed the basis for a description of the collection.³⁴

In 1934, the O.P. Eklund Collection was dispersed through sale. Eklund had devoted himself to the study of minor coinages and his listings, country by country, had appeared over a number of years in *The Numismatist*. From time to time, the Society had been the recipient of gifts of sections of his collection which had already served the collector's purpose. Still other portions of the collection were acquired by purchase, and in 1949 one group of pieces from this collection formed an important part of a monograph devoted to the Hacienda Tokens of Mexico.³⁵ In addition, the beautifully organized books of pencilled rubbings prepared by Eklund were donated to the library.

Two great losses suffered by the Society in 1936 must be mentioned. The death of Richard Hoe Lawrence broke one of the last links with the early history of the Society. He had become a member in 1878 and had served as Curator in 1879 as well as Librarian from 1880 to 1885. He was one of the most active members, and it was as a result of his labors that the first published catalogue of the library was printed as well as a volume devoted to the Paduan imitations of Roman imperial sestertii. In his later years, he had lived in retirement, but he had never severed his connection with the Society and was one of the oldest members when he died. After his death, Mrs. Lawrence presented his collection of 591 Roman coins, chiefly denarii, and a few lesser pieces including some electrotypes. After the complete settlement of the estate, a total of 720 very fine coins, 415 of which were of the Roman Republican series and 155 of the Imperial type, chiefly of silver and bronze, were donated by Mrs. Jessie C. Lawrence. They had been collected with great care by her husband. The Richard Hoe Lawrence Library had already been acquired in 1899 through the generosity of Daniel Parish, Jr.

The other great loss sustained in that year was the death of Arthur C.

Wyman. He had filled the office of Assistant Curator during the years 1918 to 1921. Later when he moved to California, Wyman continued to take an active interest in all aspects of numismatics and continually went out of his way to further the interests of the Society even though he was far from its home. At his request, the Society was allowed to cull his collection for the pieces that it lacked. He had already donated a group of coins made of nickel, 660 in number, to the Society in 1932 which was in addition to other gifts given both before and after that date. From his collection another eighty-five pieces were selected after his death.³⁶

These blows, however, had been preceded by an even more severe one at the very beginning of the period covered in this chapter. On January 30, 1931, John Reilly, Jr., died in a New York hospital after undergoing a serious operation. He was then only fifty-five years old. He had been educated at Princeton University, where he had done an additional four years of post-graduate work in electrical engineering. Apparently his interest in numismatics was stimulated when very young and his specialization in oriental numismatics owed its origin to meeting, in a visit to Japan in 1909, Henry A. Ramsden, a distinguished scholar in that field. It was during that visit that Reilly acquired the Dr. Neil Gordon Munro Collection, a portion of which had appeared in Dr. Munro's *The Coins of Japan*, published in 1904. Reilly continued to add to his collection all types of objects with numismatic representations, and upon the death of Ramsden he succeeded in acquiring the extensive collection of that savant. This vast body of numismatic material arrived in New York in 1917 and was the subject of an address to the Society on March 7, 1918.³⁷ Reilly's collection was housed in the Society's building and special arrangements were made when the museum was enlarged to permit him personally to care for it.³⁸

Naturally, there was great interest in the numismatic world in the fate of the magnificent Reilly Collection after the death of its owner.³⁹ In 1938, Miss Frances Reilly, his daughter, made a gift of the entire collection and cabinets to the Society and thus placed the institution in the forefront of those possessing oriental coins. The Council promptly declared Miss Reilly a Benefactor.⁴⁰

The collection itself contained more than 27,000 items predominantly of Chinese origin. It included a select library to which subsequent

additions were made as the opportunity afforded and which has formed the basis for two monographs published by the Society.⁴¹

Mr. Reilly's successor on the Council was General DeWitt Clinton Falls, who filled out the unexpired term. General Falls was subsequently re-elected to the Council until his death in 1937. He also left a substantial bequest to the Society.

In the same year, 1938, in which the Reilly Collection and the bequest from General Falls were received, a gift from George H. Clapp made it possible to acquire the E. P. Robinson Collection. In addition, Clapp donated part of his own collection of large U.S. Cents which was in time to give the Society a fair claim to having the finest collection of these pieces to be found anywhere. To this donation there were made various additions until 1946 when the entire mass of material was in the possession of the Society. With the original gift, a fund of \$5,000 was presented so that still further acquisitions might be made as they appeared on the market.⁴²

Of particular significance was a bequest received in October 1937 and displayed at the November meeting of the following year. Herbert Scoville had made it a custom to give generously to the Society every Christmas as well as at various other times. On his death, his collection of Renaissance and later coins of the Italian Peninsula, consisting of 611 gold pieces, 2,265 silver, and 628 coppers or bronzes as well as 131 miscellaneous specimens, was donated to the Society. This was a well-rounded representation of the issues of the Italian city-states, including a great many pieces of unusual distinction. The coinages of Milan, Florence, and Savoy were especially well represented. Since this was an area of numismatic interest which had not been particularly cultivated, it was of more than usual significance.⁴³

The need for funds, however, was always as great as the need for additions to the collections. It would have been impossible to carry out the work of the Society if there had not been public spirited citizens willing to aid in material fashion. One such was Mrs. Emma Brunner, who left a sum of money to the Society which equalled that of General Falls at approximately the same time. Naturally, both were elected Benefactors and their names were inscribed on the tablets which are placed in the entrance to the museum.

The death of Robert J. Eidlitz in 1933 was one of the many which deeply affected the Society. Eidlitz' firm, it will be remembered, had actually built the second edifice which served as part of the Society's home, and he had been most constant in his support of the various activities of the institution. Since 1916 he had been a Fellow of the Society and a member of the Council. In 1927, he was the recipient of the Huntington Medal, and his passing was the occasion for a tribute by President Newell.⁴⁴ During his life, Eidlitz had assembled a collection of some 5,000 medals related chiefly to architecture, and he had acquired a library to make it possible for him to study these pieces. Under the terms of his will this magnificent collection and library were to be retained by Mrs. Eidlitz for as long a period as she chose, and afterwards they were to be given to the Society. In April 1940, Mrs. Eidlitz was named a Benefactor of the institution five years after her husband had been so named in 1935. Since Robert J. Eidlitz had already published a book relating to these medals, *Medals and Medallions Relating to Architects*, the form of the book was chosen for the display which was eminently successful and received mention in the local press as well as in some of the architectural periodicals.⁴⁵

In 1940, two other choice collections were received by the Society. The George W. Husker Greek Collection, consisting of 221 pieces of silver and bronze, was presented. Despite its seemingly small size it was extremely valuable because it added materially to the representation of the cities of Asia Minor. In addition, so many of the pieces were in fine condition that it was a truly important asset. The Roman portion of this collection was sold at auction in 1951, and the Society was successful in purchasing eighty-six pieces.⁴⁶ At the same time the magnificent John F. Jones Collection was offered to the Society. This contained fine coins in superlative condition which had been culled from sales of other connoisseurs such as Howorth, Betts, and Bastow, with a Brazilian group built up from the Meili cabinet. Mrs. Edward T. Newell contributed the cost for the Barbary States coins, and Mrs. George P. Cammann for the pieces of the Knights of Malta. Well over 5,000 specimens were acquired, and they represented the fruits of nearly fifty years of intensive work in collecting.⁴⁷

Mrs. Cammann was also instrumental in improving the holdings of

the Society in Greek coinage, particularly in issues of Corinth and her colonies as well as in imitations of the Corinthian type. Many of these pieces had been illustrated in her monograph on the symbols to be found on Corinthian staters.⁴⁸ These were given to the Society over a period of years in addition to an extensive selection of badges, given to donors to the many relief agencies, which she had assembled during World War I.

The largest of all gifts of coins and medals ever received by the Society, however, was that of Edward T. Newell. Throughout the history of the Society to this point there has been continuous mention of the many donations presented by Newell to forward the study of numismatics. Newell was in no sense a dilettante, and his works in numismatics bore the stamp of scholarly research. It is an extensive bibliography which Newell contributed to the science of numismatics, and by far the largest part of it was devoted to Hellenic and Hellenistic coinages.⁴⁹ He was at the same time one of those rare individuals who could combine the talents for practical administration with scholarly research and a continuous output of original ideas. It was Newell who had urged most ardently the enlargement of the museum building and who took an active part in the careful planning which preceded the completion of that enterprise in 1931. During his term as President, and largely as a result of his own endeavors, success crowned the efforts of the organization to be recognized as an aid to which excavators could turn. Relations with other learned bodies were improved and in many cases established for the first time under his leadership. He was also most generous in his gifts to further the aims of the Society. In 1916, he presented not only his own Mohammedan collection, numbering 5,000 pieces, but he purchased and added the collection formed by Howland Wood. The following year, he supplemented this by the gift of his Arabic glass weights. In the course of succeeding years, Newell was instrumental in whole or in part in the acquisition of the Starosselsky, Hoernle, Valentine, and other collections. Finally in December, just two months before his death, he presented a major section of his Sassanian coins which numbered some 1200. It was also as a result of his efforts that arrangements were made with the Metropolitan Museum of Art for the permanent loan of Durkee, Mills, and other collections.

Newell's early life and his connection with the Society have already been treated at some length. His death on February 18, 1941, seemed to mark the end of a definite period, and the Council expressed its shock in a resolution which was transmitted to Newell's family and was later published in the *Proceedings* of the Annual Meeting of 1942. At the same time the entire numismatic world was taken aback at the loss of one of its most illustrious sons. Obituaries in honor of Newell appeared in most of the numismatic periodicals.⁵⁰

When the Council met the following month it was faced with the task of finding the right members to fill Newell's various offices. Samuel R. Milbank was unanimously elected to succeed to the post on the Board of Governors, but action with respect to filling the vacancy on the Council was delayed for a month. The members of the Board of Governors now met to find a successor to Newell as President. Only three Governors were present at that meeting on March 13th, immediately following the Council meeting, but the discussion was a lively one which traced all the difficulties now facing the Society. Stephen H. P. Pell was nominated to carry on in the Presidential position for the unexpired portion of Newell's tenure. At the same time Douglas P. Dickie was appointed to succeed Newell on the Finance Committee.

Quite naturally, Newell's sudden death had brought to the fore the knowledge that the Society had functioned throughout the period of his Presidency without a Vice-President. This was obviously the source of some of the difficulties then faced. It was decided to prepare an amendment whereby one or more Vice-Presidents would be duly constituted to serve in the event of a similar misfortune at a later date. This was carried even further, when, in the course of the discussions by the Council, it was moved that the officers of the Society be empowered to select such assistants as they deemed proper. It was expected that the assistants would be kept fully informed of all matters pertaining to the complete functioning of their offices. An amendment establishing the election of not more than three Vice-Presidents was passed at the Annual Meeting of January 10, 1942.

Two days after the Annual Meeting, the Council met to elect a new President to lead the group. On the suggestion of Stephen H. P. Pell, who had only consented to assume the duties and responsibilities

during the emergency of the intervening period, Dr. Herbert E. Ives was elected. This was an extremely wise choice because Dr. Ives was himself a scholar, though in the physical sciences rather than primarily in the humanistic disciplines. He was at that time on the research staff of the Bell Telephone Laboratories and serving as advisor to our government in the installation of radar devices. It was a crucial moment in the history of the Society because three members of the staff had departed for war service. Dr. Ives took cognizance of these facts in his Presidential Address:

I shall alter this order, and ask you first to look around, to see how the Society is affected by the difficult and crucial conditions in which we live. For these conditions have inevitably affected what we have been able to do in the past year, and will similarly affect what we can plan for the future. Our activities during the past year have been curtailed by very severe drafting of our personnel for the war. Two members of the Council are in the armed services, and another elected member could not accept office because of the assumption of war work. Our Museum staff has been nearly cut in half by men going from us to the army. Similarly, of our active membership we have a large honor roll. Under these conditions, of necessity, our normal activities have been reduced. We have not had our full quota of those Saturday afternoon lectures, which have been of such great interest in the past few years. Our publications have been somewhat reduced in number. The gatherings of enthusiastic numismatists on Saturday afternoons have been less well attended. The load on the remaining members of our staff has been greatly increased, and their opportunities for new productive work diminished.⁵¹

After recalling the fact that the Society was in a good financial situation at the moment, he pointed out that the income from the invested funds was decreasing and showed every indication of continuing to do so. As a result he advised that the present was not an auspicious moment to undertake new ambitious plans and enterprises. Everything pointed to the prudent course of retaining a contracted staff and persevering as far as possible in the course that had been outlined. At the same time there were things upon which the Society could congratulate itself. An outstanding exhibition of the seventeenth century coinage of the Americas including the Willow Tree, Pine Tree, and Oak Tree coinages of Massachusetts had been held. As a result of this exhibition a monograph had been produced on the seventeenth century hoard found at Castine, Maine.⁵² The principal task, in the near future of the

Society lay in the acquisition of the famous Newell Collection. The entire collection, with the exception of 1,000 coins, was willed to the Society and at the same time was accompanied by two new funds. Newell had bequeathed a sum of \$50,000 to be used as a coin purchase fund and another sum of \$25,000 as an "endowment fund" with the "request that the same be used in aid of the publication of Numismatic Works." Naturally the acquisition of these coins and medals as well as the funds was a process requiring some years, and it will be treated in the succeeding chapter. For the moment, it was found wise to maintain the current arrangement of the pieces and to appoint Mrs. Adra M. Newell as Honorary Curator of the E.T. Newell Collection.

Naturally, the Newell bequest far outshone all others given to the Society during the period, but there were others of great value. In the very year of Newell's death, there also occurred the death of W. Gedney Beatty. At one time Beatty had been a member of the Council, and in his will he declared the organization a beneficiary of his estate for a sizeable sum. W. Gedney Beatty was therefore named a Benefactor of the Society, and it was decided that the fund thus established, which was to be known as the W. Gedney Beatty Purchase Fund, was to be used towards the acquisition of Greek coins.⁵³ This was consistent with Beatty's interests, for he had also bequeathed to the Society his collection of Greek and ancient coins. This was truly a magnificent gift because it included 1,037 silver and thirteen gold pieces extending from the archaic to the Hellenistic periods. Beatty had been attracted by the archaic style and had deliberately chosen to limit his collection to certain mints rather than to attempt to form a more representative showing. Thus the mint of Tarentum was represented by thirty-five coins, that of Heracleia by eighteen, Metapontum by fifty-one, Thurium by thirty-eight, Velia by twenty-four, Croton by twenty-three, Terina by twenty, Syracuse by fifty-six, Neapolis Macedoniae by twenty-two, Thasos by thirty-four, Boeotia by sixty, Athens by eighty-six, which were primarily early issues, Aegina by fifty-four, Corinth by ninety-eight, twenty-three from the Corinthian colonies, Elis by thirty-eight and Chios by twenty-four. Many of these pieces came from well-known collections throughout the world and impressively enriched the Society's cabinet.⁵⁴

Also in 1941, another collection which was noted for the condition of the individual pieces appeared on the market. Dr. Edward P. Robinson, a resident of Newport, Rhode Island, had assembled a large number of excellent Greek and Roman silver and bronze pieces as well as some miscellaneous specimens of other coinage. The Greek silver was acquired by a private individual, but a portion of the remainder was obtained for the Society through the generosity of George H. Clapp. In 1926, Dr. Robinson had presented 133 Becker forgeries in lead from his collection, so the new acquisitions formed part of a still larger unit from this collection.⁵⁵ Among the coins which were obtained in 1941 were another 578 Greek bronzes, 507 Roman bronzes, 63 English pieces, and 350 assorted miscellaneous coins.⁵⁶ This gift was accompanied by still another from James J. Rorimer which included 345 pieces, 188 of which were of the Roman series, and the others from Northern Europe. In this collection there was a magnificent gold piece of Charles XI of Sweden which had been struck at Riga, and a considerable number of Russian coins which had not been represented in the Society's cabinet. James J. Rorimer, then Curator of Mediaeval Art at the Metropolitan Museum of Art and later Director of that institution, had naturally taken great care in assembling this collection, so it was doubly valuable.⁵⁷

Three other collections of note were also acquired during the period before 1945. Henry B. Barnes donated a group of 414 miscellaneous coins and medals in 1943 at about the same time that Emil W. Kohn presented his collection of 823 artistic medals. The gift of Emil W. Kohn included 92 silver medals, 43 silver plaques, 412 bronze medals, and 262 plaques in the same metal as well as 14 miscellaneous specimens. This was a gift of sufficient significance to warrant the declaration of Mr. Kohn as a Patron of the Society.

Harrold E. Gillingham had assumed the Chairmanship of the Committee on Decorations and War Medals in 1920. His interest in this phase of the Society's activities was continuous and his efforts untiring. Four monographs on the subject of decorations came from his pen during the years 1928 through 1940, and these were published by the institution.⁵⁸ As each of these volumes was completed, that corresponding part of his collection was transferred to the museum. Finally, in

1944, Gillingham presented his entire collection of United States coins which had been started in his youth. He also granted permission to dispose of the duplicates and to use the proceeds for further purchases. This permitted the addition of 120 pieces and the purchase of two well known Willow Tree issues which were not then in the Society's possession.⁵⁹

Thus it happened that the Society during the period from 1930 to 1945, the years of the depression and the war which caused such dislocation for the entire world, not only succeeded in maintaining its position among the learned bodies but even furthered it. The issuance of medals was not as actively pursued but the scholarly functions of the institution were augmented and given a greater degree of emphasis. The collection was built up in massive steps such as had not been witnessed before, and connections with other learned groups and organizations were fostered. For the future the path was clearly marked, and the organization stepped forth boldly into the post-war era.

THE PEAK

1945-1958

The end of the Second World War found the Society relatively untouched in the material sense that it was one of the few institutions of its kind in the world which had not suffered any physical damage. Several of the members of the museum staff, however, had put on uniforms and entered the service for the duration of the conflict, and as a result the Society was very largely dormant. Its resources for publication of new work grew materially in purely monetary terms because the incomes from the individual funds and investments continued to be received, but the various expenditures which were normally made in carrying out the activities of the institution had been curtailed. In other areas of the organization's activities, however, the rising costs of operation more than offset the gains made by the war. The Society during the war years "—like others of its kind not immediately associated with the national emergency—endeavored to maintain its existing facilities without attempting to enlarge its range of activities."¹ It was not completely possible to restrict the activities of the Society to simple routine matters because it will be remembered that President Newell's death just before the entry of the United States into the global conflict had created a great many new problems for the organization.² Not the least of these problems was the absorption of the truly mag-

nificent Newell bequest of 87,603 coins. In this task the Society was very fortunate in securing the aid and advice of Mrs. Newell who had been appointed Honorary Curator of the E.T. Newell Collection. Mrs. Newell has continued the interest of her husband and contributed generously to the success of the Society.

The receipt of the Newell bequest is not something that may be passed over lightly, but rather something which deserves to be recalled with frequency. It was impossible during the war years to integrate the material from the Society's prior holdings with the new pieces from the Newell Collection. Even as late as 1947, the Committee on Arrangement of Collections was still troubled with this problem. The report of that Committee utilized round figures for estimating the size of the various collections but it does give us an approximation of the problem. The Newell Collection contained about 60,000 Greek coins, 23,000 Roman pieces, and 2,000 Byzantine. The Society's own holdings at the same time were estimated at 10,000 Greek, 7,000 Roman, and 1,000 Byzantine coins. In addition, there were 477 Greek and Roman coins on loan from the Morgan Library in the cabinets of the Society.³ It is clear from this that even though the Newell Collection had been magnificently cared for, boxed and labelled by Newell himself, and that labels and notes had been inserted into each box, the task of integration was overwhelming. Scholars throughout the various countries had followed Newell's work with the greatest attention, and the members of the Society were anxious to view segments of this magnificent treasure. Even during the war, in November 1944, at the time of the acceptance of the bequest, an exhibition was held of some of the specimens.

With this vast increase in the holdings of the Society it was necessary to make certain changes in the library arrangements so that the coins could be studied in the vault. It was decided that the best solution was to create a second highly specialized library in the vicinity of the vault for duplicate copies of the volumes on ancient numismatics. As many of these texts as were available plus duplicate sets of the periodicals were immediately moved into the ante-room. There they were shelved together with new volumes which were purchased expressly for use in the so-called Newell Room Library which was being

formed. New shelving was installed, and funds were made available to complete the entire project.

It was entirely fitting that the area in which Newell had carried on the greater part of his researches should be devoted to commemorating his great contributions to numismatic research. Accordingly, the sculptor George Lober, who was a member of the Society, executed a memorial plaque which was placed in the Newell Rooms. On this plaque were inscribed the words: THESE · WERE · THE / WORK ROOMS OF · EDWARD · T · NEWELL / WHOSE · EMINENCE · AS / A · NUMISMATIST WAS / UNIVERSALLY · RECOGNIZED · BY · SCHOLARS / AND · WHOSE · GENEROUS / HELPFULNESS · ENDEARED / HIM · TO · A · HOST · OF / FRIENDS. The unveiling of this commemorative plaque was preceded by a series of moving addresses by Professor T. Leslie Shear of Princeton University, Mrs. Agnes Baldwin Brett and Professor Thomas O. Mabbott of Hunter College as well as the reading of a message from Mrs. Newell. The full texts of these addresses and a photograph of the plaque were published in the *Proceedings* of 1945.⁴

The twelve years following the war and the immense Newell bequest were actually destined to be the most active in the entire history of the Society. With the acquisition of this new collection, the resources for research were tremendously strengthened, and for the first time the Society's collection, as opposed to that of any individual in the United States, achieved primacy. At the same time that this added responsibility was placed upon the Society in terms of the contents of its cabinets, an increase in the endowment fund made it possible for the organization to fulfill more adequately its appointed tasks. At the Annual Meeting in 1946, President Ives announced a very generous gift of a large block of securities from an anonymous donor. The donor was Mr. Archer M. Huntington, whose revived interest in the group was to serve as a stimulus to the succeeding groups of officers. President Ives continued in his remarks to recognize that this new increment to the funds of the Society had to be used wisely. "With this increment we can plan with some definiteness those increases of activity which before we could only speak of as pressing and desirable. First of all, we plan to increase the staff of the museum, and are already canvassing the field to secure persons whose training, equipment and chosen fields of study

make them desirable candidates for future positions on the staff of what we consider justifiably one of the most important institutions in our field in the world.”⁵

President Ives outlined a three-point program for the most advantageous utilization of the new resources at the disposal of the Society. This program involved an increase in the staff of the museum, an increase in the training program for students, and an expansion of publication plans.

Those who followed President Ives have adhered to that outline and in some instances carried his proposals even beyond his fondest dreams. The result has been an enormous growth in the stature of the organization among the world's learned societies. Such growth cannot be measured in purely statistical terms of growth of membership or increase in the endowment, library and cabinet; it must be gauged in terms of the effectiveness of the organization in carrying out its primary scientific and academic tasks. Of course, there were disappointments such as the withdrawal of the Morgan Collection from the vaults of the Society in 1949 so that it might be disposed of on the market. In general, however, the growth of the Society was steady and clear.

With the increased activity found at the museum during the next dozen years, it became necessary to arrange for proper photographic facilities. In the past, one of the assistant curators had acted as photographer, and the developing and printing was done commercially. By 1947, it was found that this procedure placed too great a burden on the time of the assistant curator, and in July of that year a committee consisting of Bellinger, Ives, and Nesmith was appointed to re-examine the entire problem with a view to improving arrangements. Their investigation revealed that the assistant curator, William Clark, had undertaken the task of photographing the objects for the museum some eight years earlier when a professional photographer had relinquished the Society's work. Since the photographic facilities of the Society were utilized by private individuals as well, Clark was kept quite busy with what had started as merely an additional duty. The Committee proposed that a complete photographic department would be advisable with skilled professional employees handling the work. Towards the end of 1947, it proved possible to organize a photographic de-

partment under the care of De Vere W. Baker, a professional photographer with varied experience. When Baker retired in 1954, he was asked to train his successor, Raymond Johnson, who has successfully carried on the work of the department.

At an even earlier date, May 1941, the Society had begun to expand the staff of the curatorial department. In that month, Mrs. Aline Abacherli Boyce was asked to join the staff as Assistant to the Curator. She later became Curator of Roman and Byzantine coins. Mrs. Boyce had received a bachelor's degree from Cincinnati and a master's and doctoral degree from Bryn Mawr. She had also done some teaching as a member of the faculties of Bryn Mawr and Cincinnati in the field of Classics and had studied at the American Academy in Rome. Her primary field of interest was Roman numismatics, and she was promptly put in charge of that aspect of the collection. In 1943, when her husband was called into service in the Army, Mrs. Boyce took a year's leave, but she returned the following year to remain with the Society until 1956. In that year, she resigned from the staff to go with her husband to the University of Michigan.

In 1946, George C. Miles, who had served as Honorary Curator of Mohammedan Coins, joined the staff of the Society in connection with the loan of the collection of The Hispanic Society of America which will be discussed at a later point. Miles' connection with Oriental studies had been extensive, and he had taken an active part in excavations in Persia. In 1948, the American Oriental Society held a meeting in New York, and for that meeting, at Miles' suggestion, a very extensive display of the Oriental coins in the cabinet of the Society was arranged. Notice of this exhibition was released to the press and appeared in the *New York Sun* and the *Herald Tribune*. The *New York World-Telegram* printed a feature story on the second day of the exhibition in which it was combined with the meeting of the Orientalists. Attendance at this display, which opened on March 30th, was good. The American Oriental Society, cognizant of the fact that the exhibition had been planned to coincide with their annual meeting, and that a special invitation had been extended to them passed a resolution thanking the American Numismatic Society. That resolution read, "The members of the American Oriental Society express their deep appreciation of the action of

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the President and Council of The American Numismatic Society in preparing and placing on view on the occasion of the Annual Meeting of the American Oriental Society a special exhibition of the coinages of the ancient, mediaeval, and modern East. This exhibition was visited and enjoyed by many of the members of the Oriental Society." The general success of this exhibition was noted by President Dewing in his address at the Annual Meeting in 1949.⁶

The character of the Society itself changed materially during this last dozen years from what was a local group with local membership even if it was of international importance. In 1920, sixty percent of the membership of the Society was drawn from New York City. By 1958, only nineteen percent was drawn from the same source. During this same period, the percentage of foreign members had grown from five to twenty-one. This trend, which was noticed in 1951, and commented upon at that time, has also been reflected in an increase in institutional members such as university libraries, until they reached eight percent of the total membership. It was noticeable in other aspects of the Society's activities. A representative of the Society was present at the German Numismatic Congress in Munich in 1950.⁷ In the very next year a selection of the Society's medallic issues was sent to the International Exhibition of Medals held in Madrid from November 18th to December 2nd. Most important, however, in demonstrating the international character of the Society was the succession of foreign scholars who spent time at the museum during the period. In 1945, Dr. Henri Seyrig, Commissioner of Antiquities for Syria, delivered a lecture at the museum on the "Tesserae of Palmyra."⁸ In 1950, Dr. C. H. V. Sutherland of Oxford University delivered a lecture on "What is Meant by Style in Coinage?" At that same meeting, Dr. Sutherland, in his capacity as President of the Royal Numismatic Society, honored Sydney P. Noe, the Chief Curator, when he presented him with that Society's silver medal. This was a signal honor not only for Noe, but it also reflected credit on the American Numismatic Society.

During succeeding years, the number of foreign scholars of renown who came to the Society increased materially as a direct result of the educational functions of the organization. When a program of graduate study was instituted in 1952, it became incumbent on the Society to

furnish educational opportunities for these students. With that in mind men such as Philip Grierson, Henri Seyrig, Andreas Alföldi, C. H. V. Sutherland, and G. K. Jenkins were asked to aid in that program. All these men spent some months at the museum and contributed greatly to the success of this program which will be discussed at a later point.

The great expansion of the Society's activities and reputation was begun with two magnificent gifts, the Newell bequest which so strengthened the actual collection and the gift of a valuable block of stock by Archer M. Huntington, which made it possible to exploit this new opportunity to the fullest extent. These were, however, only the most important and first of a new series of gifts of money, books, and coins which have virtually doubled the holdings of the Society in many fields and have certainly strengthened it to face the future with confidence. In 1946, an important gift was made. The will of Arthur J. Fecht provided that his collection of ancient and modern coins would be given to the Society after the death of Neoma Fecht, his surviving sister. Miss Neoma Fecht herself became one of the strong supporters of the work of the Society. Her donations in memory of her brother proved to be one of the chief sources for coin purchases. The Fecht Coin Purchase Fund, which has been continually augmented, has served to commemorate in vital fashion the great interest in numismatics of Arthur J. Fecht. Miss Fecht, moreover, went even further when, in 1948, she arranged for the immediate transfer to the vaults of the Society of the more than 3,000 coins in the Fecht Collection. The Council took cognizance of the continuing series of Miss Fecht's gifts in her brother's memory and declared Arthur J. Fecht a Benefactor.

Along with other magnificent gifts must be placed those of William B. Osgood Field and Louis H. Schroeder. In 1946, W. B. Osgood Field presented his extensive collection of early New England and Massachusetts silver coins. As President Ives pointed out at the time, by virtue of that single gift the Society's holdings in that field joined the ranks of the most complete and important.⁹ One year later this gift was further augmented by the presentation of 141 Greek coins and 656 Roman pieces. This gift provided much of the source material for some of the monographs published by the Society.

It is quite impossible to treat even a fraction of the gifts made to the Society during the last dozen years in any detail because they have been so numerous. Many of them are described in the various curatorial reports published in the *Proceedings*. Some, however, were of such outstanding significance that they cannot be passed over in silence. For example, in 1946, Louis H. Schroeder made such a presentation of German coins, medals, porcelain tokens, Siamese porcelain tokens, and Arabic glass weights.¹⁰ Periodically to the time of his death he added to that original gift and in consequence was declared a Benefactor. It was also through his assistance that the famous Strauss Collection of cistophoric tetradrachms and fractional currency was acquired in 1951. As a result of this purchase the cistophori in the museum represent what is probably the most important collection to be found anywhere.¹¹ On the occasion of the purchase of this collection, the Council passed a resolution expressing the Society's appreciation for Louis H. Schroeder's "friendly interest and generosity."

By far the most outstanding collection to come to the Society was that of the Hispanic Society of America, brought together originally by Archer M. Huntington. It consisted of 30,355 pieces when first placed in the custody of the American Numismatic Society but has since been materially increased by about 7,000 pieces. The actual ownership remained in the hands of the Hispanic Society but the study and publication of the collection was to be carried out under joint auspices.

Archer M. Huntington had begun collecting coins at about the age of nine, and in his own words, "It was perhaps ten years before I perceived what responsibilities I had assumed and when I started to print a catalogue of acquired material I became aware of the fact that I had been little more than a mere collector and that I was faced with the consideration of backgrounds of history, science and art for which I was not sufficiently equipped at that time."¹² The collection quite naturally revolved around Hispanic culture. Within the field of numismatics as it related to Spain, the Hispanic Society Collection touched all phases and included the most ancient and modern pieces.

Dr. Herbert E. Ives, President of the American Numismatic Society in 1946, had carried on the negotiations with Mr. Huntington regard-

ing the deposit of these coins and the provisions for their publication. Mr. Huntington provided the funds for the salary of a curator who would apply himself to their study and even provided funds for the purchase of volumes necessary for this study. Dr. George C. Miles was retained by the Society to work on the collection. Once all of these arrangements had been reduced to writing by Mr. Huntington they were sent in the form of a letter to President Ives, and all the members of the Council signed a copy of that letter at the meeting of June 21, 1946, as a token of acceptance.¹³

During the course of 1947, the vast bulk of the pieces in this unusual collection were physically transferred to the American Numismatic Society, and since housing so many pieces was in itself a matter of great concern, the steel cabinets of the Hispanic Society were also sent with the coins.

The Chief Curator, Sydney P. Noe, asked Miles to prepare a statement on the contents of the collection placed under his care which revealed the exceptional character of the coinage represented.¹⁴ Obviously it would be too lengthy to detail the contents of that collection but within it were specimens of all coins and medals in any way connected with Spanish history and culture. In some areas, such as the Visigothic coinage or the period of the Umayyads, it was unrivalled. It has provided the material for a number of publications which appeared as the *Hispanic Numismatic Series* under the joint auspices of the Hispanic Society of America and the American Numismatic Society. The important Visigothic collection covering the period from Leovigild to Achila II and the pieces of the Umayyads have already been published as well as a study of the *Coins of the Spanish Muluk al-Ṭawā'if*, and plans have been made for the publication of the Celtiberian and early Visigothic sections. This work will undoubtedly continue for many years. It must be judged as comparable in significance to the tremendous studies of the massive Newell Collection which had been acquired only a few years previously.

In that same year, 1946, there was received from George H. Clapp of Pittsburgh his collection of 1,452 large United States cents covering the years 1793-1857. At the Annual Meeting, 1947, President Ives made specific reference to this gift, a part of which was on display.

President Ives said, "This makes our collection without a rival in this department of numismatics. Thus within a few years the museum of the American Numismatic Society has become what we have all agreed it should be, the foremost repository of American numismatic material in the country."¹⁵ George H. Clapp had been made a Benefactor fully ten years earlier.

The important Maurice Gautier Collection, which had been assembled by that French diplomat while he was stationed for extended periods in Syria and Bulgaria, was acquired in 1947 through the boundless generosity of Archer M. Huntington. This renowned collection consisted of 2,677 coins primarily in the Roman series but included as well important Greek and Byzantine items.¹⁶ The superlative condition of the pieces as well as the great rarity of a number of them added materially to the value of this acquisition.

Charles G. Gunther, who had died in 1929, left an excellent collection devoted principally to the coinage of ancient Cyprus. For many years this treasure remained in storage in an old Venetian chest in the Ottoman Bank at Nicosia. The family, including Christian Gunther, the heir, expressed their willingness to cede the numismatic collection in its entirety to the Society provided means could be found to negotiate its export with the permission of the government of Cyprus. Prompt negotiations were undertaken in 1949 shortly after the offer was made, but it was impossible to secure complete control of the collection. In 1950, the authorities of Cyprus agreed to turn over the portion that was duplicated in their collections on condition that the non-numismatic parts of the collection be surrendered to the Cypriote Museum at Nicosia. The other coins which were not to be found in the Cypriote Museum collection were to be retained there as the Charles G. Gunther Memorial Collection until duplicates were secured. The Society agreed to these terms with some slight modifications, but the best part of the Gunther Collection has therefore remained at Nicosia.

Also in 1949, a particularly outstanding coin was presented to the Society by Wayte Raymond, the well-known coin dealer. The famous Athenian dekadrachm with facing owl and wings outspread from the Consul Weber Collection was presented to the Society. This single specimen enriched the Greek cabinet of the museum to a considerable

extent because of the extreme rarity of these pieces and the great demand for the few that are known.¹⁷ It was a gift which was to crown the many other donations presented by Wayte Raymond as an indication of his interest in the work of the organization. In consequence of this gift as well as others, Wayte Raymond was declared a Benefactor in 1950.

The increase in the collections of the Society, however, was not completely the result of gifts of actual specimens. The many purchase funds which had been placed at the disposal of the Society made it possible to acquire otherwise unobtainable coins and hoards. One of the most significant of such acquisitions occurred in 1950 when a hoard of 254 Persian sigloi found with a single half-stater of Croesus of Lydia was purchased. This was larger than any previously recorded hoard and in addition the individual pieces were not disfigured to any great degree with countermarks whereas most of the sigloi previously known had been mutilated in that way. It was also noticed that 117 of the sigloi in this hoard were derived from a single punch die which occurred in two states in the second of which a tiny letter, either an *alpha* or a *lambda*, had been added to the center of the die.¹⁸ This hoard has since provided material for a study by Sydney P. Noe.

Such acquisitions were made possible through continuous support given to the Society by its friends. Among these must be numbered Mrs. Adra M. Newell whose constant support has been one of its strong assets. Mrs. Newell has continued to further the interests of the Society in all ways possible and particularly in the matter of coin purchases. The Council took cognizance of this aid in 1952 when it declared her a Benefactor.

There were others who aided the Society in like fashion. The death of David M. Bullowa, the Philadelphia coin dealer, in 1953 was a blow to American numismatists, but his will contained a bequest of over \$5,000 to the Society.¹⁹ Mrs. Bullowa has followed in the footsteps of her late husband with a series of very generous donations to the library. As a direct consequence, David M. Bullowa's name was inscribed in the entrance hall of the museum as a Benefactor and Mrs. Bullowa was named a Patron and subsequently a Benefactor.

This twelve year growth in the history of the Society had, of course, its moments of sadness through the loss by death of members who had

maintained a very active relationship with the organization. Some of these moments have already been mentioned, but the death of Dr. Herbert E. Ives in November of 1953 was undoubtedly one of the most serious blows to the Society. Dr. Ives was a distinguished optical physicist who held the Medal for Merit for scientific services rendered to the country during World War II. His numismatic interests were concentrated in the fields of gold nobles of England, ducats of Venice, and florins of Florence. On two occasions he lectured at the museum on these coins and his three publications, one of which appeared posthumously, marked significant advances in the knowledge of these pieces. In addition to his scholarly contributions, Dr. Ives possessed administrative ability of a very high order. He was a member of the Council for twenty years and served as its President from 1942 to 1946. He had generously donated the medals which had been awarded to his father for scientific accomplishments. His wisdom, generosity and good counsel were important factors in maintaining the Society on an even keel and giving it its first impulse toward post-war growth. On his death it was found that Dr. Ives had made a bequest to the museum of his collection of gold coins. Because of this munificent gift, which was recorded in the *Proceedings* of 1955, Dr. Ives was enrolled among the Benefactors of the Society. A large portrait medallion of Dr. Herbert E. Ives had been made by Jenő Juszko, and it furnished the frontispiece of the *Proceedings* published in 1948. The mounted bronze portrait was donated to the Society by Dr. Ives and today it hangs in a place of honor.

In 1955, Mrs. Jean B. Cammann was named as a Benefactor of the Society by virtue of her bequest of a large collection of Greek coins. Mrs. Cammann was the author of a monograph on the symbols appearing on Corinthian staters which appeared as *Numismatic Notes and Monographs* No. 55. Her splendid collection of the coins of Corinth and her colonies as well as other Greek cities filled many gaps in the Society's trays. There was a particularly noteworthy rare gold piece of Metapontum and a dekadrachm of Kimon from dies not represented in the Society's collection.²⁰ The 483 pieces in the Cammann Collection were particularly noted in the *Proceedings* of 1956.

Continuous support over a number of years by many individuals is vital to the success of any organization such as the American Numis-

matic Society. The many names which have been recorded in this book and an even greater number of patrons of numismatic studies not mentioned have sustained the Society in all its difficult moments. Happily such individuals are found in the ranks of the Society today just as they have been in the past. In some instances, the benefactions of the past have continued to bear fruit into the present. As one recent example of a series of donations extending to the present moment, the inclusion of F.C.C. Boyd among the list of Benefactors in 1956 may be mentioned. Boyd had joined the Society as a Fellow in 1914, and made several important donations. Particular note was taken of a gift of seventeenth and eighteenth century German box talers and similar pieces.²¹ In 1950, this was joined by an extensive collection of counterfeit dies and counterfeits made by C. Wyllys Betts.²² Finally in 1956, to crown his many donations, F.C.C. Boyd presented a collection of 13,552 items which represented approximately two-thirds of the total number of acquisitions for that year. This last gift enriched many of the specialized collections of the Society such as the United States, Latin American, Modern and Mediaeval, as well as Indian and Far Eastern sections.²³

As an example of a benefaction begun in the past but coming to fruition in the present we may point to the bequest of Robert J. Eidlitz, a former member of the Council. He had bequeathed a very substantial sum to the organization. In 1955, almost \$70,000 of that bequest was received, and the Robert J. Eidlitz Building Maintenance Fund was promptly established in accordance with the terms of the bequest.²⁴

Actually, the responsibilities of the Society and its multiple activities grew by leaps and bounds. Of course, there had to be a continual watering of the plant if it was to flourish, and happily generous men and women were not found wanting. So much so, in fact, that the fiscal year ending on September 30, 1956, proved to be the one in which were received the largest cash gifts in the history of the Society. In that year, gifts totalling \$361,087.46 were received from the estate of Robert J. Eidlitz, Miss Neoma Fecht, the estate of Arabella Huntington at the direction of Archer M. Huntington, Hoyt Miller, Mrs Edward T. (Adra M.) Newell, and Charles M. Wormser.²⁵

The flourishing condition of the Society quite naturally prompted the members of the Council to plan for improvements rather than to

maintain the status quo. By 1948, the income of the Society was large enough to attempt to translate such thinking into concrete plans. President Dewing put the matter very succinctly in his Presidential Address of that year: "Our operating budget for the coming year involves appropriations for approximately \$65,800, while our special purchasing and publishing funds will have available for expenditure approximately \$20,000 more. Of this amount, less than \$4,000 comes from the dues of our members. As a result of the skill of our Finance Committee, of which Mr. West is Chairman, we are able to realize about 4.5⁰% on our invested funds, which amount to the present time is approximately \$1,475,000. This large endowment imposes on our Society the duty and the obligation to serve as best we can, the ideals of numismatic scholarship, so well exemplified by Edward T. Newell, our president for many years."²⁶

In April, President Dewing recommended that a Committee of the Council be established to make a study of the arrangement of offices and utilization of other space in the building with a view to making recommendations concerning increasing efficiency. The first part of the Committee's plan to be acted upon was the moving of the Secretary's office from the basement to the second floor. This move was actually completed in the summer of 1949, and a spacious well-furnished office was put at the disposal of the Secretary. Important changes were also made in the arrangement of the library.²⁷

In the fall of the same year, the serious overcrowding of the cabinets containing the Greek, Roman, and Byzantine Collections became apparent. All these coins were housed in the vault in which Edward T. Newell had worked, but the size of the collection had grown very rapidly. After considerable discussion, it was decided that the Roman and Byzantine coins should be moved to the second room to the left of the entrance to the Ancient Coin Department, once that room had been made into a vault. In June of 1950, the Roman and Byzantine as well as the Alexandrian coins struck under the Roman Empire were moved to their new home. As part of this move it was planned to integrate the original Society collection with the Newell Collection pieces, and a good beginning was made towards completing this task.²⁸

Maintenance and improvement of the building was a constant

concern of the Council. A Building Maintenance Reserve was established, and \$5,000 provided in the 1951 budget toward future building repairs. The storage room under Audubon Terrace which had been built many years earlier had suffered the ravages of time. The north retaining wall of that room had begun to crumble, with the result that water entered. A costly repair job was undertaken in 1951, and the space was restored to use.

While this work was being planned a check for \$50,000 was received from an anonymous donor who proved to be Mr. Archer M. Huntington. There could be no formal announcement of this gift, but President West did comment on the general renovation that was taking place:

Inside our building in the last year or two we have added a new vault for our growing coin collections. Within the last month we have completed a large addition to our library facilities. We have installed new lights in various parts of the building; we have recently completed a new workshop for our maintenance staff. Earlier in the year, roller blinds were installed over the skylights to darken this room (the western exhibition room) for illustrated lectures. Last summer we started repairing the badly cracked retaining wall facing the vacant lot opposite our building, an undertaking which was necessary if we were to put in usable condition the large room under our court. In this work the Provincial and priests in charge of Our Lady of Esperanza Chapel promptly and willingly cooperated. The entire work should long since have been completed, but unexpected difficulties connected with seepage coming on to our property from the higher terrace of the American Academy of Arts and Letters next to us have caused long delays.²⁹

The gift of \$50,000 was directly connected with the general renovation program. Mr. Huntington warmly supported the improvements, and this gift was to provide a part of the expenses for renovating the two exhibition halls and the balcony. Sherley W. Morgan, formerly the head of the School of Architecture at Princeton University, was retained to plan the renovation. Vermilya-Brown and Company and Mastercraft Associates carried out the actual construction and re-decorating. The eastern exhibition hall was completely redone and a second floor was added to the old building by bridging the entire area encircled by the gallery. Library facilities were greatly expanded with the use of this additional room while the displays and the actual plan of the eastern exhibition hall showed scientific care and precision.

Upon its completion in September 1953, the Council examined the remodelled eastern exhibition room and Samuel R. Milbank, a member of the Council, proposed a similar treatment for the western exhibition room. This was acted upon at once and negotiations to carry out the work were authorized. Archer M. Huntington, after observing the results of the first renovation promptly volunteered his support with a large gift. Almost \$87,000 was spent upon the renovation of this new room which was now arranged so that it could serve as a lecture hall with a projection booth in the rear. Once again the height of the room was cut and a second floor was added for the use of the library. The entire program of renovation was substantially completed in 1955. In addition to completing the two exhibition rooms, the mediaeval and modern coin vault was strengthened and new cabinets installed, the working area and office space in the vicinity being materially increased and redecorated.

Particular attention must be paid to the new exhibitions which displayed the history of coinage in the eastern room and the exhibit of medals and decorations in the western room. President West's comments on them were graphic:

The old exhibition hall was rebuilt and new displays installed which illustrate in an unusually effective way the development of coinage from the days of Croesus to the present. When our two exhibition rooms were first constructed, one some forty-five years ago, the other some twenty-five years ago, the best advice and talent available were used in planning them and their display cases. The difference in these two rooms today is an indication of the progress made in recent years in the solution of problems connected with illumination, with the difficulties of reflection and in the art of display. There is probably no museum room in existence today which fulfills better its purpose of displaying small objects effectively and well.⁸⁰

The final touch in this program was the construction of an ornamental iron gate and fence on Audubon Terrace to close off most of the museums. Sherley W. Morgan was the designer. Such a gate and fence had been planned by Mr. Archer M. Huntington for many years. He now requested the American Numismatic Society to have a design proposed and to supervise the construction. He provided a sum sufficient for this purpose.

Thus it came about that the physical changes in the Society kept pace with the new outlook which permeated all its activities in the post-war period.

The increase in the resources and activities of the organization during these twelve years also necessitated a greater degree of flexibility in the constitutional structure. This was recognized by President Ives, and the first steps toward a constitutional reorganization were instituted by him in December, 1945. At that time he called the attention of the Council to the desirability of having the Board of Governors include the First, Second, and Third Vice-Presidents. No action was taken then, and actually a year was to pass before this proposal was framed as an amendment to the Constitution. At the Council meeting of November 9, 1946, such an amendment was submitted for consideration.

In 1940, a constitutional amendment had been enacted providing for the election of the President by the five Governors from among themselves, and the election of the Treasurer as well as the appointment of the Secretary, a salaried office, by the full Council.³¹ In 1942, a further revision was made so that in addition three Vice-Presidents were to be chosen by the five governors from among the members of the Council and the appointment of the Secretary was also placed in their hands.³² According to the terms of the constitutional amendment adopted at the Annual Meeting of 1947 the three Vice-Presidents were also to be chosen by the Governors from among themselves.

The By-Laws of the Society had also undergone changes during the years and this was particularly true with respect to the office of President. When these By-Laws were first adopted with the new Constitution of 1910, the office of President was abolished. In 1916, that office had been restored with Edward T. Newell serving in the post. This naturally necessitated the addition of a new first paragraph to the By-Laws providing for the duties of the office. Newell's death while still in office brought the problem of a vacancy to the fore and resulted in the adoption in 1942 of an amendment stating that in the absence of the President because of death or other cause, the Vice-Presidents should act as President pro tem in order of seniority.

In concluding his Presidential Address at the Annual Meeting of 1946, Dr. Ives added a sentence wishing his successor "no greater boon

than the continuation of the support I have been so fortunate in having.”³³ Damon G. Douglas immediately asked for the floor and suggested that the members present express, by rising, the appreciation for the five years of splendid service rendered to the Society by Dr. Ives as its President. With a single movement the entire assemblage joined in honoring Dr. Ives for the steady hand that he had held on the helm during the war years as well as for the impetus towards increased activity which he had given immediately after the war. Dr. Ives made a short response thanking the membership by saying that it had been a privilege to serve, and that he liked to think that the Society was well on its way to much greater things in the future.³⁴

The Council did not delay long in the choice of a successor. Arthur S. Dewing, who had served as a Councillor and Vice-President, was selected to carry on the program which had been started. His task was outlined by the state of the organization. With increased resources the Society had the responsibility of using its facilities to the best advantage. Arthur S. Dewing, a former Professor of finance at Harvard University who had a magnificent collection of Greek coins, was well suited to the task. In the very month of his election, President Dewing stated a policy which has since become virtually a tradition. He announced that it was his purpose to have members of the staff on each of the standing committees as secretaries. Prior to this, there had not been official secretaries for these committees and the members of the museum staff had only served intermittently on the committees themselves. The new arrangement provided for closer integration of museum operation with the work of the members. It has proven a success by experience.

In February, President Dewing laid his plans before the Council. He spoke of the work of President Newell and of its great value to the Society. It was his intention to accept this as his pattern and his desire that serious scholarship should be the aim of all the activities. The Publication Committee was in his view the most important of all the standing committees, and with that in mind he asked Dr. Ives to head that group so that the Society might not lose the benefit of his active participation in its program. He also appointed a Finance Committee consisting of Samuel R. Milbank, A. Carson Simpson, and Louis C. West. The wisdom of his choice may be shown by the fact that the



Eastern Exhibition Room (1951)



Remodelled Eastern Exhibition Room



Remodelled Western Exhibition Room



New Library

membership of this committee has remained fairly constant to the present.

The most important aspect of President Dewing's plan was the creation of a Committee on Reorganization which would study the activities of the staff and their duties with a view to suggesting improvements. A. Carson Simpson was appointed Chairman of this committee composed of Damon G. Douglas, Louis C. West, Herbert E. Ives, and Stephen H. P. Pell. There was also a Committee on the Arrangement of Collections which was to study the current arrangement, with a view towards improvements and cataloguing. The Council accepted this entire plan for future examination of the museum staff and Society activities.

The Committee on Reorganization functioned very efficiently and by April 7, 1947, the report which they had prepared had been studied by the individual members of the Council and was on the table for consideration. It recognized that the administration of the Society fell into four categories of staff activity. First, there were the collections of the Society under the care of the Curator; second, the library under the Librarian; third, the publications under the Editor (an office not yet provided for in the By-Laws); and last, the general administration of the business of the Society under the Secretary as "executive officer for the Board of Governors." It was recognized that the Curator would be burdened during the immediate future with the rearrangement of the collection. In addition, the Committee on Reorganization suggested that the Curator should undertake the task of training and enlarging the curatorial staff. Such a program could not be carried out at once, but it was envisioned as a continuing program extending over a number of years.

In accordance with this proposal, it was decided to standardize the titles of the curatorial staff which then included such posts as "Assistant Curator," "Assistant to the Curator," and even "Assistants to the Assistant Curator." This welter of titles was to be reduced to a Chief Curator, Curators and Assistant Curators. The Chief Curator, of course, was Noe, and his unique talents as a student of Greek coinage were not to be lost because of the load of administrative work. To give Noe time for research and also to train others in Greek numismatics, it was de-

cided that a competent assistant had to be procured. Actually two years were to pass before Miss Margaret Thompson came to the Society on September 1, 1949, as Assistant Curator of Greek Coins. Miss Thompson's experience as a member of the staff excavating the *Agora* at Athens fitted her well for the position.

Noe, of course, had also been the Secretary for the Society since April 25, 1917.³⁵ This had detracted from the time that he could devote to his real specialty, Greek numismatics. As the report of the committee stated, "This, it is submitted, is obviously wrong. No one else on our staff is as competent as he in the curatorial field; . . . The conclusion, therefore, is inescapable that we should release Mr. Noe from his responsibility as Secretary, at the earliest possible moment, so as to permit him to direct all of his attention and energy to the Curatorship."

This latter change quite naturally led to a restatement of the functions of the Secretary. In broad terms the report set forth the duties and responsibilities of the Secretary. For the position Sawyer McA. Mosser, who was then serving as Librarian and Editor, was chosen. Since the Librarian's task involved full time, it was clearly imperative that a new Librarian would have to be appointed. The posts of Secretary and Editor could be held in common by one individual, and it was suggested that they be confided to Mosser.

As for the library itself, it was agreed that the Assistant Librarian, H. Alan Steeves, Jr., was to succeed to that post. In addition, a new Assistant Librarian, John J. Buckley, a graduate of Tufts College and Columbia University Library School, was appointed. He was also to assist in the routine proof reading required by the Editor. With these changes in the staff of the library, the Committee on Reorganization began to apply itself to the actual working of the library. It was noted that while the Editor was in constant contact with the Council through the Publication Committee, and the Curator by means of various standing committees, the Librarian had no direct channel of communication. To remedy this situation, it was recommended that the Library Committee should be added to the list of standing committees. It was also suggested that since the Curator and Editor were to attend Council meetings a similar invitation should be extended to the Librarian.

The entire report of the Committee on Reorganization was embodied and summarized in sixteen recommendations. President Dewing gave a thorough explanation of the substance of the report which had been previously circulated, and the Council accepted the suggestions unanimously.

Changes of such an important nature in the structure and operation of the staff necessitated fundamental revision of the Constitution and By-Laws. This also fell into the province of the Committee on Reorganization and was carried out with dispatch under A. Carson Simpson, who on October 10th submitted a lengthy report. The changes suggested were so great that it was thought wiser by the Committee to draft a new Constitution rather than to amend the version of 1910.

The legal talents of A. Carson Simpson are immediately evident in the reading of this report and the proposed new constitution. After a penetrating statement of the purpose and nature of a constitution and by-laws in such circumstances, the draft itself, which was presented in November, contained an introduction and marginal notes showing the variants from the 1910 version as amended. Everything of a more permanent nature was enshrined in the new Constitution, and those items of a general nature calling for more frequent change were relegated to the By-Laws. The results of the earlier recommendations about the staff were also included in the new draft. Since the By-Laws were necessarily dependent in content on the adoption of the new Constitution, it was decided to delay drafting them until some action had been taken.

The most important change introduced by the new draft constitution was the abolition of the Board of Governors. The Board of Governors had long since lost its original function as the executive body of the Society. It met only once a year for a few minutes to carry out its electoral responsibilities, and for the remainder of the time its members acted by virtue of their positions as officers or members of the Council. In the future the Council was specifically described as having general management of the affairs of the Society.

A second important change was made in the procedure adopted for amending the By-Laws. According to the By-Laws of 1910, such amendments could be made only at a regular meeting and then only by a two-third vote of those present. Though this provision also required that

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written notification be given to all members in writing at a previous meeting, in actual fact a constitutional provision restricted the franchise to Fellows of the Society. During the years from 1910 to 1947, when many of the permanent and fundamental rules of the Society were embodied in the By-Laws, such a broad base for change seemed advisable. Under the new draft constitution, in which only the rules subject to regular alteration were in the By-Laws, it seemed wiser to simplify the process of amendment by granting such power to the Council by itself with the one restriction that they could not change the dues without the consent of two-thirds of the Fellows and Honorary Fellows present at a meeting.

If a vote by the entire membership could not be taken at the Annual Meeting which was scheduled to take place in January 1947, there would have been a delay of two years before the Constitution could be accepted. Fortunately that was not the case, and on January 10, 1948, the new Constitution and a proposed amendment to the By-Laws was presented for a vote of the Fellows. Dr. Ives explained the significance of the various changes to the members. There was a brief discussion in which some members of the Society participated, and the new Constitution was accepted.

Exactly one year elapsed between the adoption of the new Constitution and the inclusion of the first amendment. During that year Dr. Ives had noted that even though the preliminary study of the Committee on Reorganization dealing with staff activities had specifically mentioned the collection of paper money as one of the functions of the Society, it was not included in the Constitution. At the January 1949 meeting he therefore proposed amending Article II, Section 2, to include the maintenance of a collection of paper money as one of the purposes of the organization.³⁶

Stephen H. P. Pell had taken up the reigns of leadership in the very difficult days immediately following the death of Edward T. Newell. Under the provisions of the new Constitution it was proposed that he should be accorded the title of Honorary President for life. By a unanimous vote of the members present at the Annual Meeting of 1949 that was done, and in a few words Pell expressed his pleasure at the honor which was conferred upon him.³⁷ Unfortunately, the enjoyment

of that honor was not to be very long, for he died the following year. The Council paid tribute to his memory at their September meeting by a standing moment of silence and passed a commemorative resolution which was spread upon the minutes and communicated to Stephen Pell's family. It recalled the many services which he had given to the Society and his interest in numismatics and American history. He had served his country with distinction in war, and shown a deep concern not only for the past but also contemporary development. As the Council noted, "By tradition and practice he was truly a humanist."

Arthur S. Dewing served as President for two years between 1947 and 1949 after which he gave up all offices in the Society but continued to work actively on behalf of the institution as a member of the Council. His successor in the Presidency was Louis C. West. President West had had experience in archaeology in Egypt, and in business and government in Cleveland. He was associated with Princeton University as a Lecturer in Classics and Curator of the Coins and Medals at the Princeton University Library.³⁸

In the latter part of 1949, a substantial change was made in the procedure for the nomination of officers. According to the By-Laws as they then stood the Council was responsible for nominating officers for vacancies created as they occurred. In November, 1949, it was suggested that a Nominating Committee should be one of the standing committees of the Council along with the Executive Committee, the Finance Committee and the Auditing Committee. This new committee was to consist of three councillors, including such past Presidents as might be members of the Council and available for the responsibility. If more than three former Presidents were present on the Council, then the last three who had held that office were to serve. The nominations of the new committee were to be presented annually to the Council at the first meeting of that body after the Annual Meeting of the Society. This procedure was promptly adopted as simplifying the entire process of nomination, and President West appointed Stephen Pell, Dr. Herbert Ives, and Arthur S. Dewing, the last three to hold the office of President, to the Committee.³⁹

Various other amendments in the By-Laws and Constitution were made from time to time during the period following 1952, but none

of them altered the fundamental structure of the Society nor the manner in which the various activities were carried out. All these changes were published in the *Proceedings* at the time that they were passed either by the Council or by the Fellows.

In October 1952, it had become evident that the burden on the President was very heavy because of the amount of supervision of detail which was required of him. As a result, a resolution was framed embodying changes in the Constitution and By-Laws to remedy this condition. The suggestion was made that the creation of the post of Executive Director to deal with such matters of a routine or purely detailed nature might eliminate the difficulty. The Council accepted this recommendation and created the new post by means of an amendment to the By-Laws which was announced to the members at the Annual Meeting on January 16, 1954. No appointment was made to the new post for some time, and it was only on February 11, 1955, that President West announced that Sawyer McA. Mosser, the Secretary, had been chosen to fill the new position.

The fact that the staff of the institution was growing has been mentioned several times during this chapter. All these additions were made in accordance with the increase in the activities of the organization. For a short period between July, 1947, and December, 1949, the Society was very fortunate in securing the services of Yü-ch'üan Wang as Curator of Far Eastern Coins; his *Early Chinese Coinage*, based upon the Society's Collection, appeared in 1951 in the *Numismatic Notes and Monographs* series. By 1949, the political situation in the Far East had changed considerably, and Wang was worried about the fate of the family that he had left behind. The Communists had seized control of the entire mainland of China, and any communication with his family was difficult. Under these conditions he decided to return to his homeland.

As has been mentioned, when Mosser was appointed as Secretary of the Society it became necessary for him to resign his post as Librarian, and he was succeeded by H. Alan Steeves, Jr. The latter did not hold that post for long. Barely one year after his appointment he found it advisable to resign so that he might join his father in a business venture. The Society was very fortunate in securing the services of an eminently

qualified librarian the very next month. Richard P. Breaden, who had taken his undergraduate work at Brown University and pursued graduate studies at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, and at the University of Wisconsin, Catholic University, and the University of Michigan, was asked to join the staff. Breaden's library experience was very extensive for he had been connected in an official capacity with the Gennadeion in Athens as well as the New York Public Library. In addition he had been the Acting Keeper of Early Printed Books at the Morgan Library. These extensive experiences in library work added to a remarkable knowledge of many languages fitted him for the task of handling the Society's library at the time that the most important steps were to be taken for its expansion. Under Breaden's guidance, cataloguing was more complete than ever before and purchases were greatly increased. A truly remarkable expansion was undertaken which, in later years, was to include not only the works of a specialized nature but also necessary books in allied fields. The library became a most workable instrument for scholarly research and gained an enviable reputation as possibly the finest numismatic library in the world. Scholars resorted to it in increasing numbers and the burden of servicing the large collection was great.

For a few years, Breaden was able to carry on with a minimum of aid, but the time arrived when an assistant of similar capability had to be found. In October of 1952, Geoffrey H. North, who had studied at McGill and Columbia Universities and had been connected with the Brooklyn Public Library, was prevailed upon to join the staff of the Society as Assistant Librarian. Here again the Society was very fortunate and under his hand the cataloguing of the books and the extensive periodical and offprint files of the Society was successfully carried out. The introduction of graduate instruction into the program of activities at the Society at a later date naturally increased the pressure on the library, but this test was successfully met.

The first steps toward increasing the curatorial staff were actually taken some time before the Committee on Reorganization presented its report. President Ives was cognizant of the need for expansion and seized the opportunity immediately after the war to carry out the first steps of the program. In 1946, Richard D. Kenney, an experienced

numismatist, was engaged as Curator of Medals. For seven years he continued in that capacity and aided in cataloguing and caring for the very extensive collection of medals and European coins. In 1953, he resigned to take a post in the business world, and this loss was sorely felt. Fortunately, Henry Grunthal, who had studied at Berlin, Paris and Jena, was then in New York. He had studied numismatics with Prof. Regling in Berlin and served for one year as Assistant Curator to Geheimrat Pick in the cabinet at Gotha before entering the coin trade in Germany in his father's concern. Grunthal was obviously well suited for the task, and in June of 1953 he joined the staff as Assistant to the Chief Curator.

It was in that same year that Dr. Howard L. Adelson was asked to become a member of the staff. He had studied at Princeton and taught there until he was recalled to military service for the Korean conflict. Upon his release from active duty he was asked to join the editorial staff, and arrangements were later made to permit him to continue teaching at the City College of New York while working on the various publications of the Society.

A very significant change in personnel occurred on the curatorial staff in the same year. In the year 1953 Sydney P. Noe, the Chief Curator, had been granted a Fulbright Award for nine months' study abroad. While Noe was in Greece it was decided that Dr. George C. Miles should serve as Acting Chief Curator. Noe's services to the Society had been extensive and the Council took the occasion to pass a resolution in his honor. He had held the posts of Librarian, Editor, Secretary and Chief Curator. In each of these positions he had made a major contribution. The system of cataloguing the books in the library had been worked out by him. In such a specialized branch of scholarship, of course, this presented novel problems. In addition, he had written extensively in many fields of numismatics, but perhaps he was best known as an authority on Greek coinage. Many of his publications on various aspects of that subject have taken their place as standard works. It was decided that Sydney P. Noe should be asked to continue his efforts on behalf of numismatics in the capacity of Chief Curator Emeritus and that Dr. Miles should be named as Chief Curator.

This display of energy which marked the last dozen years of the Society's history could not but necessitate an increase in the staff concerned with the general conduct of the Society's affairs. The first step taken towards that end was the appointment of Raymond E. Main as Assistant Secretary in 1953. For many years, Main had directly supervised those business aspects of the Society which were not related to the technical workings of the museum. This new post granted recognition for the excellent fashion in which the general affairs of the organization had been handled.

This present history is only the most recent in the long series of publications issued by the Society during its one hundred years of life. During the war years, however, there had been a general lag in the number of volumes issued because of the exigencies of the national effort. In 1945, President Ives realized that a surplus had accrued in the funds available for that purpose, and consequently he planned a more extensive campaign of publications than ever before. Under Prof. Bellinger's editorship the high quality of the publications issued by the Society was maintained.⁴⁰

As of the time that Prof. Bellinger became Editor there were two series of publications that were still being issued. In 1945, it was decided that a new publication should be started. This new series of volumes was to be more in the nature of a journal appearing occasionally and devoted in large part to research regarding various phases of the material in the Society's cabinets. President Ives took the opportunity to present this new series in his Presidential address of 1946. On that occasion he said, "there has existed for some time a need for a medium to present more adequately than in our annual listing of items, a view of the acquisitions to our collections. We have occasionally printed a plate in our transactions illustrating some of the more outstanding coins added, but with the accelerating rate of growth of the collections this is not enough. Moreover many of these coins deserve some comment, although not enough for separate monographs. With this in mind, we are launching a new annual publication to be called 'Museum Notes' which will carry a more representative selection of illustrations of new acquisitions, notes upon those of particular importance, as well as short articles, some supplementary to existing monographs, and some

of which are not of monograph length. We hope that this publication—of which the 1945 volume should be in your hands before this issue of the 'Proceedings'—will prove informative and valuable to the members; and that through it, their acquaintance with the Society's treasures may be increased."⁴¹

In May of 1947, before the second volume of *Museum Notes* had come from the printer, Dr. Ives, as Chairman of the Publication Committee, presented to the Council a memorandum embodying the recommendations of that Committee in regard to a new publication *Numismatic Literature*. The general idea had been advanced and sponsored by A. Carson Simpson at an earlier meeting of the Council. During January, 1947, Prof. Bellinger had indicated that it was no longer possible for him to carry on the position of Editor. The many calls upon his time from various sources proved to be too much, and so it was that the carrying out of the plan for this new publication was left to Dr. Herbert E. Ives and the new Editor, Sawyer McA. Mosser. As Dr. Ives conceived of the new publication, it was to contain a list of current books, pamphlets and articles related to numismatic studies with an abstract of each. In addition, there was to be an index of the reviews of numismatic publications, a list of auction and fixed price catalogues. Of necessity, the first number had to be of an introductory nature, and it was devoted to a list of the publications of the war period.

In discussing the birth of this new periodical devoted to bibliographical study some few facts should be mentioned to indicate that the idea for it did not develop in a vacuum. From 1880 to 1939 a total of twenty-six volumes of the *Numismatisches Literatur-Blatt* had been issued in Europe. This publication had the same purpose as the newer one, but it was not as inclusive in its coverage. In 1939, however, even that relatively incomplete bibliographical tool ended its career. Throughout the war there was no coverage of the publications in the field of numismatics and, of course, there was no exchange of books and articles between the warring powers. After the conflict, it was quite apparent that the resumption of this bibliographical publication was very unlikely. Under those conditions, it seemed wisest to the Publication Committee under Dr. Ives to undertake to replace it by a new journal devoted to the same purpose. When information regarding the new

project was communicated to the various scholars and societies in Europe there was an immediate favorable reaction. Men of standing in numismatic studies such as C. H. V. Sutherland wrote to congratulate the Society "on a venture which is of the very utmost value and importance." He spoke of the great need for such a journal and for the excellent lines along which the Publication Committee had planned it.⁴²

The European scholars were also most helpful in volunteering aid in securing abstracts and assuring a stream of bibliographical notices for the journal. It was planned to carry on this project with the help of the different numismatic societies and associations. Nils Rasmusson of the Statens Historiska Museum och Kungl. Myntkabinett in Stockholm commented on the need for broadening this basis for securing the best results. In his letter Rasmusson welcomed the project and assured the American Numismatic Society of all assistance, but he also said, "It is, however, a problem if your project can practically be carried through only with the help of the different Numismatic Societies and Associations: In most of the cases these have probably no possibilities to provide you with the necessary materials for the purpose of your periodical. In reality the more scientific interests of these Societies have always been managed by the attendants of the public museums and Numismatic collections of the various countries. This is quite natural because it is part of the duty of these scholars to follow the publications and actual periodicals etc., while I wonder, whether there is some interest for this taste among members of most of the Societies who have no regular access to scientific libraries etc. etc."⁴³ Since that time Rasmusson's prediction has been eminently borne out. The most important foreign contributors to *Numismatic Literature* have been those scholars who have been connected with public collections.

Another important innovation began with the publication of *Numismatic Literature*. For some years, it will be remembered, the size of the publications issued under the auspices of the Society had been $4\frac{3}{8} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. In the case of *Numismatic Literature* the original format was increased so that the size of the page was roughly 6 x 9 inches. The new size appeared to have many advantages, so it was decided that it should be adopted for all of the publications of the organization.

Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 110, *The Oak Tree Coinage of Massachusetts* by Sydney P. Noe, was the first of that series in which the larger format was used. With the larger page there was a greater area on each plate which made for far more economical illustration of the material which did not fit well in the smaller size.⁴⁴

The year 1947, in which the first issue of *Numismatic Literature* appeared, proved to be one of the most successful from the standpoint of the publications. The first issue of this new periodical, as has been said, was devoted to the publications which had appeared during the war. Of course, it was not completely exhaustive and two years later a supplementary list was published covering exactly the same period. By January of 1948 a regular issue of *Numismatic Literature* devoted to the publications issued in 1946 was brought from the press. In 1947 as well, there were two monographs issued by the Society in the series called *Numismatic Notes and Monographs* as well as the second volume of the journal called *Museum Notes*. In addition, there was a full-sized volume entitled *The United States Cents of the Years 1795, 1796, 1797 and 1800* by George H. Clapp and Howard R. Newcomb, which was published.

The following year inaugurated still another series of publications, but this time issued under the joint auspices of the Hispanic Society of America and the American Numismatic Society. With the loan of the collection of the Hispanic Society of America to the Numismatic Society for publication, discussions were held between Dr. Ives as Chairman of the Publication Committee and Archer M. Huntington as President of the Hispanic Society, with regard to the new series. They agreed at this conference on the details concerning the new publication which was to be known as the *Hispanic Numismatic Series*. The financial responsibilities of each organization were delineated, and the general form of the title page was determined. This agreement was ratified by the Council at its meeting on March 12, 1948.

The new *Hispanic Numismatic Series* had an assured future in 1948 because the financial burden for its production was shared with another group. At the end of 1948 this could not be said of the other publications issued under the auspices of the Society. The Publication Committee described the situation in its report to the Council on December 10, 1948.

A temporary solution was found in removing the Editor's salary from the list of publication expenses and charging it against the operating fund, while *Museum Notes* was specifically declared to be an occasional publication and not an annual one. In addition, it now became necessary to appropriate money specifically for publications. The actual costs of issuing a monograph had risen sharply and despite various attempts at economy the Publication Fund was simply not large enough to sustain the various costs. Even the attempt to use a photo-offset process for issuing *Numismatic Literature* was unsuccessful.

The year 1950 proved to be a landmark in the history of the publications issued under the Society's auspices. Four numbers of *Numismatic Literature* and four new monographs headed the list of new volumes. In addition the first of the works in the *Hispanic Numismatic Series* also appeared as well as a volume of *Museum Notes*. The first index to the issues of *Numismatic Literature* was printed and distributed. Still other volumes were in the press at the end of the year.⁴⁵ One of these was *The Alexander Coinage of Sicily* prepared by Sydney P. Noe from the notes of Edward T. Newell which became the sixth volume in the series called *Numismatic Studies*. The record of 1950, however, was surpassed two years later when the second volume of the *Hispanic Numismatic Series* and two more books of the *Numismatic Studies* were published as well as three new monographs and the fifth volume of *Museum Notes* and the usual four numbers and index of *Numismatic Literature*.⁴⁶ Thus despite the rising costs and the difficulties faced by the Publication Committee, the stream of books of great importance for numismatic scholarship has continued to flow from the Society to the present moment.

By far the innovation which has had the greatest effect upon numismatic studies in this country and which promises to have an even greater effect in the future has been the entry of the Society into the academic world as an institution providing instruction for graduate students in the humanities. The first steps in this process were taken by President Ives even before World War II had come to an end. Throughout the lean years of the war, President Ives had stressed the fine opportunities which the museum had to offer to students, particularly those in the classical field, who were debarred from the centers of learning

in Europe. During 1943, the Council took specific steps to call this once again to the attention of the various leaders in American universities. A circular was printed which told of the collections which the Society possessed as well as of its library and its work in aiding scientific scholarship. This circular was widely distributed throughout the country to the leading institutions. It urged that students, especially graduate students having scholarships or fellowships, avail themselves of this unique opportunity for research in a fascinating field of study. At the time, of course, there was little hope for an overwhelming response because of the virtually complete preoccupation with the war effort.⁴⁷ The desire to help young scholars and the belief in the effectiveness of the Society as an academic institution were not permitted to languish by default. In 1944, the Society made a step in the direction of expressing its aims in concrete fashion. The Edward T. Newell Fellowship worth \$300 was established and granted to a graduate student from Yale who spent the summer working on a listing of the Newell Collection.⁴⁸ Even more ambitious proposals were mentioned involving university research professorships and the like, but to carry these plans to fruition required additions to the endowment.

The scholarship established by the Society itself was considered a permanent feature of the activities of the organization after two years of operation with two different recipients. In addition, in 1945, a second scholarship was established by the American Numismatic Association. This latter one carried the same stipend as the former, but it was to be given for work on the coinage of the Americas. At the same time the increase in the financial resources of the Society which followed the war made it possible for the organization itself to expand this program. One method was to employ graduate students for the summer to work in the vaults. This was undertaken, and in 1945 in addition to the Newell Fellowship there was a graduate student employed for work with the coins, which would benefit the Society directly as well as the student. With the passing years this practice gained in importance and a succession of young students came to the museum to help in bringing the photofile of illustrations from auction catalogues up to date or to aid in the various curatorial branches. In 1947, three students were engaged in those capacities. One of these graduate students continued

during the winter months, but on a part-time basis. In 1950, two more students replaced those of the preceding summer.

Further steps were taken to encourage young scholars to utilize numismatics in their researches. In 1951, the Council decided to offer a prize of \$100 for the best paper based in a large degree on numismatic evidence. The contest was open to undergraduate as well as graduate students, and the winner of the prize was Cornelius C. Vermeule, III, who was later to teach at Michigan and Bryn Mawr and finally to take a post as Curator of the Classical Collection of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and become a member of the Council of the Society.

In that same year, four young people were brought to the museum during the summer to continue the educational program which had been started six years before under the aegis of President Ives. These four students, Miss Brooks Emmons, Oleg Grabar, Roger Hornsby, and Howard L. Adelson were given some instruction by the staff at the same time that they were employed in various departments. Among them the drive for a more intensive program of teaching on the part of the Society came to the fore. At the close of the summer, the concept of a type of seminar was born of conversations with one of the graduate students. Planning for this Seminar continued through the following winter and reading lists were prepared. In mid-September the entire program was presented to the Council. It was recognized that the Newell Fellowship had not been completely adequate for the purpose because the recipients had been increasingly involved with the purely routine tasks of the museum, which did little to stimulate recognition of the value of numismatics as a field of humanistic research. If numismatics was to achieve its rightful place among the ancillary sciences of the humanities and social sciences, the Society would have to demonstrate to an increasing number of graduate students that it had an indispensable contribution to make to their researches. To accomplish this aim, it was proposed that the Society offer ten fellowships carrying a stipend of \$500 to graduate students in Classics, Oriental Languages, History, Economics, Art, and Archaeology. These students were to spend ten weeks during the summer at the museum studying and writing in a formal program. For the first two weeks of the program the

students were to devote themselves to background reading and becoming familiar with the techniques and methods of the subject. After that there were to be meetings at which some visiting scholars or members of the staff would deliver a paper showing how numismatics had been used in solving a particular problem. For each of these conferences, there was to be a separate reading list which would familiarize the student with the nature of the problem before he heard the paper read. After each paper, there was to be a discussion among all participants in the meeting. Lastly, it was expected that every student would prepare and submit a paper utilizing numismatics in research in something that fell within his own field of specialization. These student papers were to be delivered and to serve as the subjects of individual seminar meetings during the last two weeks of the summer.

A notice of this new fellowship series was circulated to the various graduate colleges of this country and Canada, and the applications from the students soon began to flow to the Society. When they had all been received and examined it was found that more than ten students had the unusual qualifications which merited entrance into this program. The Council therefore increased the number of awards, and thirteen students were accepted in 1952 for the first year of the Summer Seminar in Numismatics.

Of course there were difficulties in this first effort, but the visitors who viewed the Seminar and those who took part in it were uniformly impressed by its value and the interest which it stimulated. As a result, the Council determined to repeat the program for the following year.⁴⁹ In every year since then the program has been continued with some changes in the speakers and in the visiting scholars. Interest in the Seminar grew with the passing years, and its effectiveness might be judged not only from the response of the students who have often published the results of their researches in various scholarly journals but have continued with topics studied at the Seminar for doctoral dissertations. To list these publications and dissertations which owe their origin to the Summer Seminar in Numismatics would be a very congenial task, but the list has already grown so long during the six years of the program that it is impossible to do so. A further reflection of the success of the program may be found in the very laudatory com-



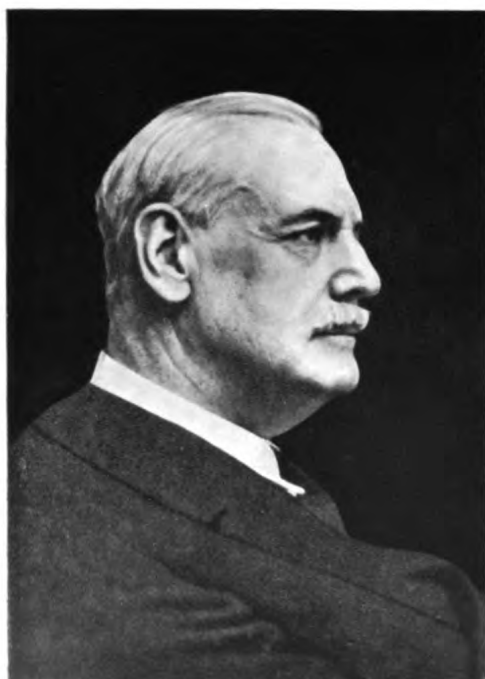
The Reilly Room—used for Meetings of the Council



Library Reading Room



The Huntington Plaque



Archer M. Huntington, President
1903–1909



Portrait of Louis C. West, President 1949–,
by DeWitt M. Lockwood

ments of the visiting scholars who took part in various sessions of the Seminar or who have had occasion to witness its results.⁵⁰ The fact that capable young scholars were now provided with an opportunity to become acquainted with numismatics as a significant area of classical and mediaeval scholarship was quickly recognized by the Council and the program was made a permanent part of the future enterprises of the Society.

In view of this success new ideas were sought which would permit the Society to utilize its resources to even greater effect among the coming generation of scholars. The proposal was made and accepted in 1957 that the Society sponsor a number of fellowships carrying a stipend of \$2,500 each to be granted to past members of the Summer Seminars who are completing their doctoral dissertations in subjects in which numismatics provides a significant part of the evidence. Nominations for these grants are to be made by the deans of graduate schools including those of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, New York University, University of Pennsylvania, Bryn Mawr College, and the University of Michigan. Applications from students from universities other than those just listed, however, are also to be considered, but the requirement that the candidate must attend the Summer Seminar in advance of the year for which the fellowship would be granted is to be maintained. In addition, the dissertation, when completed, is to be submitted to the Society for possible publication in whole or in part. This new addition to the program of graduate instruction should stimulate even greater interest among young scholars.

In retrospect, the last dozen years of the history of the American Numismatic Society have marked the adult vigorous manhood of an organization which has outgrown its humble origins to take its place among the learned institutions of the country. Even the great losses which were sustained through the death of firm and generous supporters did not break the thread of progress. On December 11, 1955, the death of Archer Milton Huntington, who had done more to enhance the Society than any other man, was sorely felt. As the Council memorialized on the occasion of his death, Archer M. Huntington's "Life career might be epitomized as one of 'adventures in giving,' for indeed the last fifty years of his life were devoted to the giving away of the

resources of his mind and experience as well as of his great means."⁵¹ For fifty years he had served as a member of the Council and for five years between 1905 and 1910 had been President of the Society. More than anyone else he was responsible for the magnificent home of the Society and for its ability to carry on its various enterprises. Not only in the realm of material giving had he taken an active role but also in the constant counsel which he gave to his successors. His interest in the Society did not slacken with the passing years, and he was mourned by all. Barely two years before Mrs. Anna Hyatt Huntington had made a magnificent plaque of her husband which illustrated many of the features of his character as a student of the arts. This large medallion was given to the Society and hung in the renovated western exhibition hall where it remains as a memorial to the man who joined a small local numismatic society in 1899 and with his vision and force as well as his material resources built it into a great institution. This, however, was insufficient to show the appreciation of the Society toward the man who had so often anonymously made things possible. From a part of the endowment previously given by Archer M. Huntington a special fund with a capital of \$1,000,000 was set up to perpetuate his memory, to be known as the Archer M. Huntington Fund. The income from this fund was to be used for general operating purposes. This marked the first time that the Society had received permission to attach Mr. Huntington's name to part of the endowment which he had so generously given.

Mr. Huntington's ideals and visions live on in the Society because he was so much a part of it for half of its existence. His connection with its activities is perhaps expressed best in part of a letter which he wrote barely five years before his death:

A moment ago I spoke of reward and of an indifference to it which has grown up in my mind based on experiences into which I need enter no further. But to say that I do not wish a reward from the Numismatic Society for what I have been able to do in making the Society effective is not quite true. The reward I ask is the serious interest and achievements of the members.

If my efforts in these lines meet with failure, then my beliefs and efforts in other lines are failures and against any such criminal waste I must needs protest, even against myself. If my effort to facilitate work does not accomplish the desired result then I have done but little in the field.

It is along such lines that I have worked for my country in paths aside in some measure from the obvious. And now that I draw near in a few days to the entrance into my eightieth year, it is with such convictions that I hope I have lived in gratitude to the man who created my fortune, a man than whom I have known no one of greater heart and mind. He said to me: 'Do what you like with your money but *do it well.*' Perhaps that is why I built your building and you have my collection.⁵⁹

Mr. Huntington lived to see some of the fruits of his labors, but the foundations which he laid are strong enough to permit much more constructive effort. The Society which he aided and led cherishes his memory and is determined to fulfill the promise.

In the very same year that Archer M. Huntington died, Mrs. Agnes Baldwin Brett, a former Curator and one whose life was intimately associated with the history of the organization since 1908 also passed away. The Annual Meeting of 1956 at which the resolutions passed in honor of Mr. Huntington and Mrs. Brett were read was indeed a sad one. For many years they had served the Society faithfully and aided in its growth. Their loss would be deeply felt.

Now it was necessary that the pledge made by the Council in its memorial to Archer M. Huntington that the members of the Society would be faithful to the trust that was left with them be carried out. The entire history of the organization brought a feeling of confidence that it would be done. From a small group of men who had met in 1858 to form a new Society devoted to numismatics, a great museum and institution of scholarship and learning renowned throughout the world had developed. There had been moments of doubt such as the period during the Civil War when the very life of the newborn society was threatened. Interest seemed to be at the lowest point ever and all meetings were cancelled, but a new beginning was made after the close of hostilities. Never again did the Society seem so near extinction, though it went through a succession of crises and difficulties. Its growth as an institution of learning must be dated from the Presidency of Charles E. Anthon, who stimulated a number of his colleagues in the academic world and sponsored so many of the early attempts at placing the organization on a firm basis. The first struggles concerning meeting rooms, of course, proved to be indicative of the fate of the Society for half of its existence. Try as they might, the members and Council were

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unable to work the miracle of securing permanent quarters. As a result, for over half of its existence, the organization was small and its collections of coins, medals, and library materials could not be ranked among the great ones of the world. In 1905, however, all this changed as the leadership of Archer M. Huntington achieved in a relatively short time all that had been vainly attempted before by a succession of most talented men. Shortly after Archer M. Huntington made the physical situation of the Society better, fortune brought Edward T. Newell to its aid to improve the collection and the scholarly works emanating from the institution. Under these two men the home of the Society was expanded and ambitious programs were instituted. This was the second period to leave an indelible mark on the history of the organization. The crowning effort, which served as a capstone to the past, was the period after the close of World War II. The means and tradition to accomplish great things were now available, and under the leadership of a succession of capable men the Society expanded its field of interest and labor. The fruits of all that had preceded it were reaped during the last dozen years when the Society stood as a recognized institution of learning, full of vigor, and with an expectant eye toward the future.

NOTES

Notes to The Origins

¹ For all that follows on the general cultural revival and the part of New York in particular see, Merle Curti, *The Growth of American Thought* (New York and London, 1943), pp. 344–367; Vernon Louis Parrington, *Main Currents in American Thought. An Interpretation of American Literature From the Beginnings to 1920* (New York, 1930), Vol. II (*The Romantic Revolution in America*); Van Wyck Brooks, *The Flowering of New England 1815–1865* (New York, 1936); *The World of Washington Irving* (Cleveland and New York, 1944); and Arthur Charles Cole, *The Irrepressible Conflict 1850–1865* (New York, 1934), pp. 205–242, which is Vol. VII in ed. Arthur M. Schlesinger and Dixon Ryan Fox, *A History of American Life*.

² Edward Cogan in a letter to the editor printed in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, March 1867, pp. 68–87, suggests the figure 300 as the upper limit for the number of collectors at that time.

³ This story first appears in a letter from Edward Cogan to the editor printed in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, March 1887, pp. 86–87. It was retold in another letter from William Ewing Dubois, Director of the Philadelphia Mint, printed in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, April 1871, p. 84, and various notices of Mickley's death mention it. See *Proceedings* (March 19, 1878), pp. 3–4, and especially the lengthy obituary published in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, April 1878, pp. 103–105 for accurate and detailed accounts of the interesting life of this early collector. Also see Frederick M. Bird, "Recollections of Mr. Mickley," *Proceedings* (March 16, 1886), pp. 16–18.

⁴ *Catalogue of the Numismatic Collection formed by Joseph J. Mickley, Esq., of Philadelphia. Now the property of W. Elliot Woodward, of Roxbury, Mass.; To be sold by auction by Messrs. Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co.* (Roxbury, 1867), p. III, lot 1975. According to the annotated or priced copy of that catalogue the coin was bought by C. Wyllys Betts for \$32.00 and was far from the most expensive cent in that sale, for one piece of 1793 brought \$110. Lot 1973, the cent of 1798, which was the first coin in the Mickley Collection, sold for \$3.50.

⁵ Cogan himself gives this description of his entry into the coin trade in a letter to the editor printed in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, March 1867, pp. 86–87. See also the

"Historiographer's Report" in the *Proceedings*, (March 17, 1885), pp. 13-14. In the minutes of May 20, 1884, the death of Edward Cogan was appropriately memorialized. An obituary notice was published in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, July 1884, p. 23, and an unsigned article on Edward Cogan entitled "The Father of the Coin Trade in America," appeared in *The Numismatist*, XXIX, No. 6 (June 1916), pp. 267-268.

⁶ Neil Carothers, *Fractional Money. A History of the Small Coins and Fractional Paper Currency of the United States* (New York, 1940), pp. 105-137. Cf. A. Barton Hepburn, *A History of Currency in the United States With a Brief Description of the Currency Systems of All Commercial Nations* (New York, 1915), pp. 62-66.

⁷ These are, of course, the U.S. Large copper cents and half-cents with a stylized head of Liberty on the obverse and a wreath or chain of links encircling the words "ONE CENT" or "HALF CENT" on the reverse. There are several varieties of the representation of Liberty during the period 1793-1857, but the main features of the type did not change. The principal alteration in the obverse was introduced in 1808. See Wayte Raymond, *The Standard Catalogue of United States Coins from 1652 to the Present Day*. (14th ed.: New York, 1950), pp. 28-44; R. S. Yeoman, Lee F. Hewitt and Charles E. Green, *Handbook of United States Coins* (13th ed.: Racine, Wisconsin, 1955), pp. 18-26; and R. S. Yeoman, *A Guide Book of United States Coins* (9th ed.: Racine, Wisconsin, 1955), pp. 59-78.

⁸ W. Raymond, *op. cit.*, p. 45; R.S. Yeoman, L. F. Hewitt and C. E. Green, *op. cit.*, p. 27; R.S. Yeoman, *op. cit.*, p. 79.

⁹ For a fuller discussion of the laws of 1857 and 1859 see Carothers, *Fractional Money*, pp. 138-150; Hepburn, *A History of Currency in the United States*, pp. 66-70.

¹⁰ Edward Cogan in his letters to the editor of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, March, 1867, pp. 86-87 and April, 1867, pp. 95-96, argues very strongly for the belief that "the change of the cent from copper to nickel in the years 1856 and 1857 was one of the principal causes for the demand for coins . . . because from that time the demand was continually on the increase up to the latter part of 1858."

¹¹ Cf. Richard D. Kenney, "The Issues of Augustus B. Sage," *The Coin Collectors Journal*, XV, No. 5 (Sept.-Oct. 1948), pp. 99-105; XVI, No. 2 (March-April 1949), pp. 30-31. Among the many issues of Augustus B. Sage, including his store cards, is to be found a series of nine portrait medals of Americans who were intimately associated with numismatics including Charles I. Bushnell, Henry Bogert, Jeremiah Colburn, James R. Chilton, Winslow Lewis, Frank Jaudon, William H. Chesley, Horatio N. Rust, and Robert J. Dodge.

¹² Edward Groh, "A Rare Medal," *Proceedings*, (March 18, 1901), pp. 69-70, tells the story of this medal. The minutes of the meeting of June 9, 1864, relate Sage's gift of the medal.

¹³ Charles I. Bushnell, who lived from 1826 to 1883, is known chiefly for his work, *An Arrangement of Tradesmen's Cards, Political Tokens, also, Election Medals, Medalets, &c. Current in the United States of America for the Last Sixty Years, Described from the Originals, Chiefly in the Collection of the Author. With Engravings*. (New York, 1858). His collection was sold in 1882, and the catalogue of that sale is still an important one.

¹⁴ An excellent picture of these early days of American efforts in numismatics is to be found in a series of three articles by A(gustus) B. S(age), "Recollections of a Coin Collector," *American Journal of Numismatics*, Feb. 1867, pp. 76-77; March 1867, pp. 85-86; May 1867, pp. 8-9.

¹⁵ A(ugustus) B. S(age), "Recollections of a Coin Collector," *American Journal of Numismatics*, Feb. 1867, pp. 76-77. Sage lists as present at that first meeting Messrs. Foksett, Oliver, Groh, Fiske, Gibbs, English, Mayers, Boughton, Norton, Hill, and himself. He cites

the officers elected as Dr. Isaac H. Gibbs, President, Frank H. Norton, Recording Secretary, James O. Foskett, Librarian, Edward Groh, Curator, and Augustus B. Sage, Corresponding Secretary. In this he erred because Fiske and Norton are recorded as becoming members on May 11, 1858, while Mayers was elected to membership on July 13, 1858. According to the minutes therefore these men could not have been present at the first meeting while Atkinson, Melber, Vail and Whitmore are definitely recorded as having attended, but Sage omits them completely. As a result Sage did not mention the election of Vail and Whitmore as Vice-Presidents. In addition Sage cites Norton instead of Oliver as Recording Secretary and Foskett as Librarian instead of Actuary while Edward Groh is given the office of Curator which did not yet exist. William R. Weeks, *History of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society with Lists of Founders, Incorporators, Officers and Members* (New York, 1892), p. 5, concedes the primacy of the Numismatic Society of Philadelphia. He did, however, feel that these errors in the account given by Sage could not "be mere chance differences, arising from defective memory of the events and persons, but are clearly a recollection of a meeting, held at some time in the year 1857, of which the Society has no written minutes, and which may have preceded the organization in December, 1857, of the society at Philadelphia."

¹⁶ In response to inquiries from the Society, Edward Groh extracted the relevant portions of his diary and included them in a letter to Mr. William Poillon. This letter, dated April 28, 1879, is in the archives of the American Numismatic Society, but it has never been published.

¹⁷ A facsimile of the invitation to Theophilus W. Lawrence is to be found in Weeks, *op. cit.*, p. 6.

¹⁸ In response to inquiries by the Society, Dr. Thomas Dunn English, about whom much more will be said, offered this description of Vail in a letter which he sent to the Society in March of 1879. All the evidence points to Vail having come to a very unfortunate end.

¹⁹ We can be certain that Alfred Boughten survived the war because on May 12, 1864, he was once again nominated for membership in the revived Society by Dr. George H. Perine and Edward Groh. Apparently he had permitted his connection with the group to lapse completely during the war years. The death of Henry Whitmore was announced at the meeting of December 22, 1864. A(ugustus) B. S(age), "Recollections of a Coin Collector," *American Journal of Numismatics*, March 1867, pp. 85-86, states Henry Whitmore (Whitmore) began collecting in 1859, "and being a gentleman of wealth and cultivated taste, soon formed a very fine collection. His taste ran mainly on fine bronze and silver medals, and the Greek and Roman series." The death of James Oliver was announced on Jan. 19, 1891, after he had served the Society in a number of important capacities. It should also be noted that Theophilus W. Lawrence and William H. Morgan, who were added to the list of founders in 1879, are otherwise unknown. After the receipt of Edward Groh's letter detailing the facts surrounding the formation of the Society, Lawrence's name was added to the list. At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Society on May 9, 1879, this letter was read, and "The Sect'y moved that the date of the Founding of this Soc. be altered to Mch. 15, 1858, and the name of T. W. Lawrence be added to the list of Founding Members. Mr. Wood (Isaac F. Wood, a member of one of the leading publishing firms in the city, William Wood & Co.) moved to amend by leaving out the words "Mch. 15". On motion it was carried. The original motion as amended was then adopted." It is very likely that a similar set of circumstances resulted in the recognition of William H. Morgan as one of the founders though no record of it has been recovered.

²⁰ See the obituary notice concerning Dr. Asher D. Atkinson in *The Numismatist*, XXII, No. 11 (November 1909), p. 310. In that notice he is said to have attended the "Friends'

School" in Philadelphia with his cousin, but in the biography of Thomas Dunn English it is specifically noted that the poet attended the Friends' Academy at Burlington.

²¹ A manuscript autobiographical sketch exists in the New York Public Library. Other references for works on English are cited in *Dictionary of American Biography*, VI, pp. 166–167. The sketch in the *DAB* is the best short summary of the career of English and serves as the source for most of the information given in the text.

²² Dr. Asher D. Atkinson's sister, who was therefore also a cousin of Thomas Dunn English, notified the writer of the obituary notice of her brother in *The Numismatist*, XXII, No. 11 (November 1909), p. 310, that Atkinson's teacher had served as the "master so cruel and grim" of "Ben Bolt."

²³ The *National Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, IV, pp. 322–323, contains a contemporary account of the life of English and gives a detailed account of how the poem came to be used in the drama. "In 1846 Charles Porter was managing the Pittsburg Theater. Among his company was a young man by the name of Nelson F. Kneass, a brother of the United States district-attorney of Pennsylvania. Nelson had taken to a roving life, much to the chagrin of his family. He had a fine tenor voice and some musical ability, but he was a very indifferent actor. Porter told him if he could get up a song to suit himself he would cast him for a walking part in the new drama, "The Battle of Buena Vista." An Englishman, by the name of Hunt, a sort of hanger-on of the company, had read "Ben Bolt" when it had been copied in some English newspaper, remembered the greater part of it, and fixed up some words to fill the deficiency. To this Kneass adapted a German air, and sang the song in the piece."

²⁴ The later career of English is worthy of notice even though he does not appear to have been an active member of the American Numismatic Society after the first month of its establishment. In 1863–64 he was a member of the New Jersey legislature and in his second term served as leader of the house. In 1870 he purchased an anti-Lincoln journal which collapsed after a year. He was elected as a representative to Congress as a Democrat in 1890 and served for two terms, from 1891–1895, but was defeated for re-election the third time. On June 17, 1899, he died at a ripe old age with a great many poems and publications to his credit. It has often been said that the attention and respect accorded to him in Congress resulted from the success of the poem "Ben Bolt" as much as from any other source.

²⁵ This is the date given in the obituary notice in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, January 1905, p. 91, and it agrees with that in the obituary notice published in *The Numismatist*, XVIII, No. 1 (January 1905), p. 29, which states that he was sixty-seven years old at his death. In the historiographer's report published in *Proceedings* (Jan. 16, 1905), p. 13, it is stated that he was born in 1844.

²⁶ Cf. the defense of electrotyping by A(ugustus) B. S(age), "Recollections of a Coin Collector," *American Journal of Numismatics*, March 1867, pp. 85–86, who tells also of the story of Groh's connection with this art.

²⁷ For his services in preparing this first constitution Dr. English was made an honorary member of the Society on January 20, 1896.

Notes to The Early Years, 1858–1864

¹ *Constitution and By-Laws of the American Numismatic Society adopted April 6th, 1858* (New York, 1858), Art. 1. A committee consisting of Sage, Fosskett, and Vail, was appointed at a special meeting on April 20, 1858 to superintend the printing of the document; and at the same meet-

ing a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to Dr. English "for the excellent manner in which the Constitution and By-Laws were drawn up and engrossed by him."

² *Ibid.*, art. 111.

³ For this two year period of the history of the Society it should be noted that all the contemporary sources are unpublished. The manuscript record of the minutes and the correspondence which has survived the action of time in the archives of the American Numismatic Society provide the sole sources for this period, except for some few letters from men who took part in the early days of the Society and were contacted by mail during the investigation into the origins of the Society in 1879. Edward Groh in an unpublished letter of April 28, 1879, tells of the election of Dr. Gibbs and the fact that Dr. English received four votes, which is confirmed by the minutes. Groh continued his remarks to explain the conduct of English and wrote, "the disappointment I suppose took away all his interest in the Society and he called no more." English himself, as noted above, had a different explanation for his conduct, as given in a letter of March 25, 1879. In a letter of January 22, 1896, Dr. English accepted an honorary membership in the Society and repeated his charges as the reason for his early departure from its ranks. In that same letter, however, he noted that the Society was in 1896 in the hands of "Gentlemen of science and ability" and had "high standing among learned associations."

⁴ William R. Weeks, *History of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society with Lists of Founders, Incorporators, Officers and Members* (New York, 1892), p. 12, noted the fact that Dr. Gibbs was at his own request allowed to retire.

⁵ Dodge remained President of the Society during the entire period of the Civil War when it was a dormant organization, but on January 9, 1864, he was elected a corresponding member. He had already been succeeded in the presidency on March 11th of that year. By March 28, all trace of the whereabouts of Robert J. Dodge had been lost, and he was quietly dropped from the roll of corresponding members. Attempts were made to locate Dodge in both 1878 and 1882 but to no avail. In an unpublished letter January 27, 1878, in the archives of the Society, Frank H. Norton volunteered the information that he had known Dodge very well and that Dodge "was a surveyor in this city, one engaged on local department work." In another letter of April 2, 1882, also from Frank H. Norton, Dodge is described as having been "an engineer in the city services," and it is suggested that he "might be heard from at the Department of Public Works or Croton Water Board." Edward Groh noted in answer to an inquiry addressed to him in 1882 that "Robert J. Dodge was President of our Society for a year and probably resides in the city at present as I read his name in the papers once in awhile in connection with some literary or scientific association." Letter from Edward Groh to William Poillon, February 6, 1882.

⁶ A brief description of the career of Frank H. Norton is to be found in *The National Encyclopedia of American Biography*, IX, p. 515.

⁷ *Constitution and By-Laws of the American Numismatic Society, Adopted September 1858* (New York, 1858).

⁸ Bramhall had become a member at the first semi-annual meeting. Very little is known about him, but he was elected as a corresponding member in the revived Society on October 10, 1867, and died in 1902. He seems to have been an avid collector, and his collection of business cards and tokens was one of the first extensive ones sold in this country. *Catalogue of a Valuable and Choice Collection of American and Foreign Coins, Medals and Tokens, Ancient and Modern to be sold at Public Auction by Messrs. Geo. A. Lovett & Co., March 26 and 27, 1860* (New York, n.d.). Bramhall himself after the Civil War was responsible for a small issue of medalets

which he designed. He describes these pieces in a letter to the editor of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, August 1867, pp. 40–41.

⁹ Augustus B. Sage, "Recollections of a Coin Collector." *American Journal of Numismatics*, May 1867, pp. 8–9, records these facts and notes that when he met Bramhall in Washington in 1867, the latter mentioned that he suffered occasionally from his wounds. Sage himself served as a colonel in the United States Army.

¹⁰ Letter of that date from Sage to Peter Cooper.

¹¹ Letter from Peter Cooper to Augustus B. Sage, May 6, 1858.

¹² Edward S. Cummings became a member of the Society on March 31, 1859, and on that same day he made a significant contribution to the coin cabinet. Aside from this one instance of serving on a committee to find suitable rooms he appears to have taken no further interest in the Society.

¹³ Mortimer S. Brown was elected to membership on January 6, 1859, and only served on this committee.

¹⁴ "Clinton Hall was the new name of the Astor Place Opera House, which had been purchased and remodelled in 1854 by the Clinton Hall Association, an organization of merchants established in 1828 to erect a building—the first Clinton Hall—for the Mercantile Library (Moses King, edit., *King's Handbook of New York City*. Boston, 2nd edition, 1893: 328)." John Kirkland Wright, *Geography in the Making. The American Geographical Society 1851–1951* (New York: The American Geographical Society, 1952), p. 42.

¹⁵ An unpublished copy of this petition which was evidently prepared in the period after the Civil War exists in the archives of the American Numismatic Society. This copy was made during the years when the Society was known as the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, 1864–1907.

¹⁶ That was clearly the intention of the Directors of Cooper Institute as shown by an unpublished letter dated September 17, 1859, from I. T. Hodge, assistant Secretary of Cooper Institute to F. H. Norton. Cf. Bauman L. Belden, *Medals and Publications of the American Numismatic Society with an Historical Sketch* (New York, 1915), p. 3.

¹⁷ William S. Frederick Mayers became a member of the Society on July 13, 1858, but he had signed the original manuscript copy of the Constitution on June 27th of that year. At the semi-annual meeting on November 3, 1858, he was elected Treasurer and he continued active in the affairs of the Society until February 17, 1859. At that time he retired from the office of Treasurer because of his imminent departure for Europe and was elected an honorary member. Mayer's death was announced to the Society November 19, 1878. In the intervening years he resided in China and fulfilled his function as a correspondent of the Society.

¹⁸ Benson J. Lossing wrote *The Pictorial Book of the Civil War in the United States of America*.

¹⁹ Letter from Benson J. Lossing to Augustus B. Sage, July 2, 1858.

²⁰ *New York Daily Tribune* (Nov. 6, 1858); *New York Times* (Nov. 11, 1858). These are short notes about the semi-annual meeting. There had been earlier ones as well because on October 21, 1858, Mayers received a vote of thanks "for causing articles in relation to the Society to be published in the public papers." See *New York Daily Tribune* (April 8, 1858), and (April 15, 1858), for notices of the first two meetings of the Society.

²¹ Letters from J. Wm. Jacobs of South China, Maine, (Feb. 25, 1859) and Peleg Pease of New Bedford, Mass., (Mar. 12, 1859) to Frank H. Norton.

²² Letter in the archives of the American Numismatic Society.

²³ Ferdinand I. Ilsley, who was elected a resident member of the American Numismatic Society on May 10, 1866, was one of the founders of this Essex County group. See the obituary

notice included in the Historiographer's Report published in Proceedings (March 16, 1891), p. 10.

³⁴ William R. Weeks, *History of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society with Lists of Founders, Incorporators, Officers and Members* (New York, 1892), p. 6.

³⁵ Letter from Josiah Brewer to Frank H. Norton, January 11, 1859.

³⁶ *The New York Saturday Press* (Feb. 12, 1859). Two unpublished letters (C. Atwater to J. H. Lyman, Nov. 22, 1858, and J. H. Lyman to Frank H. Norton, Nov. 24, 1858) exist in the archives of the American Numismatic Society. From these letters it is clear that the object in the mind of Atwater was the sale of the cup at a substantial gain. The report of the committee cannot have been overly pleasing to him.

³⁷ The European societies were founded approximately a quarter of a century before the first American group. The President's Address published in the *Proceedings of the Numismatic Society* (in London, 1836-37), p. 5, indicates that the Society was newly founded and in the Presidential Address of the next year (*Proceedings of the Numismatic Society*, 1837-38), p. 4, a reference is made to the formation of the Society "less than two years" earlier. The European journals of numismatics appear to have begun publication slightly more than a quarter of a century before the start of the *American Journal of Numismatics* in 1866. The *Revue Numismatique* first appeared in 1836, the *Numismatic Chronicle* in the same year, and the *Revue de la Numismatique Belge* in 1845.

³⁸ A draft of the letter exists in the archives of the American Numismatic Society.

³⁹ Unpublished letter in the archives of the American Numismatic Society. Hickox also wrote "The History of American Coinage," *Banker's Magazine and Statistical Register*, XI (Nov. 1861), pp. 322-337, and *A History of the Bills of Credit or Paper Money Issued by New York from 1709 to 1789 with a Description of the Bills and Catalogue of the Various Issues* (Albany, 1866). Hickox at the time was a resident of Albany, but he must have later moved to Washington. In 1882 he was apparently arrested for the crime "of opening mail letters and pocketing the money," and W. L. Bramhall, who was then a Corresponding Member residing in Washington, notified the Society in answer to a query on the subject, that Hickox admitted his guilt. Letter from William L. Bramhall to William Poillon, February 24, 1882. In consequence the Executive Committee requested his ouster from the Society, and his name was dropped from the rolls. *Proceedings* (March 28, 1882), p. 5. It is known that in 1878 John H. Hickox was connected with the Office of Copyrights in the Library of Congress.

⁴⁰ Letter from Augustus B. Sage to Benson J. Lossing, July 9, 1858.

⁴¹ A letter from David M. Balfour to F. H. Norton, November 11, 1858, records the donation of a pine tree shilling of 1652, a Massachusetts "copper" and a "half-copper" of 1788, and a Connecticut "copper" of 1785. Another letter from Balfour to the Society, November 16, 1858, records a further donation of a United States chain or link pattern cent of 1787, another pine tree shilling of Massachusetts of 1652, a Massachusetts "copper" and "half-copper" of 1787, and a Connecticut "copper" of the same date.

⁴² An unpublished letter in the archives of the Society, of Charles Endicott to Augustus B. Sage, October 19, 1858, records Endicott's acceptance of a corresponding membership.

⁴³ Letter from the Reverend J. Tellier, SJ, to the Society, April 8, 1859.

⁴⁴ A note in the minute books at this point records:

A lapse in the meetings of the Society now occurs, caused mainly by the difficulty of obtaining a room, the one offered to the Society by the Cooper Inst. not being suitable. The political troubles and the rebellion, tended also to disturb the operations of the Society, so much so that several attempts to hold meetings failed, a quorum could not be

assembled, and it was not until the time recorded in the following pages that the Society was revived under a new title.

(Signed) Jas. Oliver
Rec. Sec'y

Notes to Rebirth and Growth, 1864-1873

¹ "Numismatics and Numismatic Societies," *American Journal of Numismatics*, (May 1867), p. 3.

² Mortimer S. Brown was elected a member on January 6, 1859, and served on the committee to find a room in May of the same year. Isaac John Greenwood, Jr., was elected to membership on January 12, 1859, and was later in 1864, to serve as 2nd Vice President. His services to the Society continued to be numerous, and in 1907 he was named a patron of the Society. Two short biographical sketches of Greenwood are found in ed. Lyman Horace Weeks, *Prominent Families of New York* (New York, 1898), p. 246, and *Leslie's History of the Greater New York*, (New York, n. d.), III, p. 574. The By-Laws adopted in September 1858 stated that the presence of five members would constitute a quorum.

³ *Proceedings* (March 18, 1895), published in *The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York City. Proceedings and Papers. Thirty-sixth, seventh and eighth Annual Meetings. 1894-1895-1896*, pp. 52-3, which is the obituary notice in the historiographer's report submitted by William Poillon.

⁴ Cf. Bauman L. Belden, *Medals and Publications of The American Numismatic Society with an Historical Sketch* (New York, 1915), p. 4. The minutes do not always record where a meeting took place nor the reasons for a change. Also see William R. Weeks, *History of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society (Formerly Known as the American Numismatic Society), with Lists of Founders, Incorporators, Officers, and Members* (New York, 1892), pp. 10-11.

⁵ In the election of March 11, 1864, Frank H. Norton was named as President, Dr. George H. Perine, Vice-President, James Oliver, Recording Secretary, F. A. Wood, Corresponding Secretary, John Hanna, Treasurer, and Edward Groh, Curator and Librarian. Thus three new members and three old members held office.

⁶ Both committees consisted of President Norton, John Hanna and F. A. Wood.

⁷ The Committee on the seal was composed of Wood, Oliver, and Dr. Perine.

⁸ *Constitution and By-Laws of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society Founded 1857* (New York, 1864).

⁹ *Articles of Incorporation, Constitution and By-Laws of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society Founded 1857.—Incorporated 1865.* (New York, 1865).

¹⁰ The committee consisted of J. F. Mc. Coy, R. Hewitt, Jr., and E. Groh. See the published minutes of the special meeting of July 16, 1867, in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, November 1867, p. 66.

¹¹ Published minutes of the regular meeting of October 10, 1867, in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, November 1867, p. 66.

¹² The results of this trip abroad were published in *A Pilgrimage to Treves, through the Valley of the Meuse and the Forest of Ardenne in the Year 1844* (1845). He also published several other books and numerous articles during his life.

¹³ Obituaries for Professor Anthon appeared in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, July 1883, pp. 22-23; *New York Times* (June 9, 1883); and *New York Tribune* of the same date.

¹⁴ The Anthon Collection was sold at five separate sales between 1879 and 1884 by Bangs & Co. Pt. I (Nov. 17–18, 1879); Pt. II (Nov. 15, 1880); Pt. III (Nov. 9, 1882); Pt. IV (May 5, 1884); Pt. V (Oct. 20, 1884). During his life Professor Anthon disposed of his modern and mediaeval European coinage in the first three sales but it was only after his death in 1883 that the ancient and American coins were sold.

¹⁵ Cf. William R. Weeks, *History of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society*, pp. 12–13. Compare the account given by Weeks with the published minutes of the meetings of April 25, and May 9, 1867, in the *American Journal of Numismatics* (May–June 1867), pp. 6–7, and 18. The all too brief account of Professor Charles E. Anthon's career given above may be supplemented by referring to the obituary in the *American Journal of Numismatics* (July 1883), pp. 22–23 and the *DAB*, I, p. 314.

¹⁶ The text of that resolution can be found in the *American Journal of Numismatics* (February 1868), pp. 94–5.

¹⁷ In 1866 the name of the college was changed from the New York Free Academy to College of the City of New York, and the medal was issued to commemorate the event. I.Q., "The Commemoration Medal of the College of the City of New York," *American Journal of Numismatics* (October 1867), pp. 57–9.

¹⁸ William R. Weeks, *History of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society*, p. 9, says that the seal was designed by "Dr. Anthon." Unfortunately there is no contemporary evidence to prove this conclusively.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 9, describes these *fleur de lis* as a circle of stars.

²⁰ George H. Lovett became a member of the Society on December 23, 1867, and it is therefore quite proper to surmise that his interest was aroused by the task of cutting the corporate seal and that as a result he became a member and finally donated the seal.

²¹ "Parva Ne Pereant," *American Journal of Numismatics*, January 1879, p. 68.

²² *Constitution and By-Laws of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society*, By-Laws, chap. IV, sect. 2 (p. 11).

²³ The committee consisted of Wood, Hanna and Leathe.

²⁴ Letter from the Department of the Secretary of State of New York to Wood, December 7, 1864.

²⁵ Letter from Joseph K. Murray to F. A. Wood, January 26, 1865. Murray says in part, "But there appears to have been no society incorporated under the laws of this State up to the 20th inst. with which you need fear confusion from even a similarity of title, at least if the word 'Numismatic' is to precede 'Archaeological' in yours." It would seem as though an earlier archaeological society must have been incorporated.

²⁶ At the elections of March 11, 1864, Groh had apparently been elected to both posts simultaneously even though this was irregular.

²⁷ Frank Leathe was one of the members elected on June 8, 1864. He had been very active in the affairs of the Society in the intervening eight months.

²⁸ A letter from Joseph K. Murray to Wood, April 4, 1865, shows that Wood was the man in contact with the attorney.

²⁹ *Articles of Incorporation, Constitution and By-Laws of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society Founded 1857—Incorporated 1865* (New York, 1865). This document contains the only copy of the original seal of the Society. Bauman L. Belden, *Medals and Publications of the American Numismatic Society with an Historical Sketch*, pp. 4–6, reproduces these documents, as does William R. Weeks, *History of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, (Formerly known as the American Numismatic Society), with Lists of Founders, Incorporators, Officers and Members*, pp. 25–26.

³⁰ Letter from Henry Champion to F. Augustus Wood, April 20, 1864.

³¹ This is quite evident from the contents of a letter from Henry Champion to F. Augustus Wood, April 30, 1864. It is interesting to note that among the members of the Executive Committee of the New Haven Numismatic Society at that date was C. Wyllys Betts, who was elected a corresponding member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society in 1868, and became a resident member in 1885. In 1864 Betts was a student at Yale and just in his late teens or early twenties. He graduated from Yale in 1867 and later entered Columbia College Law School. This was very much in the tradition of his family, for he was one of the two sons of Frederick J. Betts, a prominent lawyer of means who lived at Newburgh on the Hudson. After graduation from Columbia College Law School, C. Wyllys Betts joined his brother's law firm, Whitney and Betts. In later life he was connected with the firm of Betts, Atterbury & Betts. Unfortunately he died at the very young age of forty-two after a week's siege of pneumonia. During his life he had contributed occasionally to numismatic literature and he had amassed a fine collection which he left to Yale College. At the special meeting of May 3, 1887, the members of the Society passed a resolution expressing their sympathy to his family upon his demise. The historiographer's report for the year 1888 contains a short obituary notice concerning C. Wyllys Betts. *Proceedings* (March 20, 1888), p. 14.

³² Letter from Henry Champion to F. Augustus Wood, May 18, 1864. Wood acknowledged the receipt of this medal in a letter to Henry Champion, May 20, 1864.

³³ The unpublished minutes of the New York Numismatic Society record that John F. McCoy, Hewitt, Levick, Strobridge, Earle, Watson, Edwards, Hall, Nexsen, Norton, and Burns were present.

³⁴ The minutes of the New York Numismatic Society reveal that as early as the meeting of February 20, 1864, Lovett and another gentleman, Lilliendahl, had made known their intention to contribute to the Society.

³⁵ Cf. William R. Weeks, *History of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, (Formerly Known as the American Numismatic Society), with Lists of Founders, Incorporators, Officers and Members*, pp. 8-9.

³⁶ This document is reproduced in full from the minute books of the Society by William R. Weeks, *op. cit.*, p. 9.

³⁷ Published minutes of the meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society on October 25, 1866, in *The American Journal of Numismatics*, October 1866, p. 50.

³⁸ A note to this effect attesting to the completion of this task signed by Isaac F. Wood (formerly F. Augustus Wood) for William Poillon, the Librarian of the Society, dated August 1875, was inserted on the front page of the minute book of the New York Numismatic Society.

³⁹ This resolution is printed in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, May 1866, p. 5, as part of a campaign to distribute the medals to the public. It is also reprinted in William R. Weeks, *History of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, (Formerly known as the American Numismatic Society), with Lists of Founders, Incorporators, Officers and Members*, p. 6. At the meeting of June 22nd it was decided to have the resolution engrossed and forwarded to Mrs. Lincoln at a cost not exceeding ten dollars.

⁴⁰ William R. Weeks, *op. cit.*, pp. 16-24, presents a documentary history of the Lincoln medal which has been largely followed.

⁴¹ Letter from F. Augustus Wood to Bishop Wood, May 12, 1865, published in *ibid.* p. 17. This letter exists in the archives of the Society.

⁴² Unpublished letter, extracts of which are preserved in the archives of the Society, from E. H. Coates (May 17, 1865).

- ⁴ The advertisement read:

FINE ARTS
A Lincoln Medal

The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society have in preparation a bronze medal designed to commemorate the life and perpetuate the name of Abraham Lincoln. It will be three inches in diameter, and will bear on the obverse a bust of the late President and on the reverse an inscription. Subscriptions will be received by the Secretary of the Society, whose direction can be found at the Society Library Building. The names of the subscribers that have not already been printed will be found in another part of this paper. The list is still open at our counter.

This advertisement is reproduced in William R. Weeks, *op. cit.*, p. 17.

⁴⁴ Letters from Lewis S. Hayden of the Office of Indian Affairs in Washington which quotes the advertisement, May 19, 1865, and from Chauncey K. Williams of Rutland, Vt., to F. Augustus Wood, May 20, 1865.

⁴⁵ Letter from F. Augustus Wood to Lewis S. Hayden, May 29, 1865. This letter is clearly in answer to the one from Hayden cited in the previous footnote.

⁴⁶ The only evidence that such a competitive examination of the works of the various engravers was held lies in the report in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, (May 1866), p. 5. Cf. William R. Weeks, *op. cit.*, pp. 17-18.

⁴⁷ Emil Sigel advertised in the first few issues of the *American Journal of Numismatics*. His advertisement read: "Engraving and Chasing in all its Branches, Dies for Medals, Jewelry, Silverware, &c. Seals, Seal Presses, Stamps, Letters. Designs and Models for Castings. Portraits, Figures, Ornaments. Emil Sigel, Designer and Modeller, 195 Broadway, cor. Dey St., N.Y."

⁴⁸ Cf. William R. Weeks, *op. cit.*, p. 17.

⁴⁹ The *Boston Gazette* (May 21, 1865), *New York Herald* (May 19, 1865), and the *New York Commercial Advertiser* (May 29, 1865) contained notices of the fact that the medal was to be struck by the Society. The *Chicago Tribune* (June 26, 1865) also gave a description of the proposed medal and instructed the public how to become subscribers. The *New York Evening Post* (July 18, 1865), the *New York Times* (July 14, 1865), and the *New York Herald* (July 19, 1865) contained notices of the last meeting of that Spring, and, of course, there was a good deal of information included concerning the medal. The *Boston Gazette* (July 23, 1865) included a description of the medal.

⁵⁰ Of course some of this publicity stemmed directly from the wide circulation of some of the very famous New York newspapers of the time. Thus a letter from Chauncey K. Williams of Rutland, Vt. to F. Augustus Wood, May 20, 1865 asking particular questions regarding the medal refers to the notice in the *New York Herald* of May 19th.

⁵¹ Letter from William Barber to F. Augustus Wood, August 26, 1865.

⁵² William R. Weeks, *History of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society*, p. 18, speaks of Barber as an engraver "who has since attained prominence as a medallist." The obituary notice for William Barber indicates that he had produced over forty medals, both public and private. *American Journal of Numismatics*, October 1879, pp. 55-6. Also see L. Forrer, *Biographical Dictionary of Medallists, Coin-, Gem-, and Seal-Engravers, and Mint-Masters &c. Ancient and Modern with References to their Works B.C. 500-A.D. 1900* (London, 1904), I, pp. 122-3; J. F. Loubat, *The Medallist History of the United States of America 1776-1876* (New York, 1880), I, pp. 29, 418-9, 434; and George G. Evans, *Illustrated History of the United States Mint* (Philadelphia, 1893), pp. 127-8. Barber served as fifth engraver of the Mint.

⁵³ Letter from George T. Paine to F. Augustus Wood, August 30, 1865. In this letter Paine says of Barber, "His powers are of a very high order and his reputation with us numismatists here is very high." The Numismatic Association had been preparing to issue a medal of Roger Williams and by common consent Barber was given preference.

⁵⁴ Letter from F. Augustus Wood to George T. Paine, August 31, 1865. Cf. another letter from F. Augustus Wood to William Barber, August 31, 1865.

⁵⁵ Letter from John Hanna to F. Augustus Wood, September 2, 1865.

⁵⁶ Unpublished letter in the archives of the Society.

⁵⁷ The letter which no longer exists, is quoted in part by William R. Weeks, *op. cit.*, p. 18.

⁵⁸ *New York World* (Feb. 10, 1866); *New York Herald* (Feb. 10, 1866); *New York Evening Post* (Feb. 10, 1866).

⁵⁹ *New York Herald* (February 12, 1866).

⁶⁰ A letter from F. Augustus Wood to C. K. Williams, June 22, 1865, contains the remark "the woodcut is so poorly executed that it only gives a general idea of the design; it was a mistake to have it printed in bronze color." A letter from D. Fitzgerald of Rhode Island to F. Augustus Wood, June 28, 1865, says, "I have placed the subscription list for your Lincoln medal in the hands of one of our Booksellers, Mr. Sidney L. Rider & Bro. But I am afraid they will not be able to procure many subscriptions, owing to the wood cut being such a poor likeness & not having a copy of the medal to show."

⁶¹ Letter in the archives of the Society, also quoted in part in William R. Weeks, *op. cit.*, p. 19.

⁶² Letter in the archives of the Society quoted in part by Weeks.

⁶³ Letter in the archives of the Society quoted in part by Weeks.

⁶⁴ *American Journal of Numismatics*, May 1866, p. 5.

⁶⁵ *American Journal of Numismatics*, May 1866, p. 5. Of course it should be noted that at that date the *American Journal of Numismatics* was being issued by the Society, but anyone who has seen the medal will be forced to agree with the comment.

⁶⁶ William R. Weeks, *op. cit.*, p. 20.

⁶⁷ That one was sent to the London firm is mentioned in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, June 1866, p. 10, while the minutes of June 14th record the shipment of a medal to Applegate. It was probably Applegate to whom a notice from a San Francisco newspaper referred, and which was reprinted in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, July 1866, p. 22, and read, "A gentleman of this city, well-known in Numismatic circles, has received a subscription list to the 'Lincoln Medal,' issued by the American Numismatic Society of New York. The medal is struck in bronze, three inches in diameter, and has an excellent picture of our late President. All who are curious and desire to obtain one of these mementoes, can find the subscription-list at Scott & Glover's stock brokers, Montgomery Street, near Pine." He was probably the same Applegate who was elected a corresponding member on June 14, 1866, and whose obituary was published in the *Historiographer's* report in *Proceedings* (March 21, 1898), p. 13.

⁶⁸ *American Journal of Numismatics*, November 1866, p. 50. These minutes are erroneously dated as October 25th, in the printed version.

⁶⁹ *American Journal of Numismatics*, October 1866, p. 42: "We have received from Messrs. J. S. & A. B. Wyon, of 287 Regent Street and 2 Langham Chambers, London, W., a circular announcing their purchase of Mr. C. J. Hill's invention for making reduced copies of Bas-Reliefs for medal and coin dies and seal, &c., in steel, gold, silver, ivory and other materials, and either in relief or intaglio. The firm announce that they are now ready to execute work

in this department, and as this is the only invention by which the delicacy and finish of a pattern can be fully equalled in a reduced copy, they will doubtless be liberally patronized." J. S. and A. B. Wyon were Medallists and Chief Engraver of Seals, to Her Majesty the Queen, and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. On the Wyon family see Leonard Forrer, *The Wyons* (London: Spink & Son, Ltd., 1917).

⁷⁰ Letter from Stevens to Wood, September 5, 1866, quoted in part by Weeks, *op. cit.*, p. 21. This was apparently the source for the statement in the *American Journal of Numismatics* because the final paragraph of the letter is a request for assistance in publicizing the invention in America.

⁷¹ Published minutes of the meeting of November 8, 1866 in *American Journal of Numismatics*, December 1866, p. 59.

⁷² Letter in the archives of the Society also quoted by Weeks, *op. cit.*, p. 21.

⁷³ The published minutes of the meeting of the Society on December 13, 1866, are erroneously dated as December 12th. *American Journal of Numismatics*, January 1867, p. 66.

⁷⁴ Published minutes of that meeting in *American Journal of Numismatics*, January 1867, p. 66.

⁷⁵ See R. W. G. Vail, *Knickerbocker Birthday A Sesqui-Centennial History of The New-York Historical Society 1804-1954* (New York, 1954), pp. 148, 218, and 350. For more information regarding Parish see the obituary notice published in the *New York Times* (December 18, 1914).

⁷⁶ Bauman L. Belden, *Medals and Publications of The American Numismatic Society with an Historical Sketch*, p. 27.

⁷⁷ Published minutes of the meeting of March 14, 1867, in *American Journal of Numismatics*, April 1867, p. 90.

⁷⁸ The Annual Meeting of March 28th was actually deferred until the next day, and it was at that meeting that this action was taken. See the published minutes of the Annual Meeting of 1867 in *American Journal of Numismatics*, April 1867, p. 90.

⁷⁹ The text of this resolution is in the printed minutes for the meeting of December 12, 1867, in *American Journal of Numismatics*, January 1868, p. 83. On January 16th the committee was empowered to act "as in their judgement should be for the best interest of the Society."

⁸⁰ Letter in the archives of the Society. It is also reproduced by William R. Weeks, *op. cit.*, p. 22.

⁸¹ The text of this agreement is to be found printed in Weeks, *op. cit.*, p. 23, and in the published minutes of the meeting of February 13, 1868, in *American Journal of Numismatics*, March 1868, p. 100.

⁸² It is suggested that the idea for the *American Journal of Numismatics* may have arisen as a result of a small publication called "Norton's Literary Letter," which was conducted by Frank H. Norton. Some four or five issues of this "Literary Letter" had appeared at intervals in the preceding years, and occasionally there were articles on numismatic subjects, but since that publication had been discontinued sometime before Levick's proposal and was never mentioned in the course of the discussions regarding the *Journal*, the new publication was conceived independently. Cf. *American Journal of Archaeology*, April 1907, pp. 105-106.

⁸³ Joseph N. T. Levick, "Reminiscences of Coin-Collecting." *American Journal of Numismatics*, November 1868, pp. 55-56.

⁸⁴ Joseph N. T. Levick, "Reminiscences of Coin-Collecting.-Continued," *American Journal of Numismatics*, December 1868, p. 63.

⁸⁵ "Numismatic Journalism as a Fine Art," *American Journal of Numismatics*, March 1867, p. 81. This same subject had been discussed at the meeting of February 28th, and the minutes of that meeting were published in the same issue of the *Journal*. In the issue of May 1867 there

was an insert soliciting subscriptions to make the journal self-sustaining and pledging to devote "any pecuniary surplus that may occur to the further improvement, and the Pictorial Illustration, of the Journal."

⁸⁶ The wording of these two resolutions is to be found in the Salutory for the second year of issue. *American Journal of Numismatics*, May 1867, p. 1.

⁸⁷ See the previous note. Norton evidently referred to the fact that he was a member of the original committee to establish the *Journal* appointed on March 8, 1865, when he spoke of refusing to serve for a second year.

⁸⁸ See the published minutes of the meeting of April 11th, 1867, in *American Journal of Numismatics*, May 1867, p. 6.

⁸⁹ Both terms appear to be used interchangeably in the record.

⁹⁰ Professor Anthon had been elected Corresponding Secretary at the meeting of March 29, 1867, and he had been appointed to the Editorial Committee at that same meeting. On April 11th, as we have seen, that appointment was confirmed by election.

⁹¹ *American Journal of Numismatics*, May 1867, pp. 6-7.

⁹² Published minutes of the meeting of May 9, 1867, in the *American Journal of Numismatics* June 1867, p. 18.

⁹³ Published minutes of the meeting of May 20, 1867, of the Rhode Island Numismatic Association in *American Journal of Numismatics*, June 1867, pp. 20-21, contains a statement by Paine, a member of that Association, urging the continued support of this worthy endeavor.

⁹⁴ "To Subscribers and Numismatists," *American Journal of Numismatics*, April 1868, pp. 105-106.

⁹⁵ Published minutes of the meeting of March 26, 1868, in *American Journal of Numismatics*, April 1868, p. 109.

⁹⁶ Published minutes of the meeting of April 23, 1868, in *American Journal of Numismatics*, May 1868, p. 4.

⁹⁷ Published minutes of the meeting of October 8, 1868, in *American Journal of Numismatics*, November 1868, p. 53. In an editorial at the beginning of 1869, it was pointed out that the subscription list had failed to grow appreciably during the year before, and that negotiations were then in progress to achieve this rotation of the task of editing and publishing. *American Journal of Numismatics*, January 1869, p. 65.

⁹⁸ Published minutes of the Annual Meeting on March 24, 1870, in *American Journal of Numismatics*, April 1870, p. 97.

⁹⁹ Published minutes of the meeting of April 8, 1869 in *American Journal of Numismatics*, May 1869, p. 5. Announcements to this effect were made in a flyleaf attached to the issues of the *Journal* of April and May of that year, and interestingly enough this announcement was signed by Anthon, Levick, and Wood as the Editorial Committee. This is surprising for there is no mention in the minutes of Wood having ever been appointed to that committee prior to the meeting of April 8th. The April issue probably appeared before action could be taken on any of the resolutions passed during the April meetings because it still retains the older title for the *Journal*. Wood was put on the Editorial Committee, on the motion of Daniel Parish, at the meeting of April 8th. This announcement was certainly printed after the meeting of April 8th and bound in with the April issue. We can thus infer that even though the issues were scheduled to appear on the first of each month in actual fact they appeared much later.

¹⁰⁰ On Lyman H. Low see "Numismatic Headlights—No. I," *The Numismatist*, IV (1892), pp. 1-2. Also see the following note.

¹⁰¹ A short, and rather incomplete, history of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, was published as an editorial at the time that the Boston Society yielded its control of the publication. "The Journal of Numismatics-Reminiscent," *American Journal of Numismatics*, April 1907, pp. 105-108.

¹⁰² Letter from the Executive Committee for the Metropolitan Fair for the U. S. Sanitary Commission to the American Numismatic Society, February 12, 1864.

¹⁰³ Letter from Charles Tracey, Chairman of the Committee on Association to F. Augustus Wood, March 22, 1864.

¹⁰⁴ The value of the piece is mentioned in a letter from Midshipman Walter Trumbull to F. Augustus Wood, May 13, 1864. Trumbull had been recommended as a candidate for membership in the Society by Col. A. B. Eaton U. S. A., in a letter to Wood, March 19, 1864. Apparently the Society extended an offer of membership to him, but on April 2nd he answered in a letter addressed from the Naval Academy that since his position precluded his taking an "active interest" in numismatics he would prefer a corresponding membership. That was granted to him on April 24th.

¹⁰⁵ Letter from Wood to William W. Murphy, May 18, 1864. Trumbull in his letter to Wood on May 13th indicated that the gold quarter dollar was the smallest gold coin that he had ever seen, and said that he would be in New York during the first week in June. If the piece was still unsold at that time he would bid for it.

¹⁰⁶ Letter from Murphy to Wood, July 19, 1864.

¹⁰⁷ Letter from Wood to Murphy, November 14, 1864.

¹⁰⁸ This letter was published under the caption "Our National Coinage at the Paris Exposition" in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, January 1867, p. 69.

¹⁰⁹ A measure of the success of this enterprise may be had by recalling the resolutions passed by the faculty of the City College of New York in January of 1868, calling for a unification of the coinages of Great Britain, France, and the United States.

¹¹⁰ This letter was published following that sent by Ruggles in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, January 1867, pp. 69-70.

¹¹¹ Statement made on January 24, 1867, and reported in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, February 1867, pp. 75-76.

¹¹² Letter from Dr. Charles Clay, President of the Manchester Numismatic Society to the President and Members of the New York Numismatic Society (*sic*), August 20, 1866 in minutes of meeting of February 28, 1867, in *American Journal of Numismatics*, March 1867, p. 82.

¹¹³ Published minutes in *American Journal of Numismatics*, April 1867, p. 90.

¹¹⁴ Wood's report is published in the minutes of the Annual Meeting in *American Journal of Numismatics*, April 1870, p. 98.

¹¹⁵ Published minutes of the Annual Meeting of March 24, 1870, in *American Journal of Numismatics*, April 1870, p. 98.

¹¹⁶ F. Augustus Wood had by this point in his career changed his name to Isaac F. Wood. Anthon's letter to Wood, May 28, 1872.

¹¹⁷ The record of the Annual Meeting of March 27, 1870, is published in *American Journal of Numismatics*, April 1870, pp. 97-98. The proceedings of the Society at its Annual Meetings were not published again until 1878.

¹¹⁸ His principal interests were John Law medals and Admiral Vernon medals, but he also wrote on the American Fur Company's Indian medals, local New York tokens, Mexican imperial coinage, and Spanish-American War Proclamation pieces. See the index of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, LI (1917), *s.v.* Betts, Benjamin.

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¹¹⁹ A short obituary containing some misinformation regarding him was published in *The Numismatist*, XXI (1908), p. 355.

¹²⁰ Unpublished letter in the archives of the Society from Isaac F. Wood to the Society (May 5, 1892).

Notes to Progress and Conflict, 1873-1883

¹ Letter in the archives of the Society from A. C. Zabriskie to William Poillon, May 21, 1874. Zabriskie refers to a notice in the *Evening Post* and requests that his name be proposed for membership.

² Letters from Edward Cogan to William Poillon, June 25, 1874 and from George Hodgson to William Poillon, October 30, 1874.

³ Letter from Dr. George H. Perine to William Poillon, January 23, 1875. This resignation was read and accepted by the Executive Committee on May 27th. Poillon, whose task it was to notify Perine, wrote a letter accepting the resignation, but he omitted the usual phrase indicating that the Executive Committee had done so "with regret." In a postscript to the letter, however, Poillon states, "As I cannot find any memoranda of the above notification among my papers I am in doubts whether I forwarded it. If I did not please pardon the oversight." Letter from William Poillon to Dr. George H. Perine, November 23, 1875.

⁴ Letter from Professor Charles E. Anthon to Wood, February 6, 1875.

⁵ The members of the committee were Wood, Poillon, Hewitt, Parish, and MacKenzie. Wood, Poillon and Parish held offices in the Society at the time.

⁶ *Articles of Incorporation; Constitution and By-Laws of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society* (New York, 1878), p. 9. Of course this is the emended form of the Constitution of 1874, but it is possible to deduce a good deal regarding the original form of the document.

⁷ For short biographies of Frederick J. De Peyster see *Proceedings* (January 15, 1906), p. 16; *Leslie's History of the Greater New York. Encyclopedia of New York Biography and Genealogy* (New York, n. d.) III, pp. 42-3. Some hint of the activity of this family in another society may be had by referring to the index, *s.v.* De Peyster in R. W. G. Vail, *Knickerbocker Birthday. A Sesqui-Centennial History of the New-York Historical Society, 1804-1954* (New York, 1954).

⁸ John Kirkland Wright, *Geography in the Making. The American Geographical Society, 1851-1951* (New York, 1952), pp. 92ff.

⁹ Letter from George C. Athole to William Poillon, June 9, 1879. Reverend Athole became a resident member on January 21, 1879. This appears to have been his only committee appointment while in the Society. He died on October 2, 1884, and obituary notices appeared in the *New York Times* (Oct. 4, 1884) and in *Proceedings* (March 17, 1885), p. 17. At his death he was Rector of the Church of the Holy Innocents at 136th Street in Harlem.

¹⁰ Letter from A. B. Mott to William Poillon, June 12, 1879.

¹¹ Only six of these letters to William Poillon are extant in the archives of the Society: Richard Hoe Lawrence, June 17, 1879; George C. Athole, June 18, 1879; Daniel Parish, Jr., June 19, 1879; William B. Wetmore, June 19, 1879; L. F. Montanye, June 20, 1879; and Charles H. Wright, June 22, 1879. In addition the Secretary mentioned a letter of Charles Pryer in support of the change.

¹² The correspondence relating to Robert Downing in the archives of the Society, consists of a letter from R. Clarke & Co. to Isaac F. Wood, August 19, 1877 and a letter from Brad-

street & Son to Wood, April 28, 1877. A note from Levick of the same year admits that Downing was sponsored by him.

¹³ On the medal see Bauman L. Belden, *Medals and Publications of The American Numismatic Society with an Historical Sketch* (New York, 1915), pp. 20–21.

¹⁴ The Executive Committee minutes of March 8, 1877, show that Poillon paid \$8.54 for postage and printing of notices for a meeting, as well as \$6.60 to the referee and assignee in bankruptcy for the recovery of the membership plate. It seems almost self-evident that the Poillon Fund, which is first mentioned in that year and was valued at \$15.14, was nothing more than the donation of these bills to the Society. This, however, cannot be proven.

¹⁵ Letter from J. Oliver to the Executive Committee, March 1, 1878.

¹⁶ Letter from Isaac F. Wood to William Poillon, March 20, 1883.

¹⁷ Letter in the archives of the Society.

¹⁸ A letter from Benjamin Betts to William Poillon, March 19, 1878, describes the inscription.

¹⁹ William R. Weeks, *History of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, (Formerly Known as the American Numismatic Society), with Lists of Founders, Incorporators, Officers, and Members* (New York, 1892), p. 13.

²⁰ Letter from William Poillon to William S. Appleton, December 30, 1878. Appleton's answer of January 17, 1879, is also extant.

²¹ Letter from William Poillon to Henry Phillips, Jr., February 22, 1879.

²² *Visitor's Guide and History of the United States Mint, Philadelphia, Pa.* (Philadelphia, 1885), p. 32.

²³ Letter from Henry Phillips to William Poillon, March 10, 1879. Another letter from Poillon to Henry Phillips, Jr., March 11, 1879, mentions the fact that numismatic societies were by law entitled to procure pieces from the Mint at the price or value of the metal.

²⁴ *New York Times* (April 20, 1880); unpublished letter in the archives of the Society from Andrew C. Zabriskie to the Senate and House of Representatives. (No date).

²⁵ Letter from Gaston L. Feuardent to the Society, April 20, 1880.

²⁶ For a short biography of Commander Henry H. Gorringer see *The Dictionary of American Biography*, VII, p. 437. Also see *New York Evening Post* (March 21, 1883). Both the *New York Herald* and the *New York Times* (January 16, 1881) contain full descriptions of a visit by the Society to Commander Gorringer's rooms. Gorringer's election to membership was reported in the *New York Times* (November 17, 1880).

²⁷ Letter from the Committee on Arrangements to Professor Charles E. Anthon, February 12, 1881. Also see *New York Herald* (February 16, 1881).

²⁸ Bauman L. Belden, *Medals and Publications of the American Numismatic Society, with an Historical Sketch* (New York, 1915), pp. 22–3.

²⁹ Luigi Palma di Cesnola came from a noble family of Piedmont which traced its origins back to the late eleventh century Spain. Cesnola's early training was designed for a clerical career, but when the wars of the Italian *Risorgimento* erupted, he enlisted as a volunteer in the Sardinian Army and was given an officer's commission after the battle of Novara. In 1869, after service with the Sardinian contingent in the Crimean War, Cesnola immigrated to New York where, at the start of the Civil War, he was commissioned a major, and subsequently a lieutenant-colonel of the Eleventh New York Volunteer Cavalry. Apparently he served with some distinction through the war, having undergone capture and wounds, and early in 1865 President Lincoln conferred on him the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General. For short biographies of Cesnola see *Prominent Families of New York* (New York, n.d.), pp. 174–5; *Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography*, I, p. 561; *DAB*, III, pp. 583–4.

³⁰ A short biography and obituary of Feuardent is to be found in the Historiographer's Report in *Proceedings* (March 19, 1894), p. 17.

³¹ "New York Museum of Art," *American Journal of Numismatics*, January 1873, pp. 68-9.

³² At a later stage it was to become a point of contention between the two whether Feuardent actually handled any part of this transaction, and also whether the British Museum and Louvre really did attempt to purchase any part of the collection. The evidence is strongly in favor of an affirmative answer to both of these questions, but it is interesting to note that when Feuardent's obituary was published by the Society, it contained a statement to the effect that Feuardent had "acted as the Agent of General di Cesnola, in disposing of his Cypriote Antiquities to the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York City." Cesnola immediately took issue with the remark and wrote to Weeks, the Historiographer of the Society, on April 17, 1897, protesting that Feuardent had never been the agent and, indeed, had nothing whatever to do with the sale of the antiquities. The statement was not withdrawn. Letter from William R. Weeks to Henry Russell Drowne, July 21, 1897.

³³ Letter from James Barber to Isaac F. Wood, September 27, 1876.

³⁴ Gaston L. Feuardent, *The Cesnola Collection and the De Morgan Collection. Papers Communicated to The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society* (New York, 1878). The Society undertook the publication of these papers.

³⁵ Gaston L. Feuardent, "The Masculo-Feminine Demiurges of the Egyptians," *Proceedings* (March 18, 1879), pp. 19-22.

³⁶ Cf. Clarence Cook, *Transformations and Migrations of Certain Statues in the Cesnola Collection* (New York, 1881), pp. 1-12.

³⁷ The charges were published in the *New York World* (January 9, 1881).

³⁸ Gaston L. Feuardent, *Answer of Gaston L. Feuardent to L. P. di Cesnola. The Accusations of Dishonesty Contained in a Communication Addressed to the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art as published in the New York "World" of January 9th, 1881, Mainly Answered by Cesnola's own Letters* (New York, 1881).

³⁹ See also the *Commercial Advertiser* (March 18, 1881).

⁴⁰ Clarence Cook, *Transformations and Migrations of Certain Statues in the Cesnola Collection*, pp. 37-8.

⁴¹ Letter from William Poillon to The Principal Librarian of the British Museum, May 18, 1881.

⁴² Letter from Edward A. Bond, Principal Librarian of the British Museum, to William Poillon, June 9, 1881, enclosing a letter from C. T. Newton to Bond, June 8, 1881, and one from Reginald Stuart Poole to Bond, June 9, 1881.

⁴³ Letter from Richard Hoe Lawrence to William Poillon, July 13, 1881. Also see a letter from Feuardent of the same date. Cf. Letter from Feuardent to Poillon, July 16, 1881.

⁴⁴ Letter from Eugene Brocheton, November 1, 1881.

⁴⁵ *Report of W. J. Stillman on the Cesnola Collection* (privately printed), p. 9. This report and the circumstances surrounding its issuance will be discussed at a later point.

⁴⁶ Letters from Fred C. Burt & Co. to G. Feuardent, March 11, 1882 and from Feuardent to the Society, March 28, 1882.

⁴⁷ The original text of this address is extant in the archives of the Society.

⁴⁸ Letter from Cyrus J. Lawrence to William Poillon, March 22, 1883.

⁴⁹ Letter from Poillon to Gaston L. Feuardent, March 27, 1883.

⁵⁰ The emended text in manuscript and a letter from Hewitt to Poillon are extant in the archives of the Society. They show the source of the printed text.

- ⁵¹ Letter from Richard Ely to William Poillon, January 8, 1884.
- ⁵² Letter from William Poillon, January 13, 1884.
- ⁵³ It was ordered that this paper be published with the *Proceedings of the Quarter Centennial Meeting* in 1883. *Proceedings* (March 20, 1883), pp. 26–7.
- ⁵⁴ For a short biography of William James Stillman see *DAB*, XVII, pp. 29–30. W. J. Stillman's autobiography (*The Autobiography of a Journalist*) was published in two volumes in 1901 and provides some very interesting sidelights about the man.
- ⁵⁵ The original text of these resolutions is extant in the archives of the Society.
- ⁵⁶ Letter from W. J. Stillman to H. Russell Drowne, Rome, March 7th.
- ⁵⁷ Letters from Daniel Ravenel to Wood, January 5, 1875 and to William Poillon of the same date.
- ⁵⁸ Letter from John Eaton, Commissioner of Bureau of Education, to the Society, July 23, 1875.
- ⁵⁹ Letter from L. E. Jones of *Publisher's Weekly*, October 19, 1877. Also see letter repeating that request by L. E. Jones, March 14, 1878.

Notes to Old Problems and New Ideas, 1883–1905

- ¹ With Professor Solomon Woolf on this committee were Sullivan, C. J. Lawrence, Betts, Parish, and Hewitt.
- ² Letter from A. Loudon Snowden to William Poillon, January 21, 1884.
- ³ Letter from Woolf to Poillon, January 25, 1884.
- ⁴ Woolf's poor health forced him to request that his resignation from the chairmanship be accepted. Letters from Woolf to Poillon, February 15, 1884; March 21, 1884; April 5, 1884.
- ⁵ Letter from Hewitt to Poillon, April 26, 1884.
- ⁶ Letter from Hewitt to Poillon, May 10, 1884.
- ⁷ Letters from Hewitt to Low, May 14, 1884; Poillon to Hewitt, May 12, 1884; Hewitt to Low, May 14, 1884; and Hewitt to Low, June 9, 1884.
- ⁸ Letter from Low to Wood, April 17, 1885.
- ⁹ Bauman L. Belden, *Medals and Publications of The American Numismatic Society with an Historical Sketch* (New York, 1915), pp. 24–5.
- ¹⁰ See *New York Times*, January 19, 1884.
- ¹¹ *New York Tribune*, April 6, 1884; *New York Evening Post*, April 7, 1884; *New York Tribune*, April 17, 1884; *New York Mail and Express*, May 8, 1884; *New York Evening Post*, May 9, 1884.
- ¹² Letters from C. H. Banes to the Society, May 13, 1884; from C. H. Banes to William Poillon, July 22, 1884; from William Poillon to Charles H. Banes, August 5, 1884; from Charles H. Banes to William Poillon, August 27, 1884; and from C. H. Banes to William Poillon August 30, 1884.
- ¹³ See the report of the Committee in *Proceedings* (March 17, 1885), p. 7.
- ¹⁴ See *Proceedings* (March 16, 1886), pp. 31–56. This contains abstracts concerning the first ten informal meetings.
- ¹⁵ *Proceedings* (March 15, 1887), p. 7.
- ¹⁶ *New York Times* (April 10, 1885). Also see the published version of the talk delivered by Zabriskie in *Numisma*, IX, Nos. 3, 4, and 5 (May, July, and Sept. 1885). See also *New York Times* (Dec. 3, 1891, and Jan. 29, 1892).

¹⁷ *Proceedings* (March 20, 1893), p. 7.

¹⁸ *Proceedings* (March 20, 1893), pp. 15–16.

¹⁹ *Proceedings* (March 20, 1893), pp. 7–8.

²⁰ *Proceedings* (March 17, 1885), p. 10.

²¹ Letter from John H. Boynton to the Society, February 28, 1885. Also see the circular issued by the Bureau of Information as to Legacies and Bequests, November 1864, in the archives of the Society.

²² See the undated letter from J. H. Boynton to William Poillon.

²³ Letters from Richard H. Lawrence to Poillon, March 3, 1885; from William Poillon to John H. Boynton, March 5, 1885; from Benjamin Betts to Richard H. Lawrence, March 14, 1885; from R. H. Smith to Richard H. Lawrence, March 18, 1885; from Benjamin Betts to William Poillon, March 23, 1885.

²⁴ Letters from William Poillon to Horatio C. Harrower, March 26, 1885; T. W. Foster, attorney for the executor, to the Society March 27, 1885; Tallmadge W. Foster, attorney at law, to William Poillon, April 14, 1885; William Poillon to T. W. Foster, April 14, 1885; Benjamin Betts to William Poillon, April 16, 1885; William Poillon to Benjamin Betts, April 27, 1885. Also see the Curator's Report in *Proceedings* (March 16, 1886), p. 11.

²⁵ Report of the Curator of Archaeology in *Proceedings* (March 21, 1892), pp. 11–12.

²⁶ This resolution was actually passed at the request of the Grolier Club. See letters from Arthur B. Turnure, Chairman of the House Committee of the Grolier Club to the Society, February 24, 1888; H. Russell Drowne to Arthur B. Turnure, March 21, 1888; and *Proceedings* (March 1888–1892), p. 15, for the record of the passage of this resolution.

²⁷ *Proceedings* (March 19, 1889), pp. 7–8.

²⁸ These new appointments were made by Andrew C. Zabriskie as First Vice-President during the absence of President Parish who was ill at the time. *Ibid.*, p. 17.

²⁹ This episode was omitted from the published record of the *Proceedings of the Thirty-third Annual Meeting* (March 16, 1891).

³⁰ Letter from H. Russell Drowne to Mrs. Graham, March 17, 1891.

³¹ Letter from H. Russell Drowne to Mrs. Graham, April 27, 1891.

³² This letter has been preserved in the archives of the Society.

³³ Letter from H. Russell Drowne to Mrs. Graham, May 4, 1891.

³⁴ Letter from H. Russell Drowne to Eliza Graham, May 18, 1891.

³⁵ *Proceedings* (March 16, 1891), pp. 11–12.

³⁶ See letters from John Jay Knox to Daniel Parish, Jr., May 13, 1891; J. A. Bolen to Charles Pryer, May 14, 1891; R. W. McLachlin to Daniel Parish, Jr., May 14, 1891; William Lee to the Society, May 16, 1891; S. R. Koehler to the Society, May 16, 1891; Isaac J. Greenwood to Daniel Parish, Jr., May 18, 1891. In the following year Greenwood contributed \$25.00. See also letters from Hyman Ely, May 14, 1891; H. C. Ezekiel, May 14, 1891; George T. Paine, May 14, 1891; Charles B. Perry, May 16, 1891; George W. Massamore, May 21, 1891; John Bowne, May 23, 1891.

³⁷ Report of the Building Fund Committee, November 16, 1891, preserved in the archives of the Society.

³⁸ See *Proceedings* (March 21, 1892), pp. 5–6.

³⁹ Letter from James Grant Wilson of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society to Henry R. Drowne. This letter is preserved in the minutes for May 18, 1891. The proposal was referred to the Building Fund Committee.

⁴⁰ Letter from Daniel Parish, Jr., to Henry Russell Drowne, February 17, 1892.

⁴¹ This description can be found in the remarks of Andrew C. Zabriskie at the special meeting.

⁴² Letters from Everett H. Herrick, Chairman of the House Committee of the Academy of Medicine to Henry Russell Drowne, undated; from Daniel Parish, Jr., to Henry Russell Drowne, March 7, 1892; H. O. Havemeyer to Henry Russell Drowne, May 17, 1892; Bauman L. Belden to Henry Russell Drowne, May 20, 1892.

⁴³ Not the least interesting of these proposals was one from the Drawing-Room Club to the effect that the Society should take rooms in a house which that Club intended to buy. See letter from Drawing-Room Club to H. R. Drowne, May 23, 1892.

⁴⁴ Letter from H. Carrington Bolton of the University Club on behalf of the Alliance of N.Y. Scientific Societies to H. R. Drowne, November 16, 1892.

⁴⁵ Letter from Daniel Parish, Jr. to H. Russell Drowne, November 9, 1892.

⁴⁶ Letter from Richard H. Greene to the Society, January 5, 1895.

⁴⁷ Letter from R. H. Greene to Bauman L. Belden, January 30, 1897.

⁴⁸ Dr. Storer, a member of the Society, apparently complained about the hesitation on the part of the attendants at the Academy of Medicine with respect to letting him enter. This is recorded in the Executive Committee minutes for April 5, 1900.

⁴⁹ There is a great deal of detail contained in the correspondence for this period regarding the attitude of the various officers as to the motives of the Academy of Medicine in requesting the move. Zabriskie suggested that when the public authorities learned that the Society was paying rent to the Academy they wished to revoke the tax exempt status of that organization. The ostensible reason given for the move was the need for more library space for the Academy of Medicine. See letters from Andrew Zabriskie to Bauman L. Belden, July 20, 1901; from Dr. Reginald H. Sayre to Andrew C. Zabriskie, July 12, 1901; from Andrew C. Zabriskie to Bauman L. Belden, July 31, 1901; from Dr. Reginald H. Sayre to Andrew C. Zabriskie, July 26, 1901.

⁵⁰ Letter from Dr. Reginald H. Sayre to Henry Russell Drowne, April 2, 1902.

⁵¹ Letter from Andrew C. Zabriskie to Bauman L. Belden, April 9, 1902.

⁵² *Proceedings* (January 19, 1903), pp. 14-15.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, p. 9.

⁵⁴ See *Proceedings* (March 21, 1898), p. 17. Cf. Zabriskie's Presidential Address in *Proceedings* (March 20, 1899), p. 18. By 1904, Zabriskie had confused the dates of these two speeches. See his Presidential Address in *Proceedings* (January 18, 1904), pp. 20-21.

⁵⁵ *Proceedings* (January 19, 1903), p. 14. This was part of the Presidential Address.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 17-18.

⁵⁷ *Proceedings* (January 18, 1904), p. 16.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 16.

⁵⁹ R. W. G. Vail, *Knickerbocker Birthday. A Sesqui-Centennial History of The New-York Historical Society, 1804-1954* (New York: New York Historical Society, 1954).

⁶⁰ *Proceedings* (January 18, 1904), pp. 20-21.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, p. 21, gives a full account of the proceedings at this meeting.

⁶² The passage of the amendment regarding the Vice Presidency is recorded in *Proceedings* (March 18, 1884), pp. 5-6. Mr. Walter's amendment was passed in 1887. *Proceedings* (March 15, 1887), pp. 15-16.

⁶³ *Proceedings* (March 20, 1893), pp. 15-16.

⁶⁴ *Constitution and By-Laws of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society with Proposed Revision to be Acted Upon March 19th, 1894; Proceedings* (March 19, 1894), p. 10; *Proceedings*

(March 18, 1895), pp. 38–39; *Articles of Incorporation and Constitution and By-Laws of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society* (New York, 1896); *Amendments to Constitution and By-Laws of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society adopted Nov. 20, 1899; March 19, 1900; March 18, 1901* (New York, 1901).

⁶⁵ Letter from Parish to Drowne, March 8, 1899.

⁶⁶ Bauman L. Belden, *Medals and Publications of The American Numismatic Society with an Historical Sketch* (New York, 1915), pp. 26–27 describes the piece. An impression in gold was given to Parish and bronze copies were distributed to the subscribers. Also see the *New York Times* (June 15, 1890).

⁶⁷ *Proceedings* (March 17, 1890), p. 11.

⁶⁸ Letter in the archives of the Society.

⁶⁹ For a fuller account of the incident regarding the World's Fair and the decision to hold an exhibition in this city see the *New York Herald* (April 23, 1893).

⁷⁰ *American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York Columbian Exhibition of Coins and Medals at the Rooms of the Society in the Building of the Academy of Medicine, April 25th, 1893*. Also see *New York Times* (April 1, 1893); *New York Sun* (April 26, 1893); *New York World* (April 26, 1893).

⁷¹ This report is extant in the archives of the Society, but it was never recorded in the *Proceedings*.

⁷² For short biographies of Kunz see *DAB*, XXI, p. 476; *National Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, IV, p. 433; and the many volumes of *Who's Who in New York* and *Who's Who in America* issued during his lifetime. An obituary notice was published in *The Numismatist*, XLV (1932), p. 516.

⁷³ Letter from H. Russell Drowne to George F. Kunz, January 18, 1894.

⁷⁴ *Proceedings* (March 20, 1893), p. 8.

⁷⁵ *New York Tribune* (Jan. 24, 1894); *New York Herald* (Jan. 21, 1894); *New York Times* (Jan. 21, 1894).

⁷⁶ A copy of this resolution is extant in the archives.

⁷⁷ Letter from F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, Secretary of the National Sculpture Society to H. Russell Drowne, February 2, 1894.

⁷⁸ See the letter from George Heath, publisher of *The Numismatist*, March 10, 1894, in the archives of the Society.

⁷⁹ Letter from George F. Kunz to H. Russell Drowne, February 15, 1894. Also see *New York Times* (August 22, 1894).

⁸⁰ See the full report of the Committee on New Coinage Design published in the *Proceedings* (March 16, 1896), pp. 45–8.

⁸¹ *Proceedings* (March 15, 1897), pp. 7–9.

⁸² On this medal designed by Victor D. Brenner see Bauman L. Belden, *Medals and Publications of the American Numismatic Society with an Historical Sketch* (New York, 1915), pp. 30–31. A description of the presentation ceremonies and of the events surrounding the issuance of this medal is to be found in the *List of Meetings Held and Papers Read before the Society published in Proceedings* (March 15, 1897), p. 46.

⁸³ Report of the Grant Monument Medal Committee in *Proceedings* (March 21, 1898), p. 7. Among the papers published by the Society there is one entitled "History of the Grant Monument Medal." *Proceedings* (March 21, 1898), pp. 52–63. The letters of acceptance from the foreign potentates are published in the *Proceedings* (March 20, 1899), pp. 59–67. Also see the *Chicago Herald* (April 24, 1897); *New York Times* (April 24, 1897); and the earlier article in the *New York Tribune* (April 5, 1897).

⁸⁴ *Proceedings* (March 20, 1899), p. 6. Also see Bauman L. Belden, *Medals and Publications of the American Numismatic Society*, pp. 34–35.

⁸⁵ Letters from William Rhinelander Stewart to Andrew C. Zabriskie, June 1, 1898; June 27, 1898; and February 27, 1899. The *Proceedings of the National Conference of Charities and Correction at the 25th Session* pp. lii–liv, give an account of the medal. See *New York Tribune* (March 22, 1898), and *New York Times* (May 8, 1898).

⁸⁶ *Proceedings* (March 20, 1898), pp. 6–8. After the death of Andrew H. Green on November 13, 1903, the Society passed a resolution stating that “The recent news of the sad death of the Hon. Andrew H. Green by assassination has been a great shock to the community, and while he was not a member of our Society, it is the desire of its members to express their deep sorrow at his loss and their high respect of him as a fellow citizen.” *Proceedings* (January 18, 1904), p. 22.

⁸⁷ Bauman L. Belden, *Medals and Publications of the American Numismatic Society*, pp. 38–39; *The New York Daily Tribune* (March 8, 1902); *New York Herald* (May 21, 1902). See the letter of acceptance of Prince Henry in *Proceedings* (January 19, 1903), p. 10. It is interesting to note that the Society made a profit of \$167.36 on the production of this piece.

⁸⁸ The letters from the American Embassy about the King of Italy were published in *Proceedings* (March 18, 1901), pp. 71–72, and *Proceedings* (January 19, 1903), p. 10.

⁸⁹ *Proceedings* (March 18, 1901), p. 15.

⁹⁰ *Proceedings* (January 20, 1902), pp. 17–18.

⁹¹ “Report of the Committee on Medals,” *Proceedings* (January 19, 1903), pp. 8–9.

⁹² *Proceedings* (January 18, 1904), pp. 8–15. Also see Bauman L. Belden, *Medals and Publications of the American Numismatic Society*, pp. 40–41.

⁹³ *Proceedings* (March 21, 1898), p. 15.

⁹⁴ *Proceedings* (March 20, 1899), pp. 17–18.

⁹⁵ *Proceedings* (March 19, 1900), pp. 18–20.

⁹⁶ Letter from Zabriskie to Belden, March 22, 1900. This Committee was appointed after the Annual Meeting even though the names are recorded in the *Proceedings*. Woodbury G. Langdon was a successful New York dry goods merchant. Short statements about him can be found in *The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, II, p. 153; ed. Lyman Horace Weeks, *Prominent Families of New York* (New York, 1896), p. 350; *Who's Who in New York, 1907*, p. 810; *Leslie's History of Greater New York* (New York, n.d.), I, pp. 383–5; ed. Moses King, *Notable New Yorkers of 1896–1899* (New York and Boston, 1898), p. 488.

⁹⁷ Letters from Henry Davis of the Academy of Design to the Society, July 12, 1900; from Zabriskie to Belden, July 18, 1900; from Belden to Henry Davis, July 20, 1900; from Zabriskie to Belden, August 16, 1900. *New York Times* (December 16, 1900).

⁹⁸ L. Forrer, *Biographical Dictionary of Medallists, Coin-, Gem-, and Seal-Engravers, and Mint-Masters &c. Ancient and Modern with References to their Works B.C 500–A.D. 1900* (London, 1904), IV, p. 536.

⁹⁹ *Proceedings* (March 18, 1901), pp. 8–9.

¹⁰⁰ The prizes for the preceding year were won by Mary St. John Harper and by Adolph Wolff. On Victor D. Brenner see L. Forrer, *Biographical Dictionary of Medallists*, I, pp. 277–279; “Plaques and Medallions by Victor D. Brenner,” *The Survey*, XXXV, No. 1 (October 2, 1915); Victor D. Brenner, *The Art of the Medal* (New York, 1910); Victor D. Brenner, “Brief Sketch of the Progress in the United States of Medallistic Art,” *Procès-Verbaux et mémoires du Congrès internationale de numismatique et d'art de la médaille contemporaines* (Bruxelles, 1910), pp. 549–553. Also printed in *The Numismatist*, XXIII (1910), pp. 265–266; “Victor D. Brenner,” *The Numismatist*, XXII (1909), pp. 69–70; and his obituary notice in *The Numismatist*, XXXVII

(1924), p. 372. A description of the school under Brenner's tutelage may be found in *The Jeweler's Circular-Weekly* (November 27, 1901).

¹⁰¹ *Proceedings* (January 12, 1902), p. 7.

¹⁰² On the effect of the resignation of Victor D. Brenner see *Proceedings* (January 18, 1904), p. 7.

¹⁰³ The Woodbury G. Langdon prizes were awarded to three pupils. Mary Palmer Harper won the first prize of \$60; Adele A. Pollack won the second prize of \$25; and Jennie V. Cannon won the third prize of \$15. *Idem*.

¹⁰⁴ Letter from Woodbury G. Langdon to Bauman L. Belden, May 13, 1905, in the minutes for the meeting of May 15th.

¹⁰⁵ On Kunz see note 72; on Brenner see note 100. For short accounts of Augustus Saint-Gaudens, the American Sculptor, see L. Forrer, *Biographical Dictionary of Medallists*, V, p. 298. and *DAB* XVI, pp. 296-302. J. Sanford Saltus must remain a rather enigmatic figure who died under strange circumstances in London in 1922. His interest in medals has been perpetuated at the Society in the Saltus award which is given annually to the best medallist. See his obituary in *The Numismatist*, XXXV (1922), p. 378.

¹⁰⁶ On this issue Drowne, Pryer, Valentine, Pehrson, and Belden voted affirmatively while Parish, Dodd, and Wilson did so negatively.

¹⁰⁷ *Proceedings* (March 19, 1900), p. 5. Also see the report of the Committee on the Paris Exposition in the same issue of the *Proceedings*, pp. 8-10. This report contains a complete description of the exhibit. Other descriptions and discussions of the exhibit are to be found in the *New York Herald* (Dec. 10, 1899); *New York Times* (March 1, 1900); *New York Tribune Illustrated Supplement* (March 4, 1900); *The Jeweler's Circular* (April 4, 1900).

¹⁰⁸ At the meeting of November 19, 1900, it was reported that "official notice" had been received of the award of a gold medal to the Society which could be obtained at a cost of 600 francs (about \$120). The money was voted for the purchase of this piece, but there is no record of its existence save the "Report of the Committee on the Paris Exposition," *Proceedings* (March 18, 1901), pp. 7-8. Two letters from B. D. Woodward of the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition of 1900 mention a diploma award in Class 3 and a bronze medal which was granted free of charge. Letters from B. D. Woodward to the Society, May 20, 1902, and May 31, 1902. In the Society's trays, however, there are two identical medals save that one is in silver and the other in bronze.

¹⁰⁹ A copy of a separate resolution for Victor D. Brenner was published in *Proceedings* (March 18, 1901), p. 9.

¹¹⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 19-20. Belden, Kunz, and Saltus were appointed.

¹¹¹ On Parish Hackley Barhydt see *Proceedings* (March 21, 1898), p. 13. The money was donated in the following year and apparently resulted in a series of resolutions passed at the Executive Committee meeting on February 9, 1899, specifying what use should be made of the various funds held by the Society.

¹¹² On the gift of the collection see "American Numismatic Society," *The Numismatist*, XXXI (1918), p. 14; Bauman L. Belden, *Medals and Publications of the American Numismatic Society*, p. 14; *Proceedings* (March 18, 1901), p. 12. On the presentation of the loving cup see the short address by Henry Russell Drowne, "Presentation of Loving Cup to Mr. Edward Groh," *Proceedings* (March 18, 1901), pp. 39-40. Groh's obituary appeared in *The Numismatist*, XVIII (1905), p. 29; and *Proceedings* (January 16, 1905), pp. 13-14. Also see George Hetrick, *Civil War Tokens and Tradesmen's Store Cards* (New York, 1924). Groh's death was also commemorated by a memorial page in the *Proceedings* of 1905.

¹¹² Archer M. Huntington's letter of acceptance, January 27, 1899, is still extant.

¹¹⁴ John Kirkland Wright, *Geography in the Making. The American Geographical Society, 1851-1951* (New York, 1952), *passim*. Huntington, of course, was the founder of the Hispanic Society of America, and it remained throughout his life his most consuming interest. *A History of The Hispanic Society of America. Museum and Library, 1904-1954* (New York, 1954), *passim*.

¹¹⁵ Alfred Bloor, who was Recording Secretary at this time, was also connected with this scheme for a merger. He also resigned his position.

Notes to A New Home and a New Life, 1905-1915

¹ During the period covered in this chapter there was even an attempt made to catalogue and file the preserved correspondence of the Society. This was suggested in 1908, but there is no evidence that anything material was accomplished before a much later period. Letter from Pryer to Belden, July 10, 1908. Perhaps the success of the Society in acquiring a home of its own served as the stimulus.

² Letter from Newell to the Society, January 20, 1905.

³ Letter from Edward T. Newell to Bauman L. Belden, March 3, 1905.

⁴ There are numerous notices regarding Mr. Newell and his career, *Who's Who In America*, XVI (1930-31), p. 1649; *The Numismatist*, LIV, No. 4 (April 1941), p. 267; *The Coin Collector's Journal*, VIII, No 4 (April 1941), p. 50.

⁵ *Proceedings* (January 16, 1905), pp. 15-16.

⁶ Letters from William R. Weeks to Bauman L. Belden, December 14, 1905 and December 15, 1905. Also see *Articles of Incorporation and Constitution and By-Laws of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society* (New York, 1896), Ch. V, Sect. I (page 14).

⁷ *Proceedings* (January 15, 1906), p. 24.

⁸ Due notice of the prospective move was given in the Executive Committee report at the Forty-Eighth Annual Meeting. *Proceedings* (January 15, 1906), p. 8.

⁹ Letter from H. Russell Drowne to the Union Dime Savings Bank, February 9, 1906.

¹⁰ Letter from Mansfield L. Hillhouse, Secretary of the Hispanic Society, to the American Numismatic Society, July 12, 1907. A motion expressing the appreciation of the American Numismatic Society was appropriately phrased and passed.

¹¹ *New York Times* (January 17, 1906); *New York World* (January 17, 1906); *New York Herald* (January 11, 1906); *New York Evening Telegram* (June 22, 1906); *New York Evening Post* (July 28, 1906); *New York Evening Post* (August 11, 1906); *American Art News* (August 17, 1907); *New York Herald* (September 4, 1907). Of course a copy of the design was printed in the *Proceedings* of 1906. It also appeared in a small pamphlet, *Suggested Plan for a building for the Numismatic and Archaeological Society* (New York: The de Vinne Press, 1906).

¹² *Proceedings* (January 15, 1906), p. 23. The motions to this effect were proposed by Belden.

¹³ *Ibid.*, p. 22.

¹⁴ Pryer's letter to Belden, May 27, 1906, may be taken as indicating the stature in the business world of the members of that committee.

¹⁵ See the published report of the Building Committee which consisted of Archer M. Huntington, Edward D. Adams, Bauman L. Belden, Alfred J. Bloor, Robert Hewitt, Mansfield L. Hillhouse, William Poillon, Charles Pryer, and J. Otis Woodward. *Proceedings* (January 21, 1907), pp. 22-24.

¹⁶ *New York Times* (December 8, 1907).

¹⁷ *Proceedings* (January 20, 1908), p. 20.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 8.

¹⁹ A short account of the history of the Society appeared in the *Home Topics of Washington Heights* (April 11, 1908) to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Society.

²⁰ *New York Evening Post* (May 13, 1908).

²¹ *The New York Sun* (April 16, 1911) contained a full page devoted to a description and pictures of the institutions bordering on Audubon Terrace. The *New York Press* (December 4, 1908) contained a long article describing the building as the only one in the world devoted solely to coins and random notes on the history of coinage.

²² *Proceedings* (January 20, 1908), p. 14.

²³ Letter from Thomas L. Elder to Bauman L. Belden, September 17, 1907. Elder says "I think it an outrage that the President's letter and request should have been thus far ignored. We cannot afford to snub the President of the United States."

²⁴ Letter from Thomas L. Elder to President Huntington, January 6, 1908. In that letter Elder says:

On December 20th 1907, a special meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, the purpose of the meeting being to discuss and present resolutions in the matter of the efforts to improve the appearance of our current coinage. Three drafts of resolutions were presented by the Committee, consisting of Messrs. Brand, Leon and Holmes. After a full discussion the following resolutions were adopted.

WHEREAS, the commendable efforts of President Theodore Roosevelt to improve the artistic appearance of our coinage have brought about the adoption of new designs of the ten and twenty dollar gold pieces.

WHEREAS, the new designs have been severely and unfavorably criticised by the people and in the public press, therefore be it

RESOLVED by the Chicago Numismatic Society, that, in the opinion of its members, such unfavorable criticism is, for the most part, unwarranted and not well considered; that coins constitute the best medium by means of which progress in medallic art can be illustrated to all the people, and that therefore the great progress which has been made in this art since the designs heretofore in use were first adopted, should receive recognition on our coins; that the new designs, with the exception of the obverse on the ten dollar piece, are improvements artistically, over those which they displace; that the reverse designs of both pieces might be further improved; that the obverse of the twenty dollar piece is the most beautiful design which has ever appeared on any authorized coin of our country; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the President be heartily commended for his labors in connection with the improvement of the artistic appearance of our coinage, and respectfully urged to continue his efforts until all of our coins are impressed with designs exemplifying the highest and best type of modern and medallic art.

A motion was carried, instructing the Secretary to spread the resolution on the minutes and to have a copy engrossed and forwarded to President Roosevelt.

²⁵ This entire record was not published in the *Proceedings* of the Annual Meeting of 1908, but it is contained in the minutes.

²⁶ *Proceedings* (January 20, 1908), p. 22.

²⁷ R. S. Yeoman, *A Guidebook of United States Coins, 1952-53* (Racine, Wisconsin: Whitman Publishing Company, 1951), p. 82.

²⁸ *New York Times* (Dec. 11, 1914); *Providence Bulletin* (Dec. 11, 1914); *Springfield Union* (Dec. 11, 1914); *New York Post* (Dec. 12, 1914); *Boston Evening Transcript* (Dec. 12, 1914); *New York Evening Post* (Dec. 12, 1914); *Boston Globe* (Dec. 13, 1914); *Pittsburgh Dispatch* (Dec. 14, 1914); *Cleveland Plain Dealer* (Dec. 14, 1914); *Washington, D. C. Evening Star* (Dec. 15, 1914); Letter to the editor in *New York Sun* (Dec. 27, 1914); *Boston Evening Transcript* (Dec. 19, 1914); *Christian Science Monitor* (Dec. 21, 1914); *American Art News* (Jan. 23, 1915); *Leslie's Weekly* (Feb. 25, 1915); *New York Evening Telegram* (Mar. 3, 1915); *Wichita Eagle* (Mar. 5, 1915); *Baltimore Star* (Mar. 12, 1915); *Cleveland Leader* (Oct. 31, 1915).

²⁹ *Proceedings* (January 21, 1907), pp. 27-28.

³⁰ On S. Whitney Dunscomb, Jr., see *Who's Who in New York*, 4th ed. (1909), p. 428.

³¹ Letter from S. Whitney Dunscomb, Jr. to Bauman L. Belden, February 4, 1907.

³² *Proceedings* (January 17, 1910), p. 17.

³³ Letter from Henry Russell Drowne to Bauman L. Belden, January 19, 1909.

³⁴ In 1914 Agnes Baldwin married George Munroe Brett, a teacher at the City College. In the latter years of her life Mrs. Brett published the catalogue of the ancient Greek numismatic collection of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. On Mrs. Brett see *Who's Who in America*, XXIII (1943-44), p. 231. There were many obituary notices on the occasion of her death. See *New York Times* (Dec. 27, 1955); *The Numismatist*, LXIX, No. 2 (February 1956), p. 166; *Numismatic Circular*, LXIV, No. 4 (April 1956), col. 163; *Numismatisches Nachrichtenblatt*, V, No. 5 (May 1956), p. 75; *Schweizer Münzblätter*, VI, No. 22 (July 1956), p. 43; *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, IX, No. 10 (1956), pp. 86-87.

³⁵ Letters from Low to Huntington, February 8, 1909, and from Huntington to Belden, February 9, 1909.

³⁶ Letter from Bauman L. Belden to Adams, April 25, 1912.

³⁷ The offices of Honorary Curator and Honorary Librarian had been created by the Board of Governors after the Annual Meeting of 1910. They were established for one year, but in 1911 no appointments to these offices were made and so they simply went out of existence. Letter from Bauman L. Belden to Henry R. Drowne, March 7, 1911. In the published *Proceedings* of 1911, A. H. Cooper-Prichard is listed as Librarian. He had become a member only a month earlier.

³⁸ Letter from Weeks to Noe, June 11, 1919. This correspondence began on June 3, 1919, with an inquiry from Sydney P. Noe about a copy of the *Revue belge de numismatique*. Weeks responded in a letter dated June 5, 1919 and so the correspondence continued with several letters passing between these two men during the month. On October 29, 1919, William R. Weeks died, but his death was merely noted in the Secretary's report for that year. *Proceedings* (January 10, 1920), p. 7; also see *New York Herald* (Oct. 30, 1919); *New York Times* (Oct. 31, 1919). It does seem odd that at the passing of such an important figure in the history of the Society no particular notice should be taken and also that the obituary notices do not mention the fact of his having been a member of the Society. No obituary appeared in the numismatic journals of the period.

³⁹ Letters from Drowne to Belden, March 10, 1912, and from Belden to Drowne, March 13, 1912.

⁴⁰ *The American Numismatic Society Constitution and By-Laws* (New York, 1910), Art. V.

⁴¹ On Howland Wood see *Who's Who in America*, XVIII (1934-35), p. 2579.

⁴² Letters from Belden to Wood, December 12, 1912; from Wood to Belden, January 22, 1913; from Belden to Wood, January 27, 1913; from Wood to Belden, January 29, 1913.

⁴³ Letters from Wood to Belden, January 29, 1913; from Belden to Wood, February 4, 1913; from Wood to Belden, February 7, 1913.

- ⁴⁴ Letter from Belden to Newell, April 28, 1916.
- ⁴⁵ Letter from Huntington to Belden, October 12, 1905. In that letter Huntington quotes a letter to him from Barr Ferree of the Pennsylvania Society, September 20, 1905.
- ⁴⁶ Letter from Poillon to Belden, October 28, 1905.
- ⁴⁷ Letter from Belden to Wood, May 24, 1910.
- ⁴⁸ *New York Herald* (Aug. 15, 1909); *New York Sun* (Sept. 2, 1910); *Banker and Investor* (Philadelphia, July 1910); *New York Herald* (Aug. 28, 1910) and (Sept. 6, 1910); *New York Sun* (Sept. 6, 1910). Also see *The Elder Magazine*, I, No. 9 (Sept. 1910), which contains photographs of the convention. *The Year Book of the American Numismatic Association* for 1910 contains a full description of the meeting.
- ⁴⁹ Letters from Belden to E. H. Adams, February 3, 1913, and from Edgar H. Adams to Bauman L. Belden, February 5, 1913.
- ⁵⁰ *Procès-Verbaux et Mémoires du Congrès International de Numismatique et d'Art de la Médaille Contemporaine* (Bruxelles, 1910).
- ⁵¹ *New York Press* (Mar. 10, 1910); *New York Herald* (Mar. 10, 1910); *New York Times* (Mar. 10, 1910); *Newark Evening News* (Mar. 19, 1910); *New York Evening Post* (Mar. 12, 1910); Letter from A. Piatt Andrew, Director of the U.S. Mint in Washington, D. C., dated March 20, 1910, printed in the *New York Evening Post* (Mar. 29, 1910), comments on the medals of the different countries. Another letter, dated March 30, 1910, appeared in the same newspaper (April 1, 1910). The Magazine Section of the *New York Herald* (April 10, 1910), had a long article with many illustrations relating to the International Medallion Exhibition. Finally A. Piatt Andrew published an appreciation of the exhibition in his article entitled "An International Medallion Exhibition," *American Review of Reviews* (May 1910), pp. 561-567.
- ⁵² Bauman L. Belden, *Medals and Publications of The American Numismatic Society with an Historical Sketch* (New York, 1915), pp. 62-63, contains a description and a photograph of this piece.
- ⁵³ Letters from Drowne to Belden, August 2, 1910, and from Belden to Drowne, August 3, 1910.
- ⁵⁴ Agnes Baldwin, *Catalogue of the International Exhibition of Contemporary Medals* (New and rev. ed.: New York, 1911).
- ⁵⁵ *Proceedings* (January 21, 1911), p. 14.
- ⁵⁶ *New York American* (February 12, 1911).
- ⁵⁷ *Catalogue of Sculpture by Prince Paul Troubetzkoy Exhibited by The American Numismatic Society at the Hispanic Society of America. February 12, to March 12, 1911* (New York, 1911).
- ⁵⁸ *New York Herald* (February 18, 1912).
- ⁵⁹ See the letter from Belden to Adams, October 29, 1912 and the enclosed notices.
- ⁶⁰ *L'Art de la Médaille et de la Plaquette Modernes de Gi. Carati*, Series 1, 2, and 3. Also see *L'Arte della Medaglia e della Placchetta di Gi. Carati "GICAR," Esposizione Italiana, 1909, Catalogo Relazione di V. Rossi-Sacchetti con due Ritratti* (Parigi, 1909).
- ⁶¹ Letter from Edward D. Adams to Bauman L. Belden, October 30, 1912.
- ⁶² *Catalogue of Medals, Plaques and Drawings by Signor Giovanni Carati exhibited by the American Numismatic Society, December 11th to 21st, 1912* (New York, 1912).
- ⁶³ *New York Globe* (Dec. 20, 1912), and *L'Avaldo Italiano* (March 16, 1913).
- ⁶⁴ *Joan of Arc Loan Exhibition Catalogue. Paintings, Pictures, Medals, Coins, Statuary, Books, Porcelains, Manuscripts, Curios, etc. Under the Auspices of The Joan of Arc Statue Committee, (For a Statue of Joan of Arc in the City of New York). The Museum of French Art, French Institute in the United States, The American Numismatic Society. January 6th to February 8th, 1913* (New York 1913).

⁶⁶ *New York Herald* (Jan. 31, 1912). Other gifts are also mentioned.

⁶⁶ *New York Herald* (Dec. 31, 1912); *New York Times* (Jan. 5, 1913); *New York Evening Sun* (Jan. 6, 1913); *New York Press* (Jan. 7, 1913) (two articles); *New York Herald* (Jan. 7, 1913) (two articles); *New York Times* (Jan. 7, 1913); *New York Evening Post* (Jan. 7, 1913); *New York Sun* (Jan. 7, 1913); *Brooklyn Life* (Jan. 11, 1913); *New York Evening Post* (Jan. 18, 1913); *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* (Jan. 19, 1913); *New York Sun* (Jan. 19, 1913); *New York Evening Sun* (Jan. 31, 1913); also see a letter to the editor of the *New York Times*, dated January 31, 1913, requesting that the exhibition be prolonged; *The New York Freeman's Journal* (Feb. 1, 1913).

⁶⁷ *New York Evening Post* (January 18, 1913).

⁶⁸ Before the statue could actually be erected there was a dispute between *Le Lyceum*, a society of Frenchwomen in the United States, and the Joan of Arc Statue Committee as to which group would have the honor of donating the statue to the City. At one point it even seemed probable that there would be two statues, but happily the Joan of Arc Statue Committee avoided that eventuality by raising its funds much earlier. For the entire story of this statue see the local press reports. *New York Herald* (Dec. 31, 1912); *New York Tribune* (Jan. 7, 1913); *The Auctioneer* (Oct. 6, 1913); *New York Herald* (June 21, 1914); *New York Evening Post* (Oct. 10, 1914); *New York Sunday Herald* (Oct. 25, 1914); *New York Evening Post* (Dec. 4, 1915); *New York American* (Dec. 13, 1915).

⁶⁹ *Medal Commemorating the Dedication of Joan of Arc Park*. *New York* (A circular).

⁷⁰ *The American Numismatic Society. Exhibition of United States and Colonial Coins, January Seventeenth to February Eighteenth 1914*. Catalogue (New York 1914).

⁷¹ *New York Times* (Jan. 27, 1914); *New York Evening Sun* (Jan. 29, 1914); *Boston Transcript* (Jan. 31, 1914); *Philadelphia Record* (Feb. 1, 1914); *New York World* (Feb. 1, 1914); *New York Independent* (Feb. 2, 1914); *Philadelphia Star* (Feb. 6, 1914); *Springfield, Mass. Republican* (Feb. 8, 1914); *New York Independent* (Feb. 9, 1914); *Cumberland, Md. Times* (Feb. 20, 1914); *Christian Science Monitor* (April 18, 1914); *Galveston News* (Dec. 27, 1914).

⁷² This exhibition was described in many newspapers across the country. *New York Evening Sun* (Mar. 26, 1914); *New York Evening Post* (Mar. 28, 1914); *Christian Science Monitor* (April 1, 1914); *New York World* (April 19, 1914); *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* (April 26, 1914); *Seattle Times* (May 2, 1914); *Springfield, Mass. Republican* (May 6, 1914); *Jersey City Journal* (May 8, 1914); *Indianapolis Star* (May 21, 1914); *Cleveland Plain Dealer* (Aug. 7, 1914); *Columbus, Ohio, Dispatch* (Aug. 22, 1914); *Dayton, Ohio, Journal* (Aug. 30, 1914); *The Philadelphia West*, LXIII No. 2 (Aug. 31, 1914).

⁷³ *New York World* (April 26, 1914); *Christian Science Monitor* (April 29, 1914); *New York Tribune* (May 3, 1914); *New York Evening Post* (May 5, 1914).

⁷⁴ *New York Evening Mail* (June 4, 1915); *New York World* (June 7, 1915); *New York Herald* (June 6, 1915); *Newark Evening News* (June 5, 1915); *Christian Science Monitor* (June 10, 1915); *Boston Journal* (June 15, 1915).

⁷⁵ *New York American* (April 3, 1915); *New York Evening Post* (April 3, 1915); *The Jeweler's Circular* (April 7, 1915), p. 53.

⁷⁶ The newspapers throughout the country were filled with the story of Huntington's arrest on August 8th and 9th. *New York Evening Telegram*; *New Orleans States*; *Lansing, Mich. Journal*; *New York Evening Sun*; *Little Rock, Ark. Democrat*; *Danville, Ill. Commercial News*; *Beaumont, Tex. Journal*; *Providence Bulletin*, all broke the story on August 8th. *The Baltimore Sun*; *Galveston News*; *Boston Sunday American*; *New Orleans Times-Picayune*; *Philadelphia Inquirer*; *Philadelphia Press*; *New York World*; *Philadelphia North American*; *Muncie, Ind. Star*; and *Topeka, Kan. Capital*, broke the story on the 9th. Continuations of the coverage until the release of the Huntingtons appear

in the *New York Evening Sun* (Aug. 10, 1914); *Washington, D. C. Times* (Aug. 10, 1914); *New York Herald* (Aug. 10, 1914); *Philadelphia Ledger* (Aug. 11, 1914); *New York Telegram* (Aug. 15, 1914); *New York Telegram* (Aug. 24, 1914).

⁷⁷ *Newark Evening News* (Sept. 23, 1914); *New York Staats-Zeitung* (Sept. 24, 1914) (German language press); *Boston Transcript* (Sept. 24, 1914); *New York Press* (Sept. 24, 1914); *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* (Sept. 27, 1914); *New York World* (Sept. 27, 1914); *The Auctioneer* (Sept. 29, 1914); *New York Tribune* (Oct. 4, 1914); *Providence Journal* (Oct. 4, 1914); *New York Globe* (Nov. 6, 1914); *New York World* (Nov. 4, 1914); *New York Evening Staats-Zeitung* (Nov. 4, 1914); *Brooklyn Eagle* (Nov. 6, 1914); *New York Sun* (Nov. 6, 1914); *New York Evening Post* (Nov. 6, 1914); *New York Mail* (Nov. 9, 1914); *New York Evening Sun* (Nov. 10, 1914); *New York Evening Sun* (Nov. 11, 1914) (a lengthy article on the exhibit of coins and medals of the warring nations); *Philadelphia Bulletin* (Feb. 4, 1915); *New York Press* (April 4, 1915); *New York Sun* (April 5, 1915); *New York Evening Globe* (April 6, 1915); *Newark Evening News* (April 7, 1915); *New York Evening World* (July 28, 1915).

⁷⁸ On this medal see *Proceedings* (January 21, 1907), pp. 19–20, and Bauman L. Belden, *Medals and Publications of the American Numismatic Society with an Historical Sketch* (New York, 1915), pp. 42–43.

⁷⁹ Letter from Victor D. Brenner to the Society, January 21, 1907.

⁸⁰ On this medal see the Report of the Committee on the Publication of Medals at the Fiftieth Annual Meeting. *Proceedings* (January 20, 1908), pp. 15–18, and Bauman L. Belden, *Medals and Publications of the American Numismatic Society*, pp. 44–45.

⁸¹ *Proceedings* (January 20, 1908), p. 17, and Belden, *op. cit.*, pp. 48–49.

⁸² Letter from Bauman L. Belden to Edward D. Adams, May 14, 1908; also see *Proceedings* (January 18, 1909), p. 12.

⁸³ Letter and accompanying sketches from Victor D. Brenner to Bauman L. Belden, February 14, 1908. Apparently the idea for such a model originated before the Fiftieth Anniversary Meeting.

⁸⁴ Letter from Adams to Belden, April 23, 1908.

⁸⁵ Letter from Belden to Adams, April 28, 1908.

⁸⁶ Letter from Edward D. Adams to Belden, May 12, 1908.

⁸⁷ Cf. Belden's letter to Brenner, May 14, 1908. Adams to Belden, June 1, 1908, quotes from the letter from Brenner.

⁸⁸ Letter from Adams to Belden, June 1, 1908.

⁸⁹ Cf. L. Forrer, *Biographical Dictionary of Medallists, Coin-Gem-, and Seal-Engravers, and Mint-Masters &c. Ancient and Modern with References to their Works B.C. 500–A.D. 1900* (London, 1904), II, pp. 166–167. Fuchs had also prepared the portrait of Edward VII for the postage stamps and done portraits of Field Marshal Lord Robert, Admiral Lord Charles Belford, Governor-General of Canada, Earl Grey, and Field Marshal Sir George White (defender of Ladysmith).

⁹⁰ On the general history of this medal see *Proceedings* (January 18, 1909), pp. 12–13.

⁹¹ Bauman L. Belden, *Medals and Publications of The American Numismatic Society*, pp. 46–47.

⁹² Edward Hageman Hall, *The Hudson-Fulton Celebration 1909. The Fourth Annual Report of the Hudson Fulton Celebration Commission to the Legislature of New York. Transmitted to the Legislature May twentieth, nineteen ten* (Albany, New York; Printed for the State of New York by J. B. Lyon Company, State Printers, 1910), 2 vols.

⁹³ *Proceedings* (January 18, 1909), pp. 13–14.

⁹⁴ All this information regarding the medal is contained in the report of the commission. Edward Hageman Hall, *The Hudson-Fulton Celebration, 1909, I*, pp. 75–83.

⁹⁵ On Jules Edouard Roiné see L. Forrer, *Biographical Dictionary of Medallists*, V, pp. 195–196.

⁹⁶ *Proceedings* (January 18, 1909), p. 14.

⁹⁷ On these medals see Bauman L. Belden, *Medals and Publications of The American Numismatic Society*, pp. 52–55.

⁹⁸ *New York Herald* (December 21, 1909).

⁹⁹ Bauman L. Belden, *Medals and Publications of The American Numismatic Society*, pp. 58–59.

¹⁰⁰ On Bela Lyon Pratt see L. Forrer, *Biographical Dictionary of Medallists*, IV, p. 684. On the medal itself see Bauman L. Belden, *Medals and Publications of The American Numismatic Society*, pp. 56–57.

¹⁰¹ Bauman L. Belden, *Medals and Publications of the American Numismatic Society*, pp. 60–61.

¹⁰² *Proceedings* (January 20, 1912), p. 15.

¹⁰³ Bauman L. Belden, *Medals and Publications of The American Numismatic Society*, pp. 62–63.

¹⁰⁴ L. Forrer, *Biographical Dictionary of Medallists*, I, pp. 574–577; VI, pp. 315–323; VII, p. 221.

¹⁰⁵ See L. Forrer, *Biographical Dictionary of Medallists*, I (1904), p. 229; VII, pp. 101–102.

¹⁰⁶ Bauman L. Belden, *Medals and Publications of The American Numismatic Society*, pp. 64–65.

Also see the circular issued at the time to the subscribers.

¹⁰⁷ *Hartford Daily Courant* (December 14, 1913).

¹⁰⁸ *Proceedings* (January 17, 1914).

¹⁰⁹ Bauman L. Belden, *Medals and Publications of The American Numismatic Society* pp. 66–67.

¹¹⁰ A short account of Algernon S. Sullivan's life was given in the Historiographer's report in *Proceedings* (March 20, 1888), p. 14.

¹¹¹ Anne Middleton Holmes, *Bulletin of the Algernon Sydney Sullivan Award Established by the New York Southern Society in Honor of the Society's First President* (Concord, 1927).

¹¹² *Proceedings* (January 15, 1949), p. 51. All the correspondence and papers of agreement relating to the Sullivan Award and later Sullivan Fund are preserved by the Society.

¹¹³ *New York Times* (May 20, 1914); *Brooklyn Standard Union* (May 20, 1914); *New York Record and Guide* (May 23, 1914).

¹¹⁴ On the gift see *Proceedings* (January 15, 1906), p. 14. Also see letter from Belden to Charles Pryer, December 29, 1905, indicating that the gift was actually made in that year rather than the next.

¹¹⁵ See the letters from Charles Gregory to Belden, January 18, 1906 and January 7, 1907.

¹¹⁶ *Proceedings* (January 21, 1907), p. 14. Also see letter from Samuel H. Valentine to Belden, January 8, 1906; and the resolution passed concerning this gift on January 15, 1906.

¹¹⁷ Accession Book, vol. II, pp. 111–112, lists this collection. Lyman H. Low had appraised the collection at \$10,000. *New York Times* (Mar. 7, 1908); *Charleston Evening Post* (April 7, 1908).

¹¹⁸ Cf. *New York Sun* (February 21, 1951).

¹¹⁹ Letter from Belden to Wood, September 5, 1911. See Wood's answer of September 7, 1911.

¹²⁰ Letter from Belden to Newell, March 27, 1913. Also see Bauman L. Belden, *Medals and Publications of The American Numismatic Society*, p. 15. In all earlier accounts an error was made in transliterating the name of the collection and it was given as Ro.

¹²¹ *Proceedings* (January 18, 1909), p. 10.

¹²² Letter from Belden to Pryer, September 24, 1909. Also see letter from Belden to E. D. Adams, September 27, 1909.

¹²³ Letter from J. Sanford Saltus to Bauman L. Belden, May 2, 1906.

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¹²⁴ Letter from J. Sanford Saltus to Archer M. Huntington, October 22, 1913.

¹²⁵ *Proceedings* (January 20, 1912), p. 16. At the time of this bequest, a brother of Mrs. Groh stated his intention of contesting the will, but apparently nothing came of the attempt.

¹²⁶ *Proceedings* (January 21, 1911), p. 18.

¹²⁷ Letter from Isaac F. Greenwood to Bauman L. Belden, March 7, 1911.

¹²⁸ Bauman L. Belden, *Medals and Publications of The American Numismatic Society*, p. 16. Letter from Belden to Edward D. Adams, August 26, 1911. His benefactions to other organizations such as the New-York Historical Society are also worthy of note. R. W. G. Vail, *Knickerbocker Birthday. A Sesqui-Centennial History of The New-York Historical Society, 1804-1954* (New York, 1954), p. 218.

¹²⁹ Forrer, *Biographical Dictionary of Medallists*, pp. 358-374.

¹³⁰ *Who's Who in New York*, 1st ed. (1904), p. 48. On the older Avery see W. T. Bonnard, *New York the World's Metropolis*, p. 275.

¹³¹ *Christian Science Monitor* (May 13, 1914) and twenty-one other papers throughout the country.

¹³² *Who's Who in New York*, 5th ed. (1911), p. 33.

¹³³ *Who's Who in New York*, 7th ed. (1918), p. 843. Also see *Proceedings* (January 15, 1916), p. 8.

Notes to Coming of Age, 1915-1930

¹ *New York American* (April 3, 1915); *New York Evening Post* (April 3, 1915).

² *New York* (April 4, 1915); *New York World* (April 5, 1915); *New York Sun* (April 5, 1915); *New York Evening Globe* (April 6, 1915); *Newark Evening News* (April 7, 1915).

³ On the Iron Crosses see the *New York World* (May 31, 1915); on the American Peace Medals see the *New York Evening Mail* (June 4, 1915); the *Newark Evening News* (June 5, 1915); the *New York Herald* (June 6, 1915); the *Christian Science Monitor* (June 10, 1915); and the *Boston Journal* (June 15, 1915); on the coins of the warring nations see *New York World* (July 28, 1915).

⁴ *Proceedings* (January 16, 1915), p. 17.

⁵ On these new coins see R. S. Yeoman, *A Guide Book of United States Coins* (8th ed.: Racine, Wisconsin, 1954), pp. 98, 108 and 121.

⁶ *Proceedings* (January 4, 1917), pp. 20-21.

⁷ *Proceedings* (January 15, 1916), p. 29.

⁸ *Proceedings* (January 20, 1917), pp. 22-23. Belden's letter of resignation states that this action on his part was taken because of necessity. Letter from Bauman L. Belden to Edward T. Newell, April 28, 1916.

⁹ Letter from the Union Trust Company to Edward T. Newell, August 9, 1916.

¹⁰ *Proceedings* (January 20, 1917), pp. 29-31.

¹¹ *Proceedings* (January 14, 1928), printed in *The Numismatist*, XLI, No. 3 (March 1928), p. 176. On August 11, 1931, Bauman L. Belden died peacefully at his home in Cranford, N. J. He remained an active participant in the affairs of the Society until his death. *New York Times* (August 12, 1931).

¹² Letter from William Poillon to Sydney P. Noe, May 18, 1909.

¹³ Letter from Sydney P. Noe to Bauman L. Belden, October 25, 1915. Also see *Proceedings* (January 15, 1916), p. 8.

- ¹⁴ *Proceedings* (January 20, 1917), p. 41.
- ¹⁵ *Proceedings* (November 18, 1916), p. 16.
- ¹⁶ *Proceedings* (January 20, 1917), p. 60.
- ¹⁷ Letter from Newell to Noe, November 29, 1918.
- ¹⁸ *Proceedings* (January 11, 1919), p. 5. A. A. Hopkins of the *Scientific American*, who was a member of the Society, took an extremely active part in organizing this exhibition. J. Sanford Saltus was specifically thanked by the Council for his generous support at the same time that a resolution was passed expressing the Council's appreciation to Hopkins.
- ¹⁹ *Proceedings* (January 14, 1922), pp. 5-6.
- ²⁰ *Proceedings* (January 12, 1924), printed in *The Numismatist*, XXXVII, No. 3 (March 1924), p. 269.
- ²¹ *Proceedings* (January 10, 1925), printed in *The Numismatist*, XXXVIII, No. 3 (March 1925), p. 152.
- ²² *Proceedings* (January 15, 1916), p. 8.
- ²³ *Proceedings* (January 20, 1917), p. 31.
- ²⁴ *Proceedings* (January 12, 1918), p. 6.
- ²⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 5. The actual amount of the deficit was \$220.17.
- ²⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 8.
- ²⁷ Letter from Sydney P. Noe to E. D. Adams, May 6, 1918.
- ²⁸ Letter from Robert Eidlitz to Edward T. Newell read into the Council minutes of July 1, 1918.
- ²⁹ *Proceedings* (January 9, 1926), pp. 2-3.
- ³⁰ Letter from Sydney P. Noe to Edward T. Newell, December 28, 1918.
- ³¹ *Proceedings* (January 12, 1918), pp. 12-13.
- ³² *Proceedings* (January 14, 1922), p. 11.
- ³³ Letter from F. P. Merritt to the Society, March 12, 1924.
- ³⁴ *Proceedings* (January 10, 1931), printed in *The Numismatist*, XLIV, No. 2 (February 1931), pp. 126-127. This agreement and the trust fund for the Huntington Free Library and Reading Room were modified in 1955 so that the volumes on deposit at the Huntington Free Library were returned to the Society and one quarter of the income from the trust fund was to be paid directly to the American Numismatic Society to be used for the purchase of new volumes and the maintenance of its library.
- ³⁵ *Idem.*
- ³⁶ Letter from Sydney P. Noe to Duffield, Editor of *The Numismatist*, November 24, 1920.
- ³⁷ Letter from J. M. Swanson, Secretary of the New York Numismatic Club, to Bauman L. Belden, read into the minutes of March 10, 1922.
- ³⁸ Letter from J. Sanford Saltus to Archer M. Huntington, October 22, 1913.
- ³⁹ *Proceedings* (January 20, 1917), p. 60.
- ⁴⁰ *Proceedings* (January 10, 1920), p. 18.
- ⁴¹ *Proceedings* (January 8, 1921), p. 73. Also see L. Forrer, *Biographical Dictionary of Medalists*, VIII, p. 269.
- ⁴² *Proceedings* (January 14, 1922), pp. 51-53.
- ⁴³ For an obituary giving a full account of Saltus' death see *The Numismatist*, XXXV, No. 8 (August 1922), pp. 378-379.
- ⁴⁴ *Idem.*
- ⁴⁵ Letter from the Reverend Milo H. Gates to Howland Wood, July 6, 1922. He gave the following description of what, in his opinion, must have occurred. "Mr. Saltus had mixed

cyanide of potassium in a tumbler; he had also put a prescription he had for indigestion in a tumbler exactly like the other one. I saw both glasses. The colour of the liquids in both was almost alike; in the evening by electric light they must have looked exactly alike. He evidently went across the room for something and came back to his dressing table and picked up the poison tumbler by mistake for the tumbler which contained his medicine. Of course the first drink was instantly fatal."

⁴⁶ L. Forrer, *Biographical Dictionary of Medallists*, VII, pp. 422-423. Also see the leaflet published at the time by the Society to advertise this medal. A total of one specimen in gold, 50 copies in silver and 450 in bronze were issued. *Proceedings* (January 12, 1918), p. 25.

⁴⁷ Letter from Eli Harvey to Edward Adams, September 5, 1917.

⁴⁸ Letter from Edward D. Adams to Edward T. Newell, March 29, 1918.

⁴⁹ On Daniel Chester French see Forrer, *op. cit.*, II, pp. 155-156.

⁵⁰ On Evelyn B. Longman see Forrer, *op. cit.*, VII, p. 561. A full description of the medal can be found in the advertisement published at the time by the Committee on Decorations of the Society. There were also a number of articles describing it in the local press of the period.

⁵¹ On Allen G. Newman see Forrer, *op. cit.*, VIII, p. 95. On the medal itself see the advertisement published at the time by the Committee on the Publication of Medals.

⁵² For the publication of this piece a special committee was formed which issued a circular which is still extant.

⁵³ Letters from Saltus to Noe, August 17, 1918; August 19, 1918. Also see the medal account in a letter from Noe to Saltus, August 20, 1918.

⁵⁴ Letter from Saltus to Wyman, September 15, 1918; letter from Wyman to Saltus, September 16, 1918; Letter from Saltus to Wood, September 20, 1918.

⁵⁵ Letter from Saltus to Wyman, September 17, 1918; letter from Wyman to Saltus, September 18, 1918.

⁵⁶ *Proceedings*, (January 11, 1919), p. 18. Cf. the very frank letter from Noe to Newell, December 28, 1918. Fifteen sculptors participated.

⁵⁷ On Chester Beach see L. Forrer, *op. cit.*, VII, p. 58.

⁵⁸ See the circular issued by the Committee on the Publication of Medals.

⁵⁹ This piece also seems to have owed its origin to the generosity of J. Sanford Saltus because in a letter from Noe to Saltus, January 25, 1919, it is stated that Miss Hyatt was planning her medal and that Saltus had requested that the completion be set for April 15th.

⁶⁰ Letter from Saltus to Noe, June 7, 1919.

⁶¹ Letter from Saltus to Noe, July 10, 1919. On John Flanagan see L. Forrer, *op. cit.*, VIII, p. 308.

⁶² Circular issued by the Committee on the Publication of Medals.

⁶³ Letter from Noe to Saltus, November 19, 1919.

⁶⁴ Letters from Saltus to Noe, July 10, 1919; August 11, 1919; September 15, 1919.

⁶⁵ Telegram from Saltus to Noe, September 28, 1919.

⁶⁶ Letter from Noe to Saltus, September 29, 1919.

⁶⁷ A full description of the event was transmitted to Saltus in a letter from Noe, October 6, 1919. The best published account of it appeared in the *New York Herald* (Oct. 5, 1919), but it was also noted in the *New York Tribune* (Oct. 5, 1919); *New York Sun* (Oct. 5, 1919); and *New York Times* of same date.

⁶⁸ See note 50.

⁶⁹ Letter from Robert W. De Forest to Edward T. Newell, December 9, 1920.

⁷⁰ *Proceedings* (January 8, 1921), pp. 105-106, and *Proceedings* (January 13, 1923), p. 74.

- ⁷¹ Letter from Noe to the Governors of the Society, September 7, 1921.
- ⁷² On Robert Aitken see L. Forrer, *op. cit.*, VII, p. 9.
- ⁷³ Letter from Grover A. Whalen to the Society, September 28, 1921.
- ⁷⁴ *Proceedings* (January 14, 1922), pp. 46-47.
- ⁷⁵ *Proceedings* (January 10, 1925), published in *The Numismatist*, XXXVIII, No. 3, (March 1925), p. 166.
- ⁷⁶ *Proceedings* (January 9, 1926), p. 57.
- ⁷⁷ A description of the obverse which shows an almost complete reticence about the reverse is to be found in the circular issued by the Society at the time.
- ⁷⁸ *Proceedings* (January 10, 1925), published in *The Numismatist*, XXXVIII, No. 3, (March 1925), p. 166. On Hermon A. MacNeil see Forrer, *op. cit.*, VIII, pp. 15-16.
- ⁷⁹ See the circular issued by the Society at the time.
- ⁸⁰ *Proceedings* (January 12, 1918) p. 24.
- ⁸¹ *Proceedings* (January 10, 1920), p. 17.
- ⁸² *Proceedings* (January 8, 1921), pp. 7-8. Also see *ibid.*, pp. 103-104.
- ⁸³ *Proceedings* (January 14, 1922), pp. 44-45.
- ⁸⁴ *Proceedings* (January 13, 1923), pp. 71-72.
- ⁸⁵ Letter from Archer M. Huntington to Edward T. Newell, March 17, 1926, granting permission for the change in the format.
- ⁸⁶ *Proceedings* (January 12, 1918), pp. 20-21 and *The Numismatist*, XXXI (1918), p. 277, which describes the meeting of May 2, 1918 at which this collection was displayed. A general treatment of the growth of the Oriental collection is to be found in Sydney P. Noe, "The Mohammedan and Near-Eastern Coins in the Cabinet of The American Numismatic Society," *The Coin Collector's Journal*, VI, No. 2 (July 1939), pp. 60-63.
- ⁸⁷ *Proceedings* (January 12, 1918), pp. 10 and 21.
- ⁸⁸ *Proceedings* (January 8, 1921), p. 77.
- ⁸⁹ *Proceedings* (January 14, 1922), pp. 34-35.
- ⁹⁰ *The Numismatist*, XXXI (1918), p. 395.
- ⁹¹ *Proceedings* (January 8, 1921), pp. 2 and 19. Also see *The Numismatist*, XXXIII (1920), p. 568.
- ⁹² *Proceedings* (January 10, 1920), p. 8.
- ⁹³ *Proceedings* (January 8, 1921), p. 77. Also see Sydney P. Noe, "The Mohammedan and Near-Eastern Coins in the Cabinet of The American Numismatic Society," *The Coin Collector's Journal*, VI, No. 2 (July 1939), p. 62.
- ⁹⁴ On this collection see David M. Lang, *Studies in the Numismatic History of Georgia in Transcaucasia*, NNM 130 (New York: American Numismatic Society, 1955), p. vii.
- ⁹⁵ *Proceedings* (January 12, 1924), published in *The Numismatist*, XXXVII, No. 3 (March 1924), p. 265.
- ⁹⁶ *Proceedings* (January 14, 1928), published in *The Numismatist*, XLI, No. 3 (March 1928), p. 168.
- ⁹⁷ *Proceedings* (January 12, 1935), p. 11. Also see *The Numismatist*, XLII (1929), p. 371.
- ⁹⁸ *Proceedings* (January 14, 1922), pp. 53-54.
- ⁹⁹ *Proceedings* (January 10, 1925), printed in *The Numismatist*, XXXVIII, No. 3 (March, 1925), pp. 152-154.
- ¹⁰⁰ *Proceedings* (January 14, 1928) printed in *The Numismatist*, XLI, No. 3 (March 1928), p. 160.

¹⁰¹ *Proceedings* (January 12, 1929), printed in *The Numismatist*, XLII, No. 3 (March 1929), pp. 151–152.

¹⁰² *New York Sun* (November 14, 1930).

Notes to The Mature Years, 1931–1945

¹ *Proceedings* (January 10, 1931), printed in *The Numismatist*, XLIV, No. 2 (February 1931), pp. 122–124.

² Alfred R. Bellinger, *The Excavation at Dura-Europos. Final Report VI. The Coins* (New Haven, 1949).

³ Alfred R. Bellinger, *Two Roman Hoards from Dura -Europos*, NNM 49 (1931); *The Third and Fourth Dura Hoards*, NNM 55 (1932); *The Sixth, Seventh and Tenth Dura Hoards*, NNM 69 (1935); *The Eighth and Ninth Dura Hoards*, NNM 85 (1939); Edward T. Newell, *The Fifth Dura Hoard*, NNM 58 (1933).

⁴ *Proceedings* (January 9, 1932), published in *The Numismatist* XLV, No. 2 (February 1932), pp. 102–103.

⁵ Edward T. Newell, *Two Hoards from Minturno*, NNM 60 (1933).

⁶ *Proceedings* (January 12, 1935), p. 5.

⁷ *Proceedings* (January 10, 1931), printed in *The Numismatist*, XLIV, No. 2 (February 1931), p. 132.

⁸ Howland Wood, *The Gampola Larin Hoard*, NNM 61 (1934).

⁹ John Walker, *The Coinage of the Second Saffarid Dynasty in Sistan*, NNM 72 (1936); Charles C. Torrey, *Aramaic Graffiti on Coins of Demanhur*, NNM 77 (1937); George C. Miles, *The Numismatic History of Rayy*, *Numismatic Studies*, No. 2 (1938); George C. Miles, *A Byzantine Weight Validated by al-Walid*, NNM 87 (1939).

¹⁰ Letter from Harrold E. Gillingham to Archer M. Huntington, March 16, 1933, in the Council Minutes of April 21, 1933.

¹¹ See the Treasurer's Reports for the years 1932–1933.

¹² Edward T. Newell, *The Coinage of the Eastern Seleucid Mints from Seleucus I to Antiochus III* (1938); George C. Miles, *The Numismatic History of Rayy* (1938); Alfred R. Bellinger, *The Syrian Tetradrachms of Caracalla and Macrinus* (1940); Edward T. Newell, *The Coins of the Western Seleucid Mints from Seleucus I to Antiochus III* (1941); and Jocelyn M. C. Toynbee, *Roman Medalions* (1944).

¹³ Sydney P. Noe, *The Alexander Coinage of Sicyon Arranged from Notes of Edward T. Newell with Comments and Additions by Sydney P. Noe*, *Numismatic Studies*, No. 6 (New York, 1950).

¹⁴ *The Numismatist*, LI, No. 2 (February 1938), p. 128.

¹⁵ *Proceedings* (January 13, 1938), pp. 1–9.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 6.

¹⁷ *Proceedings* (January 13, 1938), pp. 6–7.

¹⁸ *Proceedings* (January 10, 1931), printed in *The Numismatist*, XLIV, No. 2 (February 1931), p. 124.

¹⁹ *Proceedings* (January 12, 1935), pp. 5–6.

²⁰ *Proceedings* (January 11, 1936), p. 5.

²¹ Donald F. Brown, *Temples of Rome as Coin Types*, NNM 90 (1940); Bluma L. Trell, *The Temple of Artemis at Ephesos*, NNM 107 (1945).

²² On this attempt to prepare a new version of the *Architectura Numismatica* see *Proceedings* (Jan. 14, 1939), pp. 8–9, as well as *Proceedings* (Jan. 11, 1941), p. 43.

²³ *Proceedings* (January 14, 1933), printed in *The Numismatist*, XLVI, No. 2 (February 1933), p. 112. Also see John C. Fitzpatrick, "The Story of the Order of the Purple Heart," *History of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration* (Washington, 1932), III, pp. 705–715.

²⁴ See the circular issued by the Society to advertise this medal.

²⁵ *Proceedings* (January 15, 1938), pp. 9–10. Cf. *Ibid.*, (January 14, 1939), pp. 4–5.

²⁶ *Proceedings* (January 14, 1939), p. 10.

²⁷ *Proceedings* (January 8, 1921), pp. 6–7.

²⁸ Howland Wood, *The Gambola Larin Hoard*, NNM 61 (New York, 1934).

²⁹ See also *Proceedings* (January 13, 1934), p. 12.

³⁰ For a full description of the important accessions of this year see *Ibid.*, pp. 12–13.

³¹ "Medal For The Unknown Washroom Warrior," *The Numismatist*, XLVI, No. 11 (November 1933), pp. 704–705.

³² *Proceedings* (January 11, 1936), p. 12.

³³ Edward T. Newell, *Reattribution of Certain Tetradrachms of Alexander the Great* (New York, 1912), reprinted from a series of articles which appeared in *American Journal of Numismatics*, XLV–XLVI (1911–1912), and Edward T. Newell, *Alexander Hoards—II, Demanhur Hoard*, NNM 19 (New York, 1923).

³⁴ *Proceedings* (January 11, 1936).

³⁵ O. P. Eklund and Sydney P. Noc, *Hacienda Tokens of Mexico*, NNM 115 (New York, 1949).

³⁶ On the death of these two men see *Proceedings* (January 9, 1937), pp. 2–4. An appreciation of the extent of the two donations made in memory of these men can be seen in the Report of the Committee on Ancient Coins at the Annual Meeting of 1938.

³⁷ A synopsis of that address was published in *The Numismatist*, XXXI, No. 4 (April 1918), pp. 181–182.

³⁸ See the obituary for John Reilly, Jr., in *The Numismatist*, XLIV, No. 3 (March 1931), pp. 204–205.

³⁹ Cf. A note by Farran Zerbe in *The Numismatist*, XLIV, No. 3 (March 1931), p. 205.

⁴⁰ After her marriage Miss Reilly became Mrs. E. N. Baynes.

⁴¹ H. F. Bowker, *A Numismatic Bibliography of the Far East*, NNM 101 (New York 1943), and Yü-ch'üan Wang, *Early Chinese Coinage*, NNM 122 (New York 1951).

⁴² *Proceedings* (January 11, 1947), pp. 2 and 14.

⁴³ On this gift see *Proceedings* (January 15, 1938), p. 5.

⁴⁴ *Proceedings* (January 11, 1936), p. 2.

⁴⁵ On this collection see *Proceedings* (January 11, 1941), pp. 2 and 13.

⁴⁶ *Proceedings* (January 11, 1941), p. 35, and *Proceedings* (January 12, 1951), p. 22.

⁴⁷ *Proceedings* (January 11, 1941), pp. 4 and 18.

⁴⁸ Jean B. Cammann, *The Symbols on Staters of Corinthian Type (A Catalogue)*, NNM 53 (New York, 1932).

⁴⁹ This bibliography was published in *The Numismatist*, LIV, No. 4 (April 1941), pp. 268–269. The most extensive bibliography, which includes Newell's book reviews, appeared in the review of his *Byzantine Hoard of Lagbe* (NNM 105), by Paul Clement in the *American Journal of Philology*, LXVIII (1947), pp. 426–432.

⁵⁰ See particularly the obituaries in *The Numismatist*, LIV, No. 4 (April 1941), pp. 267–9, and *The Coin Collector's Journal*, VIII, No. 4 (April 1941), p. 50.

⁵¹ *Proceedings* (January 9, 1943), pp. 1–2.

⁵² Sydney P. Noe, *The Castine Deposit: An American Hoard*, NNM 100 (New York 1942). In succeeding years Noe was to produce three other monographs devoted to the Willow Tree, Oak Tree, and Pine Tree coinages.

⁵³ *Proceedings* (January 10, 1942), p. 9 and *Proceedings* (January 10, 1948), p. 48.

⁵⁴ *Proceedings* (January 10, 1942), pp. 13–14.

⁵⁵ *Proceedings* (January 8, 1927), printed in *The Numismatist*, XL, No. 2 (February 1927), p. 96.

⁵⁶ *Proceedings* (January 10, 1942), p. 2.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 14.

⁵⁸ Notes on the Decorations and Medals of the French Colonies and Protectorates, NNM 36 (New York, 1928); *South American Decorations and War Medals*, NNM 56 (New York, 1922); *Ephemeral Decorations*, NNM 66 (New York, 1935); *Mexican Decorations of Honour*, NNM 89 (New York, 1940).

⁵⁹ *Proceedings* (January 14, 1933), printed in *The Numismatist*, XLVI, No. 2 (February 1933), p. 108, and *Proceedings* (January 13, 1945), p. 51.

Notes to The Peak, 1945–1958

¹ Presidential Address by President Dewing. *Proceedings* (January 10, 1948), p. 1.

² On Newell's death see the preceding chapter and the obituary notices which appeared in *The Numismatist*, LIV, No. 4 (April 1941), pp. 267–269, and *The Coin Collector's Journal*, VIII, No. 4 (April 1941), p. 50.

³ The actual figure of 87,603 pieces in the Newell Collection was given in the report of the Curator. *Proceedings* (January 13, 1945), p. 35. It is there stated that "There are a little over 60,000 Greek coins, 23,087 Roman coins, 1,752 Byzantine pieces, while miscellaneous groups raise the grand total to 87,603."

⁴ *Proceedings* (January 13, 1945), pp. 9–30.

⁵ *Proceedings* (January 12, 1946), p. 2.

⁶ *Proceedings* (January 15, 1949), p. 1.

⁷ *Proceedings* (January 13, 1951), p. 5.

⁸ *Proceedings* (January 13, 1945), p. 31.

⁹ *Proceedings* (January 11, 1947), pp. 1–2; also see *Proceedings* (January 10, 1948), pp. 2 and 27.

¹⁰ *Proceedings* (January 11, 1947), p. 15.

¹¹ *Proceedings* (January 12, 1952), p. 19.

¹² Letter from Archer M. Huntington to Louis C. West, March 9, 1949.

¹³ Letter from Archer M. Huntington to President Herbert E. Ives, June 12, 1946.

¹⁴ *Proceedings* (January 10, 1948), pp. 10–12.

¹⁵ *Proceedings* (January 11, 1947), p. 2.

¹⁶ *Proceedings* (January 15, 1949), pp. 19 and 21.

¹⁷ *Proceedings* (January 14, 1950).

¹⁸ *Proceedings* (January 13, 1951), p. 11.

¹⁹ *Proceedings* (January 16, 1954), p. 6.

²⁰ *Proceedings* (January 14, 1956), pp. 21–22.

²¹ *Proceedings* (January 15, 1949), p. 26.

- ²² *Proceedings* (January 13, 1951), p. 24.
- ²³ *Proceedings* (January 12, 1957), pp. 10, 19, 23, 25, 31 and 32.
- ²⁴ *Proceedings* (January 14, 1956), p. 10.
- ²⁵ *Proceedings* (January 12, 1957), p. 8.
- ²⁶ *Proceedings* (January 10, 1948), p. 3. Cf. the Report of the Finance Committee. *Ibid.*, pp. 7-9. In that report the fact is noted that approximately half of the income came from the dividends of the one block of stock received as a gift in 1946.
- ²⁷ *Proceedings* (January 14, 1950), p. 13.
- ²⁸ *Proceedings* (January 13, 1951), pp. 11-12 and 27.
- ²⁹ *Proceedings* (January 12, 1952), p. 1.
- ³⁰ *Proceedings* (January 16, 1954), p. 4.
- ³¹ *Proceedings* (January 13, 1940), p. 49.
- ³² *Proceedings* (January 10, 1942), p. 52.
- ³³ *Proceedings* (January 11, 1947), p. 8.
- ³⁴ *Idem.*
- ³⁵ *Proceedings* (January 12, 1918), p. 8.
- ³⁶ The new Constitution and By-Laws were published in *Proceedings* (January 10, 1948), pp. 52-67. This first amendment is recorded in *Proceedings* (January 15, 1949), p. 38.
- ³⁷ *Proceedings* (January 15, 1949), p. 39.
- ³⁸ See the *Directory of American Scholars* (3rd ed.).
- ³⁹ This action was brought to the attention of the members at the Annual Meeting of 1950 when it was also announced that the Council had determined to close the Museum on Mondays and to remain open on the other five weekdays. At the same time the Fellows of the Society were asked to approve an increase in the annual dues for Fellows and Associate Members. *Proceedings* (January 14, 1950), p. 6.
- ⁴⁰ See President Ives' speech at the Annual Meeting in 1945. *Proceedings* (January 13, 1945), pp. 7-8.
- ⁴¹ *Proceedings* (January 12, 1946), pp. 4-5. Cf. *Ibid.*, pp. 25-27.
- ⁴² Letter from C. H. V. Sutherland to Sawyer McA. Mosser, November 29, 1947.
- ⁴³ Letter from Nils Ludvig Rasmusson to Sawyer McA. Mosser, June 7, 1947.
- ⁴⁴ *Proceedings* (January 10, 1948), pp. 22-23.
- ⁴⁵ *Proceedings* (January 13, 1951), pp. 18-19.
- ⁴⁶ *Proceedings* (January 10, 1953), pp. 17-18.
- ⁴⁷ President Ives' thoughts on the subject as expressed in his Presidential Address as well as the circular were published in *Proceedings* (January 15, 1944), pp. 7-10.
- ⁴⁸ *Proceedings* (January 13, 1945), pp. 6-7.
- ⁴⁹ On this Seminar see *Proceedings* (January 12, 1952), p. 3, and the final report of the program in *Numismatic Literature*, No. 21 (October 1952), pp. 198-9.
- ⁵⁰ Letter from Prof. Henri Seyrig to Louis C. West, October 24, 1954; letter from Prof. Ernst Kantorowicz to Louis C. West, January 8, 1954; letter from Prof. George M. A. Hanfmann to Louis C. West January 8, 1954.
- ⁵¹ *Proceedings* (January 14, 1956), p. 7.
- ⁵² Letter from Archer M. Huntington to Louis C. West, March 9, 1949.

PRESIDENTS

Isaac Hand Gibbs, M.D., April 13, 1858 to November 3, 1858

Robert J. Dodge, November 3, 1858 to March 11, 1864

Frank H. Norton, March 11, 1864 to April 25, 1867

Charles E. Anthon, April 25, 1867 to May 9, 1867

Elisha Y. Ten Eyck, May 9, 1867 to March 26, 1868

Charles E. Anthon, March 26, 1868 to March 24, 1870

Benjamin Betts, March 24, 1870 to March 27, 1873

Charles E. Anthon, March 27, 1873 to October 1, 1883

Daniel Parish, Jr., October 1, 1883 to March 16, 1896

Andrew C. Zabriskie, March 16, 1896 to January 16, 1905

Archer M. Huntington, January 16, 1905 to December 20, 1909

There were no Presidents in the years 1910 to 1915 inclusive.

Edward T. Newell, January 28, 1916 to February 18, 1941

Stephen H. P. Pell, February 18, 1941 to January 10, 1942

Herbert E. Ives, January 10, 1942 to January 11, 1947

Arthur S. Dewing, January 11, 1947 to January 15, 1949

Louis C. West, January 15, 1949 to date

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

Archer M. Huntington, January 14, 1922 to December 11, 1955

Stephen H. P. Pell, January 15, 1949 to June 22, 1950

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENTS

Henry Whitmore, April 13, 1858 to November 3, 1858

Henry Bogert, November 3, 1858 to March 11, 1864

George H. Perine, M.D., March 11, 1864 to March 25, 1869

Benjamin Betts, March 25, 1869 to March 24, 1870
Daniel Parish, Jr., March 24, 1870 to March 27, 1873
Benjamin Betts, March 27, 1873 to March 26, 1874
Daniel Parish, Jr., March 26, 1874 to March 16, 1875
Gen. John Watts de Peyster, March 16, 1875 to June 4, 1875
Frederic J. de Peyster, June 4, 1875 to March 21, 1876
Daniel Parish, Jr., March 21, 1876 to March 18, 1879
Alexander Balmano, March 18, 1879 to March 16, 1880
Daniel Parish, Jr., March 16, 1880 to March 18, 1884
Andrew C. Zabriskie, March 18, 1884 to March 16, 1896
John M. Dodd, Jr., March 16, 1896 to March 21, 1898
Henry Russell Drowne, March 21, 1898 to January 19, 1903
Woodbury G. Langdon, January 19, 1903 to January 16, 1905
Daniel Parish, Jr., January 16, 1905 to December 20, 1909
There were no Vice-Presidents in the years 1910 to 1941 inclusive.
Stephen H. P. Pell, January 10, 1942 to January 11, 1947
Louis C. West, January 11, 1947 to January 15, 1949
A. Carson Simpson, January 15, 1949 to January 11, 1958
Samuel R. Milbank, January 11, 1958 to date

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENTS

Isaac J. Greenwood, July 28, 1864 to March 22, 1866
John F. McCoy, March 22, 1866 to March 29, 1867
William C. Prime, March 29, 1867 to March 26, 1868
Charles H. Homer, March 26, 1868 to March 25, 1869
William B. Dick, March 25, 1869 to March 24, 1870
James M. Bailey, March 24, 1870 to March 27, 1873

Daniel Parish, Jr., March 27, 1873 to March 26, 1874
 Frederic J. de Peyster, March 21, 1876 to March 18, 1879
 Daniel Parish, Jr., March 18, 1879 to March 16, 1880
 Robert Hewitt, Jr., March 16, 1880 to March 18, 1884
 John M. Dodd, Jr., March 18, 1884 to March 17, 1885
 Frank Abbott, M.D., March 17, 1885 to March 16, 1886
 David L. Walter, March 16, 1886 to March 15, 1887
 William Poillon, A.M., March 15, 1887 to March 19, 1894
 John M. Dodd, Jr., March 19, 1894 to March 16, 1896
 Henry Russell Drowne, March 16, 1896 to March 21, 1898
 Woodbury G. Langdon, March 21, 1898 to January 19, 1903
 Richard Hoe Lawrence, January 19, 1903, to January 21, 1907
 J. Sanford Saltus, January 21, 1907 to December 20, 1909
There were no Vice-Presidents in the years 1910 to 1941 inclusive.
 Harrold E. Gillingham, January 10, 1942 to January 12, 1946
 Samuel R. Milbank, January 12, 1946 to January 11, 1958
 A. Carson Simpson, to January 11, 1958 to date

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENTS

Robert L. Stuart, March 16, 1875 to March 21, 1876
 Alexander Balmanno, March 21, 1876 to March 18, 1879
 Frederic J. de Peyster, March 18, 1879, to March 16, 1880
 Andrew C. Zabriskie, March 16, 1880 to March 18, 1884
 Robert, Hewitt, Jr. March 18, 1884 to March 17, 1885
 David L. Walter, March 17, 1885 to March 16, 1886
 William Poillon, March 16, 1886 to March 15, 1887
 James Oliver, March 15, 1887 to March 17, 1890

David L. Walter, March 17, 1890 to March 21, 1892

John M. Dodd, Jr., March 21, 1892 to March 20, 1893

There were no Third Vice-Presidents in the years 1894 to 1941 inclusive.

George W. Husker, January 10, 1942 to January 9, 1943

Douglas P. Dickie, January 9, 1943 to January 15, 1944

Arthur S. Dewing, January 15, 1944 to January 12, 1946

Louis C. West, January 12, 1946 to January 11, 1947

Stephen H. P. Pell, January 11, 1947 to January 15, 1949

Damon G. Douglas, January 15, 1949 to January 15, 1955

Wheaton J. Lane, January 15, 1955 to date

FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENTS

David L. Walter, March 15, 1887 to March 17, 1890

James Oliver, March 17, 1890 to March 16, 1891

SECRETARIES

William Poillon, A.M., March 26, 1874 to March 16, 1886

Henry Russell Drowne, March 16, 1886 to March 16, 1896

Bauman L. Belden, March 16, 1896 to January 19, 1903

John Kensett Olyphant, January 19, 1903 to November 16, 1903

Alfred J. Bloor, November 16, 1903 to January 16, 1905

Bauman L. Belden, January 16, 1905 to January 15, 1916

Henry Russell Drowne, January 15, 1916 to January 20, 1917

Sydney P. Noe, January 20, 1917 to April 15, 1947

Sawyer McA. Mosser, April 16, 1947 to date

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Raymond E. Main, July 11, 1953 to date

RECORDING SECRETARIES

James Oliver, April 13, 1858 to March 25, 1869

James Muhlenburg Bailey, March 25, 1869 to March 24, 1870

Abraham Redlich, March 24, 1870 to March 27, 1873

William Poillon, March 27, 1873 to March 26, 1874

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

Augustus B. Sage, April 13, 1858 to November 3, 1858

Frank H. Norton, November 3, 1858 to March 11, 1864

F. Augustus Wood, March 11, 1864 to October 12, 1865

Daniel Parish, Jr., October 12, 1865 to March 22, 1866

F. Augustus Wood, March 22, 1866 to May 24, 1866

Charles De F. Burns, May 24, 1866 to March 29, 1867

Charles E. Anthon, March 29, 1867 to March 26, 1868

Robert Hewitt, Jr., March 26, 1868 to March 25, 1869

John A. Nexsen, March 25, 1869 to March 24, 1870

Loring Watson, March 24, 1870 to March 27, 1873

Walter Tounelle, March 19, 1894 to March 15, 1897

J. Sanford Saltus, March 15, 1897 to March 21, 1898

George F. Kunz, March 21, 1898 to March 19, 1900

J. Sanford Saltus, March 19, 1900 to January 16, 1905

Henry Russell Drowne, January 16, 1905 to February 10, 1910

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

Henry Russell Drowne, February 21, 1910 to January 27, 1915

FOREIGN CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

Edward T. Newell, February 21, 1910 to January 27, 1915

TREASURERS

Theophilus W. Lawrence, April 13, 1858 to November 3, 1858

William S. F. Mayers, November 3, 1858 to February 17, 1859

Frank H. Joudon, February 17, 1859 to March 11, 1864

John Hanna, March 11, 1864 to March 29, 1867

Elisha Y. Ten Eyck, March 29, 1867 to May 9, 1867

Joseph N. T. Levick, May 9, 1867 to March 26, 1874

Benjamin Betts, March 26, 1874 to March 19, 1889

Charles Pryer, March 19, 1889 to January 27, 1915

John Reilly, Jr., January 27, 1915 to September 19, 1924

Harrold E. Gillingham, September 19, 1924 to January 14, 1939

Samuel R. Milbank, January 14, 1939 to January 14, 1940

Central Hanover Bank and Trust Co., January 14, 1940 to January 13, 1951

The Hanover Bank, January 13, 1951 to date

HISTORIOGRAPHERS

William R. Weeks, March 18, 1884 to March 17, 1885

Henry Russell Drowne, March 17, 1885 to March 16, 1886

Charles Pryer, March 16, 1886 to March 19, 1889

William R. Weeks, March 19, 1889 to March 18, 1895

William Poillon, March 18, 1895 to January 21, 1907

Charles G. Dodd, January 21, 1907 to January 18, 1909

ACTUARY

James D. Foskett, April 13, 1858 to ?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Sawyer McA. Mosser, January 22, 1955 to date

OFFICERS AND STAFF

CURATORS

Charles H. Wright, March 19, 1894 to March 15, 1897

Edward Groh, March 15, 1897 to January 16, 1905

William Poillon, January 16, 1905 to January 17, 1910

Agnes Baldwin, January 17, 1910 to January 25, 1913

Howland Wood, January 25, 1913 to January 14, 1938

Sydney P. Noe, January 15, 1938 to April 15, 1947

CHIEF CURATORS

Sydney P. Noe, April 16, 1947 to August 31, 1953

Georges C. Miles, September 1, 1954 to date

CHIEF CURATOR EMERITUS

Sydney P. Noe, September 1, 1953 to date

ASSISTANT CURATORS

Arthur C. Wyman, January 18, 1921 to January 11, 1926

Robert Robertson, January 1, 1927 to January 22, 1937

William L. Clark, March 22, 1937 to April 15, 1947

ASSOCIATE CURATOR

Agnes Baldwin Brett, January 11, 1936 to January 14, 1956

HONORARY CURATOR FOR MOHAMMEDAN COINS

George C. Miles, January 13, 1940 to January 11, 1947

CURATOR OF ISLAMIC COINS

George C. Miles, August 15, 1946 to January 12, 1952

DIRECTOR OF ISLAMIC AND HISPANIC STUDIES

Georges C. Miles, January 12, 1952 to January 16, 1954

CURATOR OF FAR EASTERN COINS

Yü-ch'üan Wang, January 10, 1948 to January 14, 1950

CURATOR OF MEDALS

Richard D. Kenney, January 14, 1946 to January 10, 1953

CURATOR OF MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN COINS

William L. Clark, April 16, 1947 to date

CURATOR OF GREEK COINS

Sydney P. Noe, April 16, 1947 to January 10, 1953

Margaret Thompson, January 15, 1954 to date

ASSISTANT CURATOR OF GREEK COINS

Margaret Thompson, September 1, 1949 to January 15, 1954

CURATOR OF ROMAN AND BYZANTINE COINS

Aline Abaecherli Boyce, April 16, 1947 to November 1, 1956

George L. Kustas, June 18, 1957 to September 1, 1958

ASSISTANT TO THE CURATOR

Aline Abaecherli Boyce, January 12, 1946 to April 15, 1947

HONORARY CURATOR OF NEWELL COLLECTION

Mrs. Edward T. (Adra M.) Newell, January 10, 1942 to date

OFFICERS AND STAFF

ASSISTANT IN ANCIENT COINS

Elaine Pond, January 15, 1949 to January 14, 1950

ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF CURATOR

Henry Grunthal, June 23, 1953 to date

CURATORS OF NUMISMATICS

James D. Foskett, September 14, 1858 to November 3, 1858

Augustus B. Sage, November 3, 1858 to January 6, 1859

William L. Bramhall, January 6, 1859 to April 7, 1859

Edward Groh, April 7, 1859 to March 18, 1879

Richard Hoe Lawrence, March 18, 1879 to March 16, 1880

Charles H. Wright, March 16, 1880 to March 19, 1894

CURATORS OF ARCHAEOLOGY

Henry de Morgan, March 18, 1884 to March 17, 1885

Gaston L. Feuardent, March 17, 1885 to March 20, 1888

Joseph Wiener, M.D., March 20, 1888 to March 17, 1890

Edward Groh, March 17, 1890 to November 16, 1891

Herbert Valentine, November 16, 1891 to March 19, 1894

LIBRARIANS

James D. Foskett, November 3, 1858 to March 11, 1864

Edward Groh, March 11, 1864 to February 9, 1865

Frank Leathe, February 9, 1865 to March 22, 1866

Daniel Parish, Jr., March 22, 1866 to March 25, 1869

Isaac Francis Wood, March 25, 1869 to March 16, 1880

Richard Hoe Lawrence, March 16, 1880 to March 16, 1886

OFFICERS AND STAFF

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Lyman H. Low, March 16, 1886 to November 16, 1891
Bauman Lowe Belden, November 16, 1891 to March 16, 1896
Herbert Valentine, March 16, 1896 to January 16, 1905
Charles G. Dodd, January 16, 1905 to January 15, 1906
S. Whitney Dunscomb, Jr., January 15, 1906 to January 20, 1908
William R. Weeks, January 20, 1908 to February 18, 1911
A.H. Cooper-Prichard, February 16, 1911 to January 25, 1913
Alexander D. Savage, January 25, 1913 to January 27, 1915
Sydney P. Noe, January 27, 1915 to January 15, 1938
Sawyer McA. Mosser, January 15, 1938 to April 16, 1947
H. Alan Steeves, Jr., April 16, 1947 to February 1, 1948
Richard P. Breaden, February 16, 1948 to date

ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS

Sawyer McA. Mosser, September 2, 1930 to January 14, 1938
H. Alan Steeves, Jr., April 1, 1946 to April 15, 1947
John J. Buckley, January 10, 1948 to January 15, 1949
Barbara Peet Lynch, January 15, 1949 to January 12, 1952
Edwin W. Tomlinson, January 12, 1952 to January 10, 1953
Geoffrey H. North, January 10, 1953 to date

EDITORS

Sydney P. Noe, October 1, 1921 to January 13, 1945
Alfred R. Bellinger, January 13, 1945 to January 3, 1947
Sawyer McA. Mosser, January 4, 1947 to date

OFFICERS AND STAFF**ASSISTANT EDITOR**

Howard L. Adelson, October 16, 1953 to January 14, 1956

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

Howland Wood, October 1, 1921 to January 4, 1938

Sawyer McA. Mosser, January 15, 1938 to January 4, 1947

Howard L. Adelson, January 14, 1956 to date

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

Term beginning January 15, 1906

Archer M. Huntington, Daniel Parish, Jr., Richard Hoe Lawrence, Bauman Lowe Belden, Henry Russell Drowne, Charles Pryer, S. Whitney Dunscomb, Jr., William Poillon, J. Sanford Saltus, Edward D. Adams, and Newell Martin.

Term beginning January 21, 1907

Archer M. Huntington, Daniel Parish, Jr., J. Sanford Saltus, Bauman Lowe Belden, Henry Russell Drowne, Charles Pryer, S. Whitney Dunscomb, Jr., William Poillon, Edward D. Adams, Newell Martin, and George Bird Grinnell

Term beginning January 20, 1908

Archer M. Huntington, Daniel Parish, Jr., J. Sanford Saltus, Bauman Lowe Belden, Henry Russell Drowne, Charles Pryer, William Raymond Weeks, William Poillon, Edward D. Adams, Newell Martin, and George Bird Grinnell.

Term beginning January 18, 1909

Archer M. Huntington, Daniel Parish, Jr., J. Sanford Saltus, Bauman Lowe Belden, Henry Russell Drowne, Charles Pryer, William Raymond Weeks, William Poillon, Edward D. Adams, Newell Martin, and George Bird Grinnell.

Term beginning January 17, 1910

Archer M. Huntington, Daniel Parish, Jr., J. Sanford Saltus, Edward D. Adams, William Poillon, Edward Robinson, Bauman Lowe Belden, Henry Russell Drowne, Charles Pryer, William B. Osgood Field, Frank A. Vanderlip, John I. Waterbury Newell Martin, Edward T. Newell, and William R. Weeks.

Term beginning January 21, 1911

Charles G. Dodd, Newell Martin, Edward T. Newell, Daniel Parish Jr., Archer M. Huntington, J. Sanford Saltus, Edward D. Adams, Henry Russell Drowne, William Poillon, Edward Robinson, Bauman Lowe Belden, Charles Pryer, William B. Osgood Field, Frank A. Vanderlip, and John I. Waterbury.

Term beginning January 20, 1912

William B. Osgood Field, Frank A. Vanderlip, John I. Waterbury, Charles G. Dodd, Newell Martin, Edward T. Newell, Archer M. Huntington, Daniel Parish, Jr., J. Sanford Saltus, Edward D. Adams, William Poillon, Edward Robinson, Bauman Lowe Belden, Henry Russell Drowne, and Charles Pryer.

Term beginning January 25, 1913

William B. Osgood Field, Frank A. Vanderlip, John I. Waterbury, Charles G. Dodd, Newell Martin, Edward T. Newell, Archer M. Huntington, Daniel Parish, Jr., J. Sanford Saltus, Edward D. Adams, William Poillon, Edward Robinson, Bauman Lowe Belden, Henry Russell Drowne, and Charles Pryer.

Term beginning January 17, 1914

Edward D. Adams, William Poillon, Edward Robinson, Bauman Lowe Belden, Henry Russell Drowne, Charles Pryer, William B. Osgood Field, Frank A. Vanderlip, John I. Waterbury, Charles G. Dodd, Newell Martin, Edward T. Newell, Archer M. Huntington, Daniel Parish, Jr., and J. Sanford Saltus.

Term beginning January 16, 1915

Archer M. Huntington, J. Sanford Saltus, William H. Woodin, Edward D. Adams, William Poillon, Edward Robinson, Bauman Lowe Belden, Henry Russell Drowne, Charles Pryer, William B. Osgood Field, John Reilly, Jr., John I. Waterbury, Newell Martin, Edward T. Newell, and Elliott Smith.

Term beginning January 15, 1916

Robert James Eidlitz, Edward T. Newell, Elliott Smith, Archer M. Huntington, J. Sanford Saltus, William H. Woodin, Edward D. Adams, William Poillon, Edward Robinson, Bauman Lowe Belden, Henry Russell Drowne, Charles Pryer, William B. Osgood Field, John Reilly, Jr., and John I. Waterbury.

Term beginning January 20, 1917

F.C.C. Boyd, John Reilly, Jr., John I. Waterbury, Robert James Eidlitz, Edward T. Newell, Elliott Smith, W. Gedney Beatty, Archer M. Huntington, William H. Woodin, Edward D. Adams, William Poillon, Bauman Lowe Belden, Henry Russell Drowne, and Stephen H.P. Pell.

Term beginning January 12, 1918

Harrold E. Gillingham, Stephen H.P. Pell, W. Gilman Thompson, Robert James Eidlitz, Edward T. Newell, Elliott Smith, Bauman Lowe Belden, Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, W. Gedney Beatty, Archer M. Huntington, William H. Woodin, F.C.C. Boyd, John Reilly, Jr., John I. Waterbury, J. Sanford Saltus,* and Edward D. Adams.*

Term beginning January 11, 1919

Harrold E. Gillingham, Stephen H.P. Pell, W. Gilman Thompson, Robert James Eidlitz, Edward T. Newell, Elliott Smith, Bauman Lowe Belden, Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, W. Gedney Beatty, Archer M. Huntington, William H. Woodin, F.C.C. Boyd, John Reilly, Jr., John I. Waterbury, J. Sanford Saltus,* and Edward D. Adams.*

Term beginning January 10, 1920

W. Gedney Beatty, Archer M. Huntington, William H. Woodin, F.C.C. Boyd, John Reilly, Jr., John I. Waterbury, Harrold E. Gillingham, Stephen H. P. Pell, W. Gilman Thompson, Robert James Eidlitz, Edward T. Newell, Elliott Smith, Bauman Lowe Belden, Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field. J. Sanford Saltus,* and Edward D. Adams.*

Term beginning January 18, 1921

Robert J. Eidlitz, Edward T. Newell, Elliott Smith, W. Gedney Beatty, Archer M. Huntington, William H. Woodin, Harrold E. Gillingham, W. Gilman Thompson, Stephen H.P. Pell, Bauman Lowe Belden, Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, F.C.C. Boyd, John Reilly, Jr., John I. Waterbury, J. Sanford Saltus,* and Edward D. Adams.*

Term beginning January 14, 1922

John Reilly, Jr., James B. Nies, Herbert Scoville, Robert James Eidlitz, Edward T. Newell, Elliott Smith, W. Gedney Beatty, W. Gilman Thompson, Archer M. Huntington, William H. Woodin, Henry Russell Drowne, Harrold E. Gillingham, Stephen H. P. Pell, Bauman Lowe Belden, William B. Osgood Field, and Edward D. Adams.*

* Councillors for life.

Term beginning January 13, 1923

Bauman Lowe Belden, Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, John Reilly, Jr., Albert Gallatin, Herbert Scoville, Robert James Eidlitz, Edward T. Newell, Elliott Smith, W. Gedney Beatty, Archer M. Huntington, William H. Woodin, Harrold E. Gillingham, Stephen H.P. Pell, John W. Garrett, and Edward D. Adams.*

Term beginning January 13, 1924

Bauman Lowe Belden, Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, John Reilly, Jr., Albert Gallatin, Herbert Scoville, Robert James Eidlitz, Edward T. Newell, Elliott Smith, W. Gedney Beatty, Archer M. Huntington, William H. Woodin, Harrold E. Gillingham, Stephen H.P. Pell, John W. Garrett, and Edward D. Adams.*

Term beginning January 22, 1925

Bauman Lowe Belden, Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, John Reilly, Jr., Albert Gallatin, Herbert Scoville, Robert James Eidlitz, Edward T. Newell, Elliott Smith, W. Gedney Beatty, Archer M. Huntington, William H. Woodin, Harrold E. Gillingham, Stephen H.P. Pell, John W. Garrett, and Edward D. Adams.*

Term beginning January 9, 1926

Robert James Eidlitz, Edward T. Newell, Elliott Smith, W. Gedney Beatty, Archer M. Huntington, William H. Woodin, Harrold E. Gillingham, Stephen H.P. Pell, John W. Garrett, Bauman Lowe Belden, Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, John Reilly, Jr., Albert Gallatin, Herbert Scoville, Edward D. Adams,* and John I. Waterbury.*

Term beginning January 14, 1927

Bauman Lowe Belden, Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, John Reilly, Jr., Albert Gallatin, Herbert Scoville, Robert James Eidlitz, Edward T. Newell, Elliott Smith, W. Gedney Beatty, Archer M. Huntington, William H. Woodin, Harrold E. Gillingham, Stephen H. P. Pell, John W. Garrett, Edward D. Adams,* and John I. Waterbury.*

* Honorary Councillors for Life.

Term beginning January 14, 1928

William B. Osgood Field, Henry Russell Drowne, Hoyt Miller, John Reilly, Jr., Albert Gallatin, Herbert Scoville, Robert J. Eidlitz, Edward T. Newell, Elliott Smith, W. Gedney Beatty, Archer M. Huntington, William H. Woodin, Harrold Gillingham, Stephen H.P. Pell, John W. Garrett, Edward D. Adams,* John I. Waterbury,* and Bauman L. Belden.*

Term beginning January 12, 1929

Harrold Gillingham, Henry R. Drowne, Stephen H.P. Pell, John W. Garrett, William B. Osgood Field, Hoyt Miller, John Reilly, Jr., Albert Gallatin, Herbert Scoville, Robert J. Eidlitz, Edward T. Newell, Elliott Smith, W. Gedney Beatty, Archer M. Huntington, William H. Woodin, Edward D. Adams,* John W. Garrett,* and Bauman L. Belden.*

Term beginning January 11, 1930

W. Gedney Beatty, Archer M. Huntington, William H. Woodin, Harrold E. Gillingham, Stephen H.P. Pell, William B. Osgood Field, Henry Russell Drowne, Hoyt Miller, John Reilly, Jr., Albert Gallatin, Herbert Scoville, John W. Garrett,* Edward D. Adams,* and Bauman L. Belden.*

Term beginning January 10, 1931

Edward T. Newell, Elliott Smith, Moritz Wormser, Robert J. Eidlitz, W. Gedney Beatty, Archer M. Huntington, William H. Woodin, Harrold E. Gillingham, Stephen H.P. Pell, William B. Osgood Field, Henry Russell Drowne, Hoyt Miller, John Reilly, Jr., Albert Gallatin, Herbert Scoville, John W. Garrett,* and Bauman L. Belden.*

Term beginning January 9, 1932

Herbert Scoville, Albert Gallatin, DeWitt Clinton Falls, Edward T. Newell, Elliott Smith, Moritz Wormser, Robert James Eidlitz, W. Gedney Beatty, Archer M. Huntington, William H. Woodin, Harrold E. Gillingham, Stephen H.P. Pell, William B. Osgood Field, Henry Russell Drowne, Hoyt Miller, and John W. Garrett.*

* Honorary Councillors for Life.

Term beginning January 14, 1933

Hoyt Miller, Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, Herbert Scoville, Albert Gallatin, DeWitt Clinton Falls, Edward T. Newell, Elliott Smith, Moritz Wormser, Robert J. Eidlitz, W. Gedney Beatty, Archer M. Huntington, William H. Woodin, Harrold E. Gillingham, Stephen H.P. Pell, and John W. Garrett.*

Term beginning January 13, 1934

Harrold E. Gillingham, Stephen H.P. Pell, Moritz Wormser, Hoyt Miller, Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, DeWitt Clinton Falls, Albert Gallatin, Herbert Scoville, Robert James Eidlitz, Edward T. Newell, Elliott Smith, Herbert E. Ives, Archer M. Huntington, William H. Woodin, and John W. Garrett.*

Term beginning January 12, 1935

Herbert E. Ives, Archer M. Huntington, T. K. Schmuck, Harrold E. Gillingham, Stephen H.P. Pell, Moritz Wormser, Hoyt Miller, William B. Osgood Field, DeWitt Clinton Falls, Albert Gallatin, Herbert Scoville, Robert James Eidlitz, Edward T. Newell, Elliott Smith, and John W. Garrett.*

Term beginning January 11, 1936

Edward T. Newell, Elliott Smith, Herbert E. Winlock, Herbert E. Ives, Archer M. Huntington, T.K. Schmuck, Harrold E. Gillingham, Stephen H.P. Pell, Moritz Wormser, Hoyt Miller, William B. Osgood Field, Samuel R. Milbank, DeWitt Clinton Falls, Albert Gallatin, Herbert Scoville, and John W. Garrett.*

Term beginning January 11, 1937

DeWitt Clinton Falls, Albert Gallatin, Herbert Scoville, Edward T. Newell, Elliott Smith, Herbert E. Winlock, Herbert E. Ives, Archer M. Huntington, T.K. Schmuck, Harrold E. Gillingham, Stephen H.P. Pell, Moritz Wormser, Hoyt Miller, William B. Osgood Field, Samuel R. Milbank, and John W. Garrett.*

Term beginning January 15, 1938

Hoyt Miller, William B. Osgood Field, Samuel R. Milbank, Shepard Pond, Albert Gallatin, George H. Sullivan, Edward T.

*Honorary Councillors for Life.

Newell, T.K. Schmuck, Elliott Smith, Herbert E. Winlock, Herbert E. Ives, Archer M. Huntington, Harrold E. Gillingham, Stephen H.P. Pell, Moritz Wormser, and John W. Garrett.*

Term beginning January 14, 1939

Harrold E. Gillingham, Stephen H.P. Pell, Moritz Wormser, Hoyt Miller, William B. Osgood Field, Samuel R. Milbank, Shepard Pond, Albert Gallatin, George H. Sullivan, Edward T. Newell, Elliott Smith, Herbert E. Winlock, Herbert E. Ives, Archer M. Huntington, T.K. Schmuck, and John W. Garrett.*

Term beginning January 14, 1940

Herbert E. Ives, Archer M. Huntington, Douglas P. Dickie, Harrold E. Gillingham, Stephen H. P. Pell, Moritz Wormser, Hoyt Miller, William B. Osgood Field, Samuel R. Milbank, Shepard Pond, Albert Gallatin, George H. Sullivan, Edward T. Newell, Elliott Smith, Herbert E. Winlock, and John W. Garrett.*

Term beginning January 11, 1941

Edward T. Newell, Elliott Smith, T. Leslie Shear, Herbert E. Ives, Archer M. Huntington, Douglas P. Dickie, Harrold E. Gillingham, Stephen H. P. Pell, George W. Husker, Hoyt Miller, William B. Osgood Field, Samuel R. Milbank, Shepard Pond, Albert Gallatin, George H. Sullivan, John W. Garrett,* and Herbert E. Winlock.*

Term beginning January 10, 1942

Shepard Pond, Albert Gallatin, George H. Sullivan, Arthur S. Dewing, Elliott Smith, T. Leslie Shear, Herbert E. Ives, George W. Husker, Archer M. Huntington, Douglas P. Dickie, Harrold E. Gillingham, Stephen H.P. Pell, Hoyt Miller, William B. Osgood Field, Samuel R. Milbank, John W. Garrett,* and Herbert Winlock.*

Term beginning January 9, 1943

Hoyt Miller, William B. Osgood Field, Samuel R. Milbank, Louis C. West, Shepard Pond, George H. Sullivan, Arthur S. Dewing, Elliott Smith, T. Leslie Shear, Herbert E. Ives, Archer M. Huntington, Douglas P. Dickie, Harrold E. Gillingham, Stephen H. P. Pell, A. Carson Simpson, Albert Gallatin,* and Herbert E. Winlock.*

* Honorary Councillors for Life.

Term beginning January 15, 1944

Harrold E. Gillingham, Stephen H. P. Pell, A. Carson Simpson, Hoyt Miller, Damon G. Douglas, Samuel R. Milbank, Shepard Pond, Louis C. West, George H. Sullivan, Arthur S. Dewing, Alfred R. Bellinger, T. Leslie Shear, Herbert E. Ives, Archer M. Huntington, Douglas P. Dickie, William B. Osgood Field,* Elliott Smith,* Albert Gallatin,* and Herbert Winlock.*

Term beginning January 13, 1945

Herbert E. Ives, Archer M. Huntington, Douglas P. Dickie, Harrold E. Gillingham, Stephen H. P. Pell, A. Carson Simpson, Hoyt Miller, Damon G. Douglas, Samuel R. Milbank, Shepard Pond, Louis C. West, George H. Sullivan, Arthur S. Dewing, Alfred R. Bellinger, T. Leslie Shear, Wm. B. Osgood Field,* Albert Gallatin,* and Herbert E. Winlock.*

Term beginning January 12, 1946

Arthur S. Dewing, Alfred R. Bellinger, Frederick M. Watkins, Archer M. Huntington, Herbert E. Ives, Douglas P. Dickie, Joseph C. Hostetler, Stephen H.P. Pell, A. Carson Simpson, Hoyt Miller, Damon G. Douglas, Samuel R. Milbank, Lewis M. Reagan, Louis C. West, George H. Sullivan, Wm. B. Osgood Field,* Albert Gallatin,* Harrold E. Gillingham,* and Herbert Winlock.*

Term beginning January 11, 1947

Robert I. Nesmith, Louis C. West, George H. Sullivan, Arthur S. Dewing, Alfred R. Bellinger, Benjamin D. Merritt, Herbert E. Ives, Archer M. Huntington, Douglas P. Dickie, Joseph C. Hostetler, Stephen H.P. Pell, A. Carson Simpson, Hoyt Miller, Damon G. Douglas, Samuel R. Milbank, Wm. B. Osgood Field,* Albert Gallatin,* H.E. Gillingham,* and Herbert Winlock.*

Term beginning January 10, 1948

Damon G. Douglas, Samuel R. Milbank, Hoyt Miller, Robert I. Nesmith, George H. Sullivan, Louis C. West, Alfred R. Bellinger, Arthur S. Dewing, Robert B. Warren, Douglas P. Dickie, Archer M. Huntington, Herbert E. Ives, Joseph C. Hostetler, Stephen H.P. Pell, A. Carson Simpson, Wm. B. Osgood Field,* Albert Gallatin,* Harrold E. Gillingham,* and Herbert E. Winlock.*

* Honorary Councillors for Life.

Term beginning January 15, 1949

Joseph C. Hostetler, Stephen H.P. Pell, A. Carson Simpson, Louis C. West, Damon G. Douglas, Samuel R. Milbank, Hoyt Miller, George H. Sullivan, Robert I. Nesmith, Alfred Bellinger, Arthur S. Dewing, Robert B. Warren, Douglas P. Dickie, Archer M. Huntington, Herbert E. Ives, William B. Osgood Field,* Herbert E. Winlock,* Harrold E. Gillingham,* and Albert Gallatin.*

Term beginning January 14, 1950

Douglas P. Dickie, Archer M. Huntington, Herbert E. Ives, Joseph C. Hostetler, Stephen H.P. Pell, A. Carson Simpson, Damon G. Douglas, Samuel R. Milbank, Hoyt Miller, Robert I. Nesmith, Alfred M. Friend, Jr., Louis C. West, Alfred R. Bellinger, Arthur S. Dewing, Robert B. Warren. Harrold E. Gillingham,* Albert Gallatin,* and George H. Sullivan.*

Term beginning January 13, 1951

Alfred R. Bellinger, Arthur S. Dewing, William H. Dillistin, Douglas P. Dickie, Archer M. Huntington, Herbert E. Ives, Louis C. West, Joseph C. Hostetler, A. Carson Simpson, Maxime A. Velay, Damon G. Douglas, Samuel R. Milbank, Hoyt Miller, Albert M. Friend, Jr., Robert I. Nesmith, Albert Gallatin,* Harrold E. Gillingham,* and George H. Sullivan.*

Term beginning January 12, 1952

Albert M. Friend, Jr., Robert I. Nesmith, Louis C. West, Alfred R. Bellinger, Arthur S. Dewing, William H. Dillistin, Douglas P. Dickie, Archer M. Huntington, Herbert E. Ives, Joseph C. Hostetler, A. Carson Simpson, Maxime A. Velay, Damon G. Douglas, Samuel R. Milbank, Hoyt Miller, Albert Gallatin,* George H. Sullivan,* and Harrold E. Gillingham.*

Term beginning January 10, 1953

Damon G. Douglas, Samuel R. Milbank, Hoyt Miller, Alfred M. Friend, Jr., Robert I. Nesmith, Louis C. West, Alfred R. Bellinger, A. Carson Simpson, William H. Dillistin, Arthur S. Dewing, Archer M. Huntington, Joseph C. Hostetler, Maxime A. Velay, Albert Gallatin,* Harrold E. Gillingham,* and George H. Sullivan.*

* Honorary Councillors for Life.

Term beginning January 16, 1954

Joseph C. Hostetler, A. Carson Simpson, Maxime A. Velay, Damon G. Douglas, Samuel R. Milbank, Hoyt Miller, Albert M. Friend, Jr., Robert I. Nesmith, Louis C. West, Alfred R. Bellinger, Arthur S. Dewing, William H. Dillistin, Archer M. Huntington, Harald Ingholt, Wheaton J. Lane, Albert Gallatin,* and George H. Sullivan.*

Term beginning January 15, 1955

Archer M. Huntington, Harald Ingholt, Wheaton J. Lane, Frederick M. Watkins, A. Carson Simpson, Maxime A. Velay, Damon G. Douglas, Samuel R. Milbank, Hoyt Miller, Albert M. Friend, Jr., Louis C. West, Robert I. Nesmith, Alfred R. Bellinger, Arthur S. Dewing, William H. Dillistin, Albert Gallatin,* and George H. Sullivan.*

Term beginning January 14, 1956

Alfred R. Bellinger, Arthur S. Dewing, William H. Dillistin, Harald Ingholt, Wheaton J. Lane, Baldwin Maull, Frederick M. Watkins, A. Carson Simpson, Maxime A. Velay, Damon G. Douglas, Samuel R. Milbank, Hoyt Miller, Albert M. Friend, Jr., Louis C. West, Robert I. Nesmith, Albert Gallatin,* and George H. Sullivan.*

Term beginning January 12, 1957

Robert I. Nesmith, Erik Sjöqvist, Louis C. West, Alfred R. Bellinger, Arthur S. Dewing, William H. Dillistin, Harald Ingholt, Wheaton J. Lane, Baldwin Maull, Frederick M. Watkins, A. Carson Simpson, Maxime A. Velay, Damon G. Douglas, Samuel R. Milbank, Hoyt Miller, and Albert Gallatin.*

Term beginning January 11, 1958

Damon G. Douglas, Samuel R. Milbank, Cornelius C. Vermeule, III, Robert I. Nesmith, Erik Sjöqvist, Louis C. West, Alfred R. Bellinger, Arthur S. Dewing, William H. Dillistin, Harald Ingholt, Wheaton J. Lane, Baldwin Maull, Frederick M. Watkins, A. Carson Simpson, Maxime A. Velay, and Albert Gallatin.*

* Honorary Councillors for Life.

GOVERNORS

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GOVERNORS

Term beginning February 21, 1910

Edward D. Adams, Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, Archer M. Huntington, Daniel Parish, Jr.

Term beginning February 18, 1911

Edward D. Adams, Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, Archer M. Huntington, Daniel Parish, Jr.

Term beginning February 17, 1912

Edward D. Adams, Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, Archer M. Huntington, Daniel Parish, Jr.

Term beginning January 25, 1913

Edward D. Adams, Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, Archer M. Huntington, Daniel Parish, Jr.

Term beginning January 21, 1914

Edward D. Adams, Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, Archer M. Huntington, Daniel Parish, Jr.

Term beginning January 27, 1915

Edward D. Adams, Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, Archer M. Huntington, Edward T. Newell.

Term beginning January 28, 1916

Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, Archer M. Huntington, Edward T. Newell, John Reilly, Jr.

Term beginning January 20, 1917

Henry Russell Drowne, Archer M. Huntington, Edward T. Newell, John Reilly, Jr., John I. Waterbury.

Term beginning January 12, 1918

Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, Archer M. Huntington, Edward T. Newell, John Reilly, Jr.

Term beginning January 11, 1919

Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, Archer M. Huntington, Edward T. Newell, John Reilly, Jr.

Term beginning January 10, 1920

Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, Archer M. Huntington, Edward T. Newell, John Reilly, Jr.

Term beginning January 18, 1921

Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, Archer M. Huntington, Edward T. Newell, John Reilly, Jr.

Term beginning January 14, 1922

Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, Archer M. Huntington, Edward T. Newell, John Reilly, Jr.

Term beginning January 13, 1923

Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, Archer M. Huntington, Edward T. Newell, John Reilly, Jr.

Term beginning January 13, 1924

Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, Archer M. Huntington, Edward T. Newell, John Reilly, Jr.

Term beginning January 22, 1925

Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, Archer M. Huntington, Edward T. Newell, John Reilly, Jr.

Term beginning January 9, 1926

Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, Albert Gallatin, Archer M. Huntington, Edward T. Newell.

Term beginning January 14, 1927

Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, Albert Gallatin, Archer M. Huntington, Edward T. Newell.

Term beginning January 14, 1928

Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, Albert Gallatin, Archer M. Huntington, Edward T. Newell.

Term beginning January 12, 1929

Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, Albert Gallatin, Archer M. Huntington, Edward T. Newell.

Term beginning January 11, 1930

Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, Albert Gallatin, Archer M. Huntington, Edward T. Newell.

Term beginning January 10, 1931

Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, Albert Gallatin, Archer M. Huntington, Edward T. Newell.

Term beginning January 9, 1932

Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, Albert Gallatin, Archer M. Huntington, Edward T. Newell.

Term beginning January 14, 1933

Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, Albert Gallatin, Archer M. Huntington, Edward T. Newell.

Term beginning January 13, 1934

Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, Albert Gallatin, Archer M. Huntington, Edward T. Newell.

Term beginning January 12, 1935

William B. Osgood Field, Albert Gallatin, Harrold E. Gillingham, Archer M. Huntington, Edward T. Newell.

Term beginning January 11, 1936

William B. Osgood Field, Albert Gallatin, Harrold E. Gillingham, Archer M. Huntington, Edward T. Newell.

Term beginning January 11, 1937

Albert Gallatin, Harrold E. Gillingham, Archer M. Huntington, Edward T. Newell, Herbert E. Winlock

Term beginning January 15, 1938

Albert Gallatin, Harrold E. Gillingham, Archer M. Huntington, Edward T. Newell, Stephen H.P. Pell.

Term beginning January 14, 1939

Albert Gallatin, Harrold E. Gillingham, Archer M. Huntington, Edward T. Newell, Stephen H.P. Pell.

Term beginning January 14, 1940

Albert Gallatin, Harrold E. Gillingham, Archer M. Huntington, Edward T. Newell, Stephen H.P. Pell.

Term beginning January 11, 1941

Albert Gallatin, Harrold E. Gillingham, Archer M. Huntington, Edward T. Newell, Stephen H.P. Pell.

Term beginning January 10, 1942

Harrold E. Gillingham, Archer M. Huntington, Herbert E. Ives, Samuel R. Milbank, Stephen H.P. Pell.

Term beginning January 9, 1943

Harrold E. Gillingham, Archer M. Huntington, Herbert E. Ives,
Samuel R. Milbank, Stephen H.P. Pell.

Term beginning January 15, 1944

Harrold E. Gillingham, Archer M. Huntington, Herbert E. Ives,
Stephen H.P. Pell, Shepard Pond.

Term beginning January 13, 1945

Harrold E. Gillingham, Archer M. Huntington, Herbert E. Ives,
Stephen H.P. Pell, Shepard Pond.

Term beginning January 12, 1946

Arthur S. Dewing, Archer M. Huntington, Herbert E. Ives,
Stephen H.P. Pell, Louis C. West.

Term beginning January 11, 1947

Arthur S. Dewing, Archer M. Huntington, Samuel R. Milbank,
Stephen H.P. Pell, Louis C. West.

Term beginning January 10, 1948

Arthur S. Dewing, Archer M. Huntington, Samuel R. Milbank,
Stephen H.P. Pell, Louis C. West.

Term beginning January 15, 1949

Damon G. Douglas, Archer M. Huntington, Samuel R. Milbank,
Stephen H.P. Pell, A. Carson Simpson, Louis C. West.

Term beginning January 14, 1950

Damon G. Douglas, Archer M. Huntington, Samuel R. Milbank,
Stephen H.P. Pell, A. Carson Simpson, Louis C. West.

Term beginning January 13, 1951

Damon G. Douglas, Archer M. Huntington, Samuel R. Milbank,
A. Carson Simpson, Louis C. West.

Term beginning January 12, 1952

Damon G. Douglas, Archer M. Huntington, Samuel R. Milbank,
A. Carson Simpson, Louis C. West.

Term beginning January 10, 1953

Damon G. Douglas, Archer M. Huntington, Samuel R. Milbank,
A. Carson Simpson, Louis C. West.

Term beginning January 16, 1954

Damon G. Douglas, Archer M. Huntington, Samuel R. Milbank,
A. Carson Simpson, Louis C. West.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Term beginning January 15, 1955

Louis C. West, A. Carson Simpson, Samuel R. Milbank, Wheaton J. Lane, Arthur S. Dewing, Archer M. Huntington.

Term beginning January 14, 1956

Louis C. West, A. Carson Simpson, Samuel R. Milbank, Wheaton J. Lane, Arthur S. Dewing.

Term beginning January 12, 1957

Louis C. West, A. Carson Simpson, Samuel R. Milbank, Wheaton J. Lane, Arthur S. Dewing.

Term beginning January 11, 1958

Louis C. West, Samuel R. Milbank, A. Carson Simpson, Wheaton J. Lane, Arthur S. Dewing.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Term beginning January 15, 1955

Samuel R. Milbank, Wheaton J. Lane, A. Carson Simpson, Louis C. West.

Term beginning January 14, 1956

Samuel R. Milbank, Wheaton J. Lane, A. Carson Simpson, Louis C. West.

Term beginning January 12, 1957

Samuel R. Milbank, Wheaton J. Lane, A. Carson Simpson, Louis C. West

Term beginning January 11, 1958

Samuel R. Milbank, Wheaton J. Lane, Baldwin Maull, Louis C. West.

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON MEDAL AWARD

Edward T. Newell	1918
Mrs. Agnes Baldwin Brett	1919
Howland Wood	1920
Jean N. Svoronos	1921
Ernest Babelon	1922
Sir George F. Hill	1923
Albert R. Frey	1924
Sir George Macdonald	1925
José Toribio Medina	1926
Robert James Eidlitz	1927
Edouard von Zambaur	1928
Kurt Regling	1929
Bauman L. Belden	1930
Harrold E. Gillingham	1931
Adolph Dieudonné	1932
Wilhelm Kubitschek	1933
Adrien Blanchet	1934
E. Stanley G. Robinson	1935
John Allan	1936
Sydney P. Noe	1937
Harold Mattingly	1938
Sir Arthur J. Evans	1940
Albert Gallatin	1941
Alfred R. Bellinger	1943
J. Grafton Milne	1944
A. F. Pradeau	1945
Max Bernhart	1946
Richard Bertram Whitehead	1947
J. W. E. Pearce	1948
George C. Miles	1949
C. H. V. Sutherland	1950
Henri Seyrig	1952
Walter Hävernicks	1953
Charles T. Seltman	1954
John Walker	1955
Jocelyn M. C. Toynbee	1956
Arthur Suhle	1957

J. SANFORD SALTUS MEDAL AWARD

James E. Fraser	1919
A. A. Weinman	1920
John Flanagan	1921
Victor D. Brenner	1922
Hermon A. MacNeil	1923
Paul Manship	1925
Mrs. Laura G. Fraser	1926
Anthony de Francisci	1927
Edward W. Sawyer	1931
Lee Lawrie	1937
Chester Beach	1946
Henry Kreis	1948
C. P. Jennewein	1949
Gertrude K. Lathrop	1950
Albert Laessle	1951
Bruce Moore	1952
Walker Hancock	1953
Sidney Waugh	1954
Theodore Spicer-Simson	1955
Thomas G. Lo Medico	1956

BENEFACTORS

Samuel P. Avery	1916
W. Gedney Beatty	1941
F. C. C. Boyd	1956
Helen L. Boyd	1957
Mrs. Emma B. Brunner	1938
Catherine E. Bullowa	1957
David M. Bullowa	1953
Jean B. Cammann	1955
George H. Clapp	1937
Robert J. Eidlitz	1935
Sadie B. (Mrs. Robert J.) Eidlitz	1940
DeWitt Clinton Falls	1938
Arthur J. Fecht	1948
William B. Osgood Field	1946
James B. Ford	1926
Edward Gans	1957
Harrold E. Gillingham	1937
Anna Hyatt (Mrs. Archer M.) Huntington	1943
Arabella D. (Mrs. H. E.) Huntington	1906
Archer M. Huntington	1906
Herbert E. Ives	1954
Hoyt Miller	1957
Adra M. (Mrs. Edward T.) Newell	1952
Edward T. Newell	1918
Daniel Parish, Jr.	1908
Wayte Raymond	1950
Miss Frances S. (Mrs. E. N. Baynes) Reilly	1938
J. Sanford Saltus	1909
Louis H. Schroeder	1946
Herbert Scoville	1937

PATRONS

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PATRONS

Edward D. Adams	1906
F. L. Baer	1949
John H. Ballantine, Jr.	1945
Rachel T. Barrington	1927
P. Hackley Barhydt	1912
William P. Beaver	1919
Harold Wilmerding Bell	1946
Burton Y. Berry	1950
F. C. C. Boydt	1950
Richard P. Breaden	1955
Catherine E. Bullowa	1955
David M. Bullowa	1946
Mrs. Helen C. Chapman	1948
William L. Clark	1955
Jay B. Cornell	1912
Henry Russell Drowne	1926
Jerome M. Eisenberg	1954
O. P. Eklund	1947
James W. Ellsworth	1907
De Witt Endicott	1935
Mrs. George Endicott	1935
William B. Osgood Field	1920
Albert Gallatin	1929
Isaac E. Gates	1906
Howard D. Gibbs	1943
Mrs. Albert E. Goodhart	1937
Edward Gordon	1952
Isaac J. Greenwood	1907
Charles Gregory	1906
Henry Grunthal	1951
Christian G. Gunther	1951
Julius Guttag	1934
Mrs. George L. Hamilton	1951
Mortimer Hammel	1946
Edwin Hawley	1906
Herbert E. Ives	1937
Emil W. Kohn,	1943
Martin F. Kortjohn	1949
Richard H. Lawrence	1906
Mrs. Richard H. Lawrence	1937

PATRONS

Frank I. Liveright	1925
Thomas O. Mabbott	1952
Paul Manship	1929
Alastair B. Martin	1955
Emerson McMillin	1914
Ferriss P. Merritt	1924
Samuel R. Milbank	1954
Hoyt Miller	1928
B. Morgenthau	1948
Robert I. Nesmith	1957
Adra M. (Mrs. Edward T.) Newell	1925
James B. Nies	1922
R. Henry Norweb	1957
Mrs. R. Henry Norweb	1956
Alexandre Orlowski	1948
Stephen H. P. Pell	1915
William R. Powell	1920
Henry A. Ramsden	1913
Wayte Raymond	1930
Alfred Z. Reed	1949
Reilly John, Jr.	1928
Robert Robertson	1930
Medora S. (Mrs. J. Sanford) Saltus	1906
Mortimer L. Schiff	1906
Max M. Schwartz	1957
Henri Seyrig	1945
A. Carson Simpson	1953
Elliott Smith	1925
Inc. Stack's	1957
Foster Stearns	1951
George H. Sullivan	1939
W. Gilman Thompson	1928
Herbert Valentine	1912
Felix M. Warburg	1906
Casey A. Wood	1933
Howland Wood	1919
William H. Woodin	1922
Charles M. Wormser	1950
Arthur C. Wyman	1937
Farran Zerbe	1947

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- 234 Robert Robertson, Howland Wood, Farran Zerbe and Edward T. Newell in front of American Numismatic Society—1935 (Courtesy of Louis S. Werner).
- 235 Sydney P. Noe (Courtesy of Louis S. Werner).
- 305 Louis C. West (portrait by DeWitt M. Lockman).
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